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INDEX

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OF THE

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FOR THE

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INDEX TO HOUSE EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS.

CONTENTS OF THE VOLUMES.

VOL. 1..FOREIGN RELATIONS: No. 1, pt. 1.	VOL. 21... Noa. 5, 62, 116, and 176.
VOL. 2..WAR: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 1.	VOL. 22... No. 9.
VOL. 3... ENGINEERS: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 2, pt. 1.	VOL. 23... No. 18.
VOL. 4... ENGINEERS: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 2, pt. 2.	VOL. 24... No. 19.
VOL. 5... ENGINEERS: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 2, pt. 3.	VOL. 25... Noa. 21 to 50, inclusive, except Noa. 27, 29
VOL. 6... ENGINEERS: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 2, pt. 4.	31, and 49.
VOL. 7... ORDNANCE: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 3.	VOL. 26... No. 27.
VOL. 8... SIGNAL OFFICER: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 4.	VOL. 27... Noa. 29 and 31.
VOL. 9..NAVY: Parts 1 and 2, No. 1, pt. 3.	VOL. 28... No. 49.
VOL. 10..POSTMASTER-GENERAL: No. 1, pt. 4.	VOL. 29... No. 51.
VOL. 11..INTERIOR: No. 1, pt. 5, v. 1.	VOL. 30... Noa. 52 to 118, inclusive, except Noa. 63
VOL. 12... No. 1, pt. 5, v. 2.	and 116.
VOL. 13... No. 1, pt. 5, v. 3.	VOL. 31... Noa. 119 to 172, inclusive, except No. 153.
VOL. 14... No. 1, pt. 5, v. 4.	VOL. 32... No. 153.
VOL. 15... No. 1, pt. 5, v. 5.	VOL. 33... Noa. 173 to 280, inclusive, except Noa. 176
VOL. 16... No. 1, pt. 6.	and 253.
VOL. 17... No. 2, pt. 1.	VOL. 34... No. 273.
VOL. 18... No. 2, pt. 2.	VOL. 35... Noa. 281 to 377, inclusive, except No. 290.
VOL. 19... No. 3.	VOL. 36... No. 290.
VOL. 20... Noa. 4 to 20, inclusive, except Noa. 5, 9, 18, and 19.	VOL. 37... No. 378.

INDEX TO THE DOCUMENTS.



Subjects.	No.	Vol.
A.		
Accounts, annual report of unsettled.....	36	25
report of Secretary of Treasury on balances due to and from Government on	363	35
Agriculture, annual report of Commissioner of, for 1885.....	378	37
Alaska, letter of Attorney-General relative to bond of United States marshal for	11	20
letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to accounts of secretary of	276	33
Alcoholic liquor traffic, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to license tax on retail liquor dealers.....	107	30
American Graphic Company, report of Secretary of War on claim of....	183	33
Anderson, Mary, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 7436) to pension	322	35
Andrews, C. C., letter of Secretary of Treasury on reimbursement of...	124	31
Animals. (See Cattle.)		
Appropriations, annual deficiency estimates.....	62	21
letter of Secretary of Treasury transmitting estimates for next fiscal year	5	21
supplemental estimates of	176	21
Arizona, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to salary of surveyor-general of.....	106	30
Arkansas River, report of engineers on survey of	90	30
Army, annual report on expenditure of contingent fund of.....	77	30
appropriations for, letter of Secretary of War relative to	192	33

Subjects.	No.	Vol.
Army, Artillery School, letter of Secretary of War relative to erecting building for	171	31
letter of Secretary of War relative to pay of enlisted men employed at Artillery School	108	30
letter of Secretary of War relative to organization of light batteries	115	30
mileage, letter of Secretary of War relative to	134	31
Arner, Philip, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 6246) to pension Artillery School. (<i>See</i> Army, Fort Monroe.)	324	35
Asheville, N. C., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 5546) to erect public building at	367	35
Attorney-General:		
Communications from—		
Annual report	7	20
Alaska, relative to bond of marshal in	11	20
Attorneys-General, relative to vouchers for cost of portraits of	229	33
Department of Justice, relative to contingent fund of	224	33
reports on trust funds in	271	33
Fees, relative to payment of, for returning evidence taken by commissioners	24	25
Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, report on awards for damages by improvement of	207	33
Jurors and witnesses, asking deficiency appropriation for	59	30
Substitutes, relative to employment of	155	31
Symons, Thomas, relative to claim of	177	33
B.		
Balances. (<i>See</i> Accounts, War Department.)		
Bangham, Eleanor C., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 1582) for relief of	251	33
Barnes, Rachel, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 9106) to pension	369	35
Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, message of President relative to inaugurating	232	33
estimate of appropriation for inaugurating	249	33
Beard, W. H., report of Secretary of Treasury on claim of	241	33
Beezeley, Louisa C., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 576) for relief of	302	35
Bishop, William, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 6688) for relief of	320	35
Block Island, letter of Secretary of War relative to submarine cable at	197	33
Boise City, Idaho, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to enlarging United States penitentiary at	54	30
Bonaveris, Paul, estimate of appropriation to pay claim of	198	33
Boon, Clark, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 7931) to increase pension of	317	35
Boone, William, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 472) to pension	332	35
Bordeaux International Congress, letter of Secretary of State relative to	205	33
Boston, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to payment of silver dollars at subtreasury at	163	31
Boston Harbor, letter of Secretary of War relative to repairing seawall in	136	31
Bradley, Sallie A., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 5394) to pension	337	35
Brooklyn, N. Y., letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to increasing cost of public building at	129	31
Buffalo, N. Y., estimate of appropriation for repair of custom-house at	218	33
Bureau of Engraving and Printing, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to improving building of	170	31
Bureau of Labor, estimates of appropriations for	69	30
Bureau of Ordnance. (<i>See</i> Navy Department.)		
Bureau of Statistics, annual report and statements of Chief of (foreign commerce)	19	24
Butter. (<i>See</i> Oleomargarine.)		

Subjects.	No.	Vol.
C.		
Cadwalader, J. F., letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to account of..	67	30
Cape Orford, Oregon, estimate of appropriation for light-station at.	138	31
Capitol Grounds, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to appropriation for improving.....	104	30
Carroll, James, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 4642) to pension	351	35
Carson City, Nev., letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to appropriation for mint at.....	267	33
Cattle, consular reports on.....	51	29
Census, estimate of appropriation for.....	191	33
Central Pacific Railroad, estimate of appropriation to pay transportation claims of.....	270	33
estimates to pay for mail service.....	280	33
Chase, Charles A., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 6372) to pension.....	300	35
Chinese immigration, message of President relative to.....	102	30
Civil Service, annual report of, Commission.....	140	31
letters relative to employment of substitutes from—		
Attorney-General.....	155	31
Postmaster-General.....	145	31
Secretary of Interior.....	168	31
Secretary of Navy.....	156	31
Secretary of State.....	160	31
Secretary of War.....	165	31
Secretary of Treasury.....	166	31
Claims, report of, allowed by Court of Claims.....	233	33
list of, allowed for which no appropriations made.....	210	33
estimate of appropriation for defending suits against United States for.....	211	33
report of Secretary of Treasury on, allowed.....	294	35
of claims allowed under exhausted appropriations.....	225	33
on claims allowed.....	70	30
report of Secretary of Treasury on war claims allowed under act of July 4, 1864.....	34	25
Clarksburg, W. Va., message of President relative to appropriation for public building at.....	366	35
Coal, report of Secretary of Treasury relative to drawbacks on.....	201	33
Coast defenses. (See Fortifications.)		
Coast Survey, annual report.....	18	23
annual report of expenditures.....	32	25
Coins and coinage, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to silver balances and silver circulation.....	64	30
letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to reissue of nickel and copper coins.....	174	33
estimate of appropriation for transportation of minor coin.....	247	33
estimate of appropriation for storage and transportation of silver dollars.....	142	31
report of Secretary of Treasury relative to circulation of silver dollars.....	100	30
report of Secretary of Treasury relative to payment of silver dollars at Boston subtreasury.....	163	31
Collectors of customs, report of Secretary of Treasury relative to suits against.....	148	31
Commerce and navigation, message of President relative to House bill 4838, to abolish certain shipping fees.....	277	33
report of Secretary of State on foreign mercantile marine.....	172	31
Commercial relations, consular reports on.....	253	34
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, annual report.....	4	20
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, letter of Secretary of State relative to claim of.....	206	33
Comptroller of the Currency, annual report of.....	3	19

Subjects.	No.	Vol.
Connelly, Julia, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 6257) for relief of	304	35
Consular and diplomatic service, estimate of appropriations for salaries of alien consuls	230	33
estimate for rental of buildings in Tokyo, Japan	213	33
estimate of deficiency appropriation for salaries of chargés d'affaires	261	33
Consular reports, trade and commerce of foreign countries	253	34
on cattle	51	29
Copyright, diplomatic correspondence relative to international	354	35
Corwin (revenue steamer), report on cruise of 1885	153	32
Cotton, James D., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 6117) to pension	311	35
Court of Claims, estimate of appropriations for judgments of	275	33
Courts of United States, letter of Attorney-General asking deficiency appropriation for jurors and witnesses	59	30
letter of Attorney-General relative to payment of fees for returning evidence taken before commissioners	24	25
estimate of deficiency appropriations to pay witness and juror fees	244	33
appropriations for, additional estimates of ...	173	33
	184	33
	204	33
Cree Indians. (<i>See</i> Indians.)		
Crooks, James, report of Secretary of State on claim of	161	31
Crow Indians. (<i>See</i> Indians.)		
Cunningham, Maria, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 5414) to pension	345	35
Customs. (<i>See</i> Import duties.)		
Customs cases, annual report of awards to informers in	14	20
Customs districts, report of Secretary of Treasury on non-paying	238	33
Customs officers, annual report on emoluments of	246	33
	56	30
Cutter, G. W., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 3551) to pension	376	35
Cutting, A. K., message of President relative to arrest in Mexico of ...	371	35
D.		
Darling, James H., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 7257) to pension	306	35
Debt of United States, report of Secretary of Treasury on sinking fund for	66	30
letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to destruction of mutilated securities	167	31
report from 1791 to 1885 on	116	21
Deming, Francis, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 2971) to pension	350	35
Denver and New Orleans Railroad, letter of Secretary of Interior relative to discriminations against	186	33
Department of Justice, report of Attorney-General on trust funds in	271	33
estimate for fitting up building for	189	33
letter of Attorney-General relative to contingent fund of	224	33
supplemental estimates of appropriations for	173	33
Department of State, annual report on expenditures of	12	20
annual report on clerks in	52	30
estimate of appropriation for printing and binding for	86	39
Deputy Comptroller of Currency, letter of Secretary relative to salary of	103	30
Dermody, William, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 1505) to pension	353	35
Direct tax of 1861, report of Secretary of Treasury on	158	31

Subjects.	No.	Vol.
District of Columbia, estimates of appropriations for schools in.....	84	30
estimate of appropriations for education of feeble-minded children in.....	80	30
letter of Secretary of War relative to appropriations for water supply in.....	39	25
appropriations for, estimates for public-school building public parks in, letter of Secretary of War relative to regulations for.....	223	33
Dow, Jennette, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 3363) to pension.....	144	31
Duluth, Minn., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 5550) to erect public building at.....	367	35
	340	35
E.		
Eight-hour law. (See Postal service.)		
Elderkin, David T., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 5995) to pension.....	312	35
Eldridge, Rebecca, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 2145) for relief of.....	250	33
Evans, Fannie E., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 4426) to pension.....	339	35
Ex-Attorneys-General, letter of Attorney-General relative to vouchers for cost of portraits of.....	229	33
Executive Departments, letters relative to employment of substitutes in, from—		
Attorney-General.....	155	31
Postmaster-General.....	145	31
Secretary of Interior.....	168	31
Secretary of Navy.....	156	31
Secretary of State.....	160	31
Secretary of Treasury.....	166	31
Secretary of War.....	165	31
F.		
Farria, J. W., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 6136) to pension.....	285	35
First Comptroller of the Treasury, annual report of unsettled accounts.....	36	25
report of.....	27	26
Forbes, Duncan, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 8336) to increase pension of.....	370	35
Foreign mercantile marine, report of Secretary of State on.....	172	31
Fort Brady, report of Secretary of War relative to sale of.....	81	30
Fort Douglas, estimate to enlarge.....	112	30
Fort Hamilton, estimate of appropriation for purchase of ground at.....	216	33
Fort Leavenworth, estimate of appropriation for building at.....	178	33
report of Secretary of War on encroachments of Missouri River on reservation at.....	121	31
Fort Monroe, Va., plans and estimates for permanent wharf at.....	28	25
letter of Secretary of War relative to erecting building for artillery school at.....	171	31
Fort Niagara, estimate of appropriation for protecting site of.....	292	35
Fort Porter, estimate for rebuilding.....	130	31
Fortifications, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to appropriations for armament.....	259	33
Fourth of July claims. (See Claims.)		
Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, report of Attorney-General on awards for damages by improvements of.....	207	33
Friedman's Hospital, D. C., estimate for repairing water-tank at.....	88	30
French spoliation claims, estimate of appropriation for securing evidence in.....	266	33
French spoliation claims, report of Secretary of State on.....	194	33

Subjects.	No.	Vol.
G.		
Galveston Harbor, report of engineers on improvement of	85	30
Gold and silver, annual report of Director of Mint on production of	290	36
Gondalfo, Caesar, report of Secretary of Treasury on claim of	74	30
Governor's Island, N. Y., letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to beacon light on	159	31
Grand Island, Miss., estimate for light-house on	137	31
Gray's Harbor, Wash. Ter., letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to additional appropriations for light-house at	98	30
Great Falls. (See Potomac River.)		
Green and Barren Navigation Company, letter of Secretary of War relative to purchasing franchises of	152	31
Grosse Island, Mich., letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to establishing range lights at	265	33
Guyse, George W., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 3205) to pension	310	35
H.		
Hall of Records, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to erecting	143	31
Hannibal, Mo., letter of Secretary of Treasury on increasing cost of public building at	150	31
Hanson Grant, Florida, report of Secretary of Interior on	331	35
Harbaugh, Sarah, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 6895) to pension	315	35
Harden, S. W., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 1406) to pension	252	33
Harrington, Edward M., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 6648) to pension	336	35
Hawes, Susan, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 7234) to pension	374	35
Hawley, Giles C., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 424) to pension	305	35
Hendricks, Thomas A., estimate of appropriation for engraved portraits of	151	31
Hennepin Canal. (See Illinois and Mississippi Canal.)		
Hensley, E. P., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 1707) to pension	289	35
Hill, Andrew J., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 1471) to increase pension of	226	33
Hipple, Henry, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 6897) to pension	284	35
Holland, report of Secretary of State on taxation of petroleum by	179	33
Hot Springs, Ark., estimate of appropriations for improvements at	254	33
letter of Secretary of War relative to Army and Navy hospital at	212	33
Humboldt Bay, California, report of Secretary of Treasury relative to removing light-house at	296	35
Hunter, John, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 1990) to pension	91	30
Hunter, Maria, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 7167) for relief of	282	35
	327	35
I.		
Illinois and Mississippi Canal, report of engineers on surveys of routes for	117	30
Immigration, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to regulation of	141	31
Import duties, annual report on refunds of	16	20
annual report of Secretary of Treasury on expenses of collecting	53	25
letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to revision of laws regulating protests, appeals, and suits for collection at	43	25
letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to revision of	147	31
report of Secretary of Treasury on questions arising under tariff act of 1883	63	30
report of Secretary of Treasury relative to drawbacks on coal	201	33

Subjects.	No.	Vol.
Indian Bureau, estimate of appropriation for clerical force in.....	89	30
Indian Commissioners, annual report	109	30
Indian depredation claims, report of Secretary of Interior on.....	125	31
Indians:		
census of, estimate of appropriations for taking	79	30
Cheyenne, message of President relative to condition of.....	17	20
Cree, estimate for relief of	231	33
Crow, letter from Secretary of Treasury relative to appropriation for allotment of lands to.....	53	30
Mackinac Agency, estimate for compensation of agent at.....	234	33
Mescalero Reservation, letter of Secretary of Interior relative to paying settlers for improvements on.....	221	33
Miami, letter of Secretary of Interior relative to relief of.....	57	30
letter of Secretary of Interior relative to funds of.....	23	30
Navajo Reservation, estimate of appropriation for artesian wells on.....	263	33
Round Valley Agency, estimate of appropriations for.....	295	35
Reservation, report of Secretary of Interior on allotting lands of.....	21	25
Sionx, estimate to pay claims of Red Cloud and Red Leaf bands of.....	35	25
Indian service, report of expenses and disbursements in	6	20
Interior Department, annual report of contingent expenditures of.....	15	20
estimate for constructing east wing of building of	230	33
Internal Revenue, Annual Report of Commissioner of.....	4	20
letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to paying drawbacks on stills exported	46	25
taxes, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to license-tax on retail liquor-dealers.....	107	30
collectors, relative to repealing commissions to	122	31
letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to commissions to	122	31
laws, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to penalties for having in possession used liquor-stamps..	190	33
194	33	
International copyright. (See Copyright.)	73	30
Iron and steel tests, estimate of appropriations for	73	30
Irwin, John T., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 3640) to pension	338	35
J.		
Jacoby, Margaret A., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 5021) to pension	344	35
Jeffersonville, Indiana, estimate of appropriation to purchase land at..	178	33
Joseph Richards, letter of Secretary of Interior relative to accounts of..	127	31
Jurors. (See Courts of United States.)		
K.		
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad, message of President returning bill (H. R. 6391) granting right of way to	255	33
Karstetter, Mary, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 2043) to pension	341	35
Kinney, Ann, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 5339) to pension..	375	35
Kyler, H. L., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 1818) to pension..	334	35
L.		
La Abra Mining Company, report of Secretary of State on claim of	274	33
Lancaster, R. D., letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to charges against	360	35
Leavenworth Military Prison, letter of Secretary of War relative to application of appropriations for.....	200	33
Leeke, F. J., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 3624) to pension...	283	35
Legaré, Jean Louis, letter of Secretary of State relative to claim of.....	356	35

Subjects.	No.	Vol.
Lehman, L., report of Secretary of Treasury on reappraisement of glass-ware imported by	22	25
Letter-carriers. (See Postal Service.)		
Lights, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to appropriation for depot for fourteenth light-house district.....	40	25
Grand Island, Miss., estimate for light-house on	137	31
Gray's Harbor, Washington, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to additional appropriation for light-house at.....	98	30
Governor's Island, New York, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to beacon-light on	159	31
Grosse Island, Michigan, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to establishing range-lights at	265	33
light-houses, estimate of appropriations for repair of.....	269	33
Pensacola, Fla., letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to additional, at	45	30
Two Harbors, Minn., estimate for light station at.....	203	33
Liquor dealers. (See Alcoholic liquor traffic.)		
Loomis, Aretus F., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 7018) to pension.....	333	35
Lord Nelson (schooner), letter of Secretary of State on claim of	161	31
Luce, Elizabeth, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 5997) to pension.....	281	35
M.		
McCarty, Catharine, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 5603) to pension	335	35
McIlwain, Martha, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 7162) to pension	318	35
McKay, Elizabeth, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 4782) to pension	347	35
Mackinac Agency. (See Indians.)		
Mare Island navy-yard, estimate of appropriations for quarters and barracks at.....	279	33
Marine Corps, additional estimate of appropriations for.....	202	33
Marine Hospital Service, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to an additional surgeon-general in	187	33
estimate of appropriation for repair of hospitals.....	217	33
Medical examiners. (See Pension Office.)		
Merchant marine. (See Commerce and navigation.)		
Mescalero Reservation. (See Indians.)		
Mexican awards, report of Secretary of State on claims of La Abra Mining Company and B. Weil under.....	274	33
Miami. (See Indians.)		
Military Academy, estimate of appropriations for	119	31
letter of Secretary of War relative to appropriation for	135	31
Milk sugar, letter of Secretary of State on manufacture in Switzerland of.....	188	33
Möller, Mary Ann, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 1816) to pension	309	35
Miller, Samuel, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 7401) to pension	316	35
Mint, annual report of Director of Mint on production of precious metals.....	290	36
estimate of appropriation for boilers at Philadelphia mint.....	273	33
letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to appropriation for	87	30
letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to salaries of officers of... ..	126	31
letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to appropriation for mint Carson City, Nev.....	267	33
Mississippi River, letter of Secretary of War relative to regulations for passage of vessels through, South Pass of	59	30
letter of Secretary of War relative to appropriations for continuing examinations of South Pass of	75	30
Mississippi River Commission, supplemental report of	38	30
Missouri River Commission, report of.....	41	30
Mouroe, J. D., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 4038) to pension.....	286	35
Montana, estimate of appropriations for legislative expenses of.....	123	31

Subjects.	No.	Vol.
Moorehead, Abner, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 3304) to pension	346	35
Muskingum River, report of engineers on survey of	48	25
Mutual Life Insurance Company, N. Y., letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to claim of	235	31
N.		
National Museum, estimate of appropriations for	291	35
Navajo Reservation. (See Indians.)		
Navy, list of retired officers	111	30
vessels, estimate of appropriation for armament of new cruisers ..	215	33
report of Secretary of Navy relative to progress on steel cruisers ..	185	33
Navy Department, annual report of contingent expenses of	47	25
annual report of employés in	65	30
estimate to pay carpenters at	242	33
estimate for pay of draftsmen in Bureau of Steam-Engineering	243	33
estimate of deficiency appropriation for Bureau of Ordnance	195	33
Navy-yard, Mare Island, estimate of appropriations for quarters and barracks at	279	33
Neptuno Island, New York, estimate of appropriation to purchase land at	178	33
Nevil, William H., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 3623) to pension	349	35
New Mexico, letter of Secretary of Interior relative to adjusting private land claims in	209	33
New Orleans, La., estimate of appropriation for repairs of mint building at	218	33
report of Secretary of Treasury on moneys and funds seized by military authorities at	101	30
New York City, report of Secretary of War on purchase of Produce Exchange in	13	20
estimate of appropriation for an assistant collector at ..	240	33
letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to additional accommodations for appraiser's store at	94	30
estimate of appropriation for repairing barge office at ..	220	33
letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to sale of old post-office in	235	33
estimates of appropriation for sub-treasury at	180	33
Norfolk navy-yard, report of Secretary of Navy on affairs at	118	30
Norman, Mary, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 6192) to pension ..	325	35
O.		
Olcott Harbor, New York, estimate for repairs at	228	33
Oleomargarine, message of President relative to bill to define butter and to tax	368	35
Oregon, report of Secretary of Interior on wagon-road land grants in ..	131	31
Ounalaska (schooner), report of Secretary of State on case of	329	35
P.		
Pacific Railroads, letter of Secretary of Interior on contracts of	60	30
report of Secretary of Treasury on sinking fund for ...	44	25
Painter, Francis J., report of Secretary of Navy on retirement of	182	33
Parks, letter of Secretary of War relating to regulations for, in District of Columbia	144	31
Pascagoula River, Florida, report of engineers on survey of	83	30
Passenger act, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to	72	30
Paul, Joseph, estimate of appropriation to pay	328	35
Pensacola, Fla., letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to additional lights at	45	25
Pension Board of Appeals, letter of Secretary of Interior relative to salaries of	154	31

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Pension Bureau, estimate for additional floor in building of.....	256	33
Pension Office, letter of Secretary of Interior relative to medical examiners in.....	164	31
Pension Office building, estimate of appropriation for completing.....	96	30
estimate of appropriation for completing.....	96	30
Pensions, estimates of additional appropriations for.....	162	31
additional estimates for appropriations for.....	162	31
Petroleum, report of Secretary of State on taxation by Holland of.....	254	33
Philadelphia, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to additional watchmen at silver vaults in.....	169	31
Points, Abraham, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 8556) to pension.....	373	35
Pork, report of Secretary of State relative to restrictions on American..	181	33
Postal service, annual report of Postmaster-General on proposals for mail contracts.....	9	22
annual report of Postmaster-General on mail contracts..	20	20
letter of Postmaster-General relative to pay of railway postal clerks.....	110	30
letter of Postmaster-General relative to application of eight-hour law to letter-carriers.....	71	30
Postmaster-General:		
Communications from—		
Mail contracts, annual report on proposals for.....	9	22
annual report on.....	20	20
Postal service, relative to pay of railway postal clerks.....	110	30
relative to application of eight hour law to letter-carriers.....	71	30
Postmasters, report on disallowed stationery accounts of.....	245	33
Post-Office Department, report of unsettled accounts in.....	97	30
Substitutes, relative to employment of.....	145	31
Trust funds, report on.....	350	35
Postmasters, report of Postmaster-General on disallowed stationery accounts of.....	245	33
Post-Office Department, report of Postmaster-General on unsettled accounts in.....	97	30
Potomac River, report of Secretary of War on fishways at Great Falls..	272	33
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., estimate for approaches to public building at.....	42	25
Precious metals. (See Gold and Silver.)		
President of the United States:—		
Annual message, with accompanying documents—		
Foreign Relations, part 1.....	1	1
Report of Secretary of War, 4 volumes, part 2.....	1	2-4
Report of Secretary of Navy, 2 volumes, part 3.....	1	9
Report of Postmaster-General, part 4.....	1	10
Report of Secretary of Interior, 5 volumes, part 5.....	1	11-15
Communications from—		
American vessels, transmitting report on seizure in British waters.....	217	33
Bartholdi statue of Liberty, relative to inaugurating.....	221	33
Chinese immigration, relative to.....	232	33
Civil Service Commission, transmitting annual report of.....	102	30
Clarksburg, W. Va., relative to appropriation for public building at.....	140	31
Consular reports, transmitting.....	366	35
Crooks, James, transmitting report on claim of.....	253	34
Crow Indians, transmitting a report relative to.....	161	31
Cutting, A. K., relative to arrest in Mexico of.....	53	30
Foreign mercantile marine, transmitting report on.....	371	35
Holland, transmitting report on taxation of petroleum by.....	172	31
Indian Commissioner, transmitting annual report of.....	179	33
International copyright, transmitting diplomatic correspondence relative to.....	109	30
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad, returning bill for.....	354	35
Mexican awards, transmitting report on claims of La Abra Mining Company and B. Weil under.....	255	33
Miami Indians, transmitting report relative to relief of.....	274	33
	57	30

Subject.	No.	Vol.
President of the United States—Continued.		
Communications from—Continued.		
Milk-sugar, transmitting report on manufacture in Switzerland of..	188	33
Northern Cheyenne Indians, relative to condition of	17	20
Oleomargarine, relative to bill to tax manufacture of	368	35
Ounalaska (schooner), transmitting report on case of	329	35
Pacific railroads, transmitting report on contracts of	60	30
Petroleum, transmitting report on taxation by Holland of	254	33
Pork, transmitting report on foreign restrictions on importation of.	181	23
Round Valley Reservation, transmitting report on allotting lands of.	21	25
Santos, Julio R., transmitting report on imprisonment in Ecuador of	361	35
Shipping fees, relative to bill H. R. 4838, to abolish certain	277	33
South American Commission, transmitting report of	50	25
Substitutes, transmitting report on employment in Executive Departments of	160	31
Tonnage duties, transmitting diplomatic correspondence relative to.	132	31
Trust funds, transmitting report of Secretary of State on	362	35
Veto—		
Bill (H. R. 1471) to increase pension to Andrew J. Hill	226	33
Bill (H. R. 3019) to increase pension to Abigail Smith	227	33
Bill (H. R. 2145) for relief of Rebecca Eldridge	250	33
Bill (H. R. 1582) for relief of Eleanor C. Bangham	251	33
Bill (H. R. 1406) to pension S. W. Harden	252	33
Bill (H. R. 5997) to pension Elizabeth Luce	290	33
Bill (H. R. 1990) to pension John Hunter	292	35
Bill (H. R. 3624) to pension F. J. Leese	293	35
Bill (H. R. 6897) to pension Henry Hipple	294	35
Bill (H. R. 6136) to pension J. W. Farris	295	35
Bill (H. R. 4058) to pension J. D. Monroe	296	35
Bill (H. R. 3826) to pension John Taylor	297	35
Bill (H. R. 4002) to pension C. W. Tiller	298	35
Bill (H. R. 1007) to pension E. P. Hensley	299	35
Bill (H. R. 6718) to pension William H. Starr	298	35
Bill (H. R. 7108) to pension Andrew J. Wilson	299	35
Bill (H. R. 6372) to pension Charles A. Chase	300	35
Bill (H. R. 6774) to pension Bruno Schultz	301	35
Bill (H. R. 576) for relief of Louisa C. Beezeley	302	35
Bill (H. R. 7703) to pension Anna A. Probert	303	35
Bill (H. R. 6257) for relief of Julia Connelly	304	35
Bill (H. R. 424) to pension Giles C. Hawley	305	35
Bill (H. R. 7257) to pension James H. Darling	306	35
Bill (H. R. 7614) to increase pension to Hezekiah Tillman	307	35
Bill (H. R. 7109) to pension Joseph Tuttle	308	35
Bill (H. R. 1816) to pension Mary Ann Miller	309	35
Bill (H. R. 3205) to pension George W. Guyse	310	35
Bill (H. R. 6117) to pension James D. Cotton	311	35
Bill (H. R. 5995) to pension David T. Elderkin	312	35
Bill (H. R. 7222) to pension Sallie West	313	35
Bill (H. R. 7073) to pension Mary S. Woodson	314	35
Bill (H. R. 6895) to pension Sarah Harbaugh	315	35
Bill (H. R. 7401) to pension Samuel Miller	316	35
Bill (H. R. 7931) to increase pension of Clark Boon	317	35
Bill (H. R. 7162) to pension Martha McIlwain	318	35
Bill (H. R. 7298) for the relief of Charles Schnler	319	35
Bill (H. R. 6688) for relief of William Bishop	320	35
Bill (H. R. 7979) to pension Jackson Stewart	321	35
Bill (H. R. 7436) to pension Mary Anderson	322	35
Bill (H. R. 6752) to pension Alice E. Travers	323	35
Bill (H. R. 6266) to pension Philip Arner	324	35
Bill (H. R. 6192) to pension Mary Norman	325	35
Bill (H. R. 6170) to pension Mary A. Van Etten	326	35
Bill (H. R. 7167) for relief of Maria Hunter	327	35
Bill (H. R. 472) to pension William Boone	332	35
Bill (H. R. 7018) to pension Aretus F. Loomis	333	35
Bill (H. R. 1818) to pension H. L. Kyler	334	35

Subjects.	No.	Vol.
President of the United States—Continued.		
Communications from—Continued.		
Veto—Continued.		
Bill (H. R. 5603) to pension Catharine McCarty	335	35
Bill (H. R. 6648) to pension Edward M. Harrington	336	35
Bill (H. R. 5334) to pension Sally A. Bradley	337	35
Bill (H. R. 3640) to pension James T. Irwin	338	35
Bill (H. R. 4426) to pension Fannie E. Evans	339	35
Bill (H. R. 5550) to erect public building at Duluth, Minn.	340	35
Bill (H. R. 2043) to pension Ma y Karstetter	341	35
Bill (H. R. 5306) to pension Roxana V. Rowley	342	35
Bill (H. R. 4797) to pension Robert H. Stapleton	343	35
Bill (H. R. 5021) to pension Margaret A. Jacoby	344	35
Bill (H. R. 5414) to pension Maria Cunningham	345	35
Bill (H. R. 3304) to pension Abner Moorehead	346	35
Bill (H. R. 4782) to pension Elizabeth McKay	347	35
Bill (H. R. 3043) to pension Lewis W. Scanland	348	35
Bill (H. R. 3633) to pension William H. Nevil	349	35
Bill (H. R. 2971) to pension Francis Deming	350	35
Bill (H. R. 4642) to pension James Carroll	351	35
Bill (H. R. 1059) to pension Jacob Romiser	352	35
Bill (H. R. 1505) to pension William Dermody	353	35
Bill (H. R. 524) to pension D. H. Ross	355	35
Bill (H. R. 5546) to erect public building at Asheville, N. C.	357	35
Bill (H. R. 1391) to erect public building at Springfield, Mo.	354	35
Bill (H. R. 3363) to pension Jeunette Dow	367	35
Bill (H. R. 9106) to pension Rachel Barnes	369	35
Bill (H. R. 8336) to increase pension of Duncan Forbes	370	35
Bill (H. R. 8556) to pension Abraham Points	373	35
Bill (H. R. 7234) to pension Susan Hawes	374	35
Bill (H. R. 5389) to pension Ann Kinney	375	35
Bill (H. R. 3551) to pension G. W. Cutler	376	35
Bill (H. R. 1584) for the relief of A. C. Richardson	377	35
Private land claims:		
Florida: Report of Secretary of Interior on Hanson grant	331	35
New Mexico, estimate of appropriations for survey of	146	31
Report of Secretary of Interior on San Tomas de Yturvide claim.	196	33
Letter of Secretary of Interior relative to adjustment of	209	33
Probert, Anna A., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 7703) to pension	303	35
Produce Exchange, New York City, report of Secretary of War on purchase of	13	20
Public buildings, estimate of appropriations for repairs of	113	30
for heating apparatus in certain	128	31
for repair of	358	35
	214	31
	217	33
	218	33
Public documents, annual report on distribution of	78	30
Public lands, suspended entries, annual list of	30	25
Public printing, estimate of deficiency appropriation for	222	33
Q.		
Quartermaster's Department, estimates of appropriations for	93	30
R.		
Receipts and expenditures, annual report of, 1882	31	27
1885	29	27
1883	365	35
Receipts and expenditures and public debt, report on, to 1885	116	21
Records. (See Hall of Records.)		
Register's Office. (See Treasury Department.)		
Richardson, A. C., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 1584) for relief of	377	35

Subjects.	No.	Vol.
Rivers and harbors, letter of Secretary of War relative to appropriations	372	35
Rochester, N. Y., letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to appropriation for public building at	236	33
Rompiser, Joseph, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 1059) to pension	352	35
Ross, D. M., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 524) to pension ..	355	35
Round Valley Reservation. (See Indians.)		
Rowley, Roxana V., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 5306) to pension	342	35
S.		
Saco River, Me., report of engineers on survey of	37	25
Saint Mary's Falls Canal, letter of Secretary of War relative to improving	61	30
Santa Fé, N. Mex., letter of Secretary of Interior relative to repairing adobe palace at	105	30
Santee River, S. C., report of engineers on improvement at	114	30
Santos, Julio R., report of Secretary of State of imprisonment in Ecuador of	361	35
Saugatuck River, report of engineers on survey of	76	30
Scauland, Lewis W., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 3043) to pension	348	35
Schuler, Charles, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 7298) for relief of	319	35
Schultz, Bruno, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 6774) to pension	301	35
Seamen, estimate of appropriation for shipping and discharging seamen at Liverpool	193	33
Secretary of Interior:		
Communications from—		
Denver and New Orleans Railroad, relative to discriminations against	186	33
Hanson, John H., relative to land survey of	331	35
Indian depredation claims, report on	125	31
Interior Department, annual report on contingent expenditures of ..	15	20
Joseph, Richard, relative to accounts of	127	31
Medical examiners in Pension Office, relative to	164	31
Mescalero Reservation, relative to paying settlers for improvements ..	421	33
Miami Indians, relative to relief of	57	30
relative to funds of	23	25
Northern Cheyenne Indians, relative to condition of	17	20
Oregon wagon-road grants, relative to	131	30
Pacific Railroads, relative to contracts of	60	30
Pension board of appeals, relative to salaries of	154	31
Private land claims, report on Santa Tomas de Yturbe claim, New Mexico	196	33
Public documents, annual report on distribution of	78	30
Round Valley Reservation, on allotting lands of	21	25
Santa Fé, N. Mex., relative to repairing adobe palace at	105	30
Suspended entries of public lands, annual report on	30	25
Trust funds, statement of	168	31
Secretary of Navy:		
Communications from—		
Navy Department, annual report of contingent expenditures of	47	25
on employes in	65	30
relative to employment of substitutes in	156	31
Norfolk navy-yard, relative to	118	30
Painter, F. J., relative to retirement of	182	33
Retired officers, list of	111	30
Trust funds, report on	263	33
Vessels, relative to progress on steel cruisers	185	33
Washington navy-yard, relative to ordnance shops in	139	31

Subjects.	No.	Vol.
Secretary of State:		
Communications from—		
Bordeaux International Congress, relative to	205	33
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, relative to claim of	206	33
Consular reports, transmitting	253	33
Crooks, James, relative to claim of	161	31
Cutting, A. K., relative to arrest in Mexico of	371	35
Department of State, annual report on expenditures of	12	20
Foreign mercantile marine, report on	172	31
French spoliation claims, report of Mr. Tuck on	194	33
Holland, on taxation of petroleum by	179	33
International copyright, diplomatic correspondence relative to	254	33
Mexican awards, relative to claims of La Abra Mining Company and B. Weil under	354	35
Milk sugar, on manufacture in Switzerland of	274	33
Oonulaska (schooner), relative to case of	188	33
Petroleum, relative to taxation by Holland of	329	35
Pork, on foreign restrictions on importation of	254	33
Santos, Julio R., relative to imprisonment in Ecuador of	181	33
Sitting Bull, relative to claim of J. L. Lagaré in procuring surren- der of	361	35
State Department, annual report on clerks in	356	35
Substitutes, relative to employment in Executive Departments of ..	52	30
Tonnage duties, diplomatic correspondence relative to	160	31
Trust funds: report on	132	31
	362	35
Secretary of Treasury:		
Communications from—		
Annual report	2	18
Alaska, relative to accounts of secretary of	276	33
Andrews, C. C.: relative to reimbursement of	124	31
Appropriations, supplemental estimates for	176	33
estimates for building at Fort Leavenworth, and purchase of land at Jeffersonville and Neptune Island	178	33
estimates for ensuing fiscal year	5	21
Attorneys-General, relative to vouchers for cost of portraits of	229	33
Balances, report of balances due to and from United States	363	35
Bartholdi statue of Liberty, estimate of appropriation for inau- gurating	249	33
Beard, W. H., estimate to pay claim of	241	33
Boise City penitentiary, relative to enlarging	54	30
Bonaveris, Paul, estimate of appropriation to pay	198	33
Boston sub-treasury, relative to payment of silver dollars at	163	31
Brooklyn, N. Y., relative to increasing cost of public building at ...	129	31
Bureau of Engraving and Printing, relative to improving building at	170	31
Bureau of Labor, estimates of appropriation for	69	30
Cadwallader, J. F., relative to amount of	67	30
Cape Oxford light, estimate of appropriation for	134	31
Capitol grounds, relative to appropriation for improving	104	30
Carson City mint, relative to appropriation for	267	33
Census, estimate of appropriation for	191	33
Census of Indians, estimate of appropriations for taking	79	30
Central Pacific Railroad, estimates of appropriation to pay trans- portation claims of 1865	270	33
Central Pacific Railroad, estimates to pay mail service	280	33
Chargés d'affaires, estimate of deficiency appropriation for salaries of	261	33
Claims, list of claims allowed for which no appropriations made ...	210	33
list of claims allowed under exhausted appropriations	225	33
estimate of appropriation for defending suits against United States for	211	33
list of, allowed	294	35
list of claims allowed by Court of Claims	233	33
allowed	70	30

Subjects.	No.	Vol.
Secretary of Treasury—Continued.		
Communications from—		
Coal, relative to drawbacks on	201	33
Coast survey, annual report of expenditures	32	25
annual report	18	23
Collectors of customs, relative to suits against	148	31
Commissioners, additional estimates of appropriations for	204	33
Consuls, estimate of appropriations for salaries of alien	239	33
Corwin, report of cruise	153	32
Court of Claims, estimate of appropriations for judgments of	275	33
Cree Indians, estimate for relief of	231	33
Crow Indians, relative to appropriation for allotment of lands to	53	30
Customs cases, annual report of awards to informers in	14	20
relative to revision of laws regulating	43	25
districts, relative to non-paying	238	33
officers, annual report on emoluments of	56	30
Department of Justice, estimate for fitting up building for	189	33
Deputy Comptroller of Currency, relative to salary of	103	30
Direct tax of 1861, relative to	158	31
District of Columbia, estimate of appropriation for education of fee- ble-minded children in	80	30
estimates of appropriations for schools in	84	30
estimate of appropriation for public-school buildings	223	33
Fort Douglas, estimate to enlarge	112	31
Fort Hamilton, estimate of appropriation for purchase of ground at	216	33
Fort Niagara, estimate of appropriation for protecting site of	292	35
Fortifications, relative to appropriation for armament of	259	33
Freedmen's Hospital, estimate of appropriation for repairs at	88	30
French spoliation claims, estimate of appropriation for securing evi- dence in	266	33
Galveston, Tex., relative to act for erection of public building at	85	30
Gondolfo, Cæsar, on claim of	74	30
Governor's Island, New York, relative to beacon-light on	159	31
Grand Island, Mississippi, estimate for erecting light-house at	137	31
Gray's Harbor, relative to additional appropriations for light- house at	98	30
relative to appropriation for light-house at	65	30
Hall of records, recommending erection of	143	31
Hannibal, Mo., relative to increasing cost of public building at	150	31
Hendricks, T. A., estimate of appropriation for engraved portraits of	151	31
Hot Springs, Ark., estimates of appropriations for improvement at	212	33
Humboldt Bay, California, relative to removing light-house at	91	30
Immigration, relative to regulation of	141	31
Import duties, annual report on refunds of	16	20
Indian Office, estimate of appropriation for clerical force in	89	30
Interior Department, estimate for reconstructing east wing of building	230	33
Internal-revenue collectors, relative to commissions to	1910	-----
laws, relative to amending section 12 of act of 1879	149	31
Jurors' fees, additional estimates of appropriations for	173	33
Lancaster, R. D., relative to charges against	360	35
Lehman, L., relative to reappraisement of glassware imported by	22	25
Light-house depot for fourteenth district, relative to an appropria- tion for	40	25
Light-houses, estimates of appropriations for repair of	269	33
Mackinac Indian agency, estimate for compensation of agent at	234	33
Mare Island navy-yard, estimate of appropriations for quarters and barracks at	279	33
Marine Corps, additional estimates of appropriations for	202	33
Marine Hospital Service, relative to an additional surgeon-general in	187	33
Minor coin, estimate for transportation of	247	33

Subjects.	No.	Vol.
Secretary of Treasury—Continued.		
Communications from—		
Mint, relative to salaries of officers of	126	31
relative to appropriation for	87	30
estimate of appropriation for boilers at Philadelphia	273	33
Montana, estimate of appropriation for legislative expenses of	123	31
National Museum, estimate of appropriations for	291	35
Navajo Reservation, estimate of appropriation for artesian wells on	263	33
Navy, estimate of appropriation for armament of new cruisers	215	33
Navy Department, estimate to pay carpenters at	242	33
estimate for pay of draftsmen in Bureau of Steam Engineering in	243	33
estimate of deficiency appropriation for Bureau of Ordnance	195	33
New Orleans, La., report on moneys seized by military authorities at	101	30
New York, estimate of appropriation for an assistant collector at appraiser's store, on additional accommodations for	240	33
New York barge office, estimate of appropriation for repairing	94	30
New York post-office, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to sale of old site	220	33
New York subtreasury, estimates of appropriations for	235	33
Nickel and copper coins, relative to reissue of	180	33
Pacific railroads, on sinking fund for	174	33
Passenger act, relative to	44	25
Paul, Joseph, estimate of appropriation to pay	72	30
Pension building, estimate for an additional floor in	328	35
Philadelphia, Pa., relative to additional watchmen at silver vaults in	256	33
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., estimate for approaches to public building at ..	169	31
Precious metals, annual report on production of	42	25
Private land claims, estimate of appropriation for surveys in New Mexico of	290	36
Public buildings, estimate of appropriation for heating apparatus in certain	146	31
estimate of appropriations for repair of	128	31
estimates of appropriations for repairs of certain ..	358	35
Public printing, estimate of deficiency appropriation for	113	30
Quartermaster's Department, estimates of appropriations for	214	33
Receipts and expenditures, annual report for 1882	217	33
annual report for 1885	218	33
annual report for 1883	222	33
Receipts and expenditures and public debt, report on	93	30
Register's Office, estimates of appropriations for	31	27
relative to salaries in	29	27
Rochester, N. Y., relative to appropriation for public building at ..	365	35
Round Valley Indian Agency, estimate of appropriations for	116	21
Seamen, estimate of appropriation for shipping and discharging sea- men at Liverpool	95	30
Securities, relative to destruction of mutilated	99	30
Shearman, G. K., relative to claim of	236	33
Signal Service, estimate of additional appropriations for	295	35
Silver balances, relative to statement of	193	33
Silver dollars, estimate of appropriation for storage and transporta- tion of	167	31
relative to circulation of	262	33
Sinking fund, amount applied to	120	31
Sioux Indians, estimate to pay claims of Red Cloud and Red Leaf bands of	64	30
State Department, estimate of appropriation for printing and bind- ing for	142	31
Statistical abstract, annual report of	100	30
Steam-boilers, relative to laws governing construction of	66	30
	35	25
	86	30
	26	25
	55	30

Subjects.	No.	Vol.
Secretary of Treasury—Continued.		
Communications from—		
Steam-vessels, relative to appointment of watchmen on	63	30
relative to amending laws for inspection of	359	35
Stillas, relative to paying drawbacks on exports of	46	25
Substitutes, on employment	166	31
Surveyor-general of Arizona, relative to salary of	106	30
Tariff, relative to revision of	147	31
Tariff act of 1883, questions arising under	68	30
Testing-machine, estimate of appropriation for	73	30
Thomas, Thomas, relative to refunding fine to	258	33
Tokio, Japan, estimate of appropriation to pay rental of legation buildings at	213	33
Treasury building, estimate of appropriation to improve sanitary condition of	219	33
Treasury Department, annual report on contingent expenditures of	10	20
estimate of deficiency appropriation for custodians and janitors in	199	33
estimate of appropriations for printing for relative to applying unexpended appropri- ations to deficiencies in	95	30
recommending additional clerk in disburs- ing office of	237	33
of	260	33
Trust funds, report on	293	35
Two Harbors, Minn., estimate for light station at	203	33
Utah, estimate for furniture for office of governor of	257	33
War claims, list of those allowed under act of July 4, 1865.	34	25
Wichita, Kans., relative to appropriation for public building at ...	208	33
Witness and juror fees, estimate of deficiency appropriation for	244	33
Wyoming penitentiary, relative to enlarging	157	31
Secretary of War:		
Communications from—		
Army, annual report on expenditure of contingent fund of	77	30
Army and Navy hospital at Hot Springs, relative to	296	35
Army transportation, relative to appropriation for	192	33
Artillery school, relative to erecting building for	171	31
relative to pay of enlisted men employed at	108	30
Artillery light batteries, relative to organization of	115	30
Balances, report of balances on books of War Department	133	31
Block Island, relative to submarine cable at	197	33
Boston Harbor, relative to repairing sea-wall in	136	31
District of Columbia water supply, relative to appropriation for ...	39	25
Fort Brady, relative to sale of	81	30
Fort Leavenworth, relative to encroachment of river at	121	31
Fort Monroe, plans and estimates for permanent wharf at	28	25
Fort Porter, estimate for rebuilding	130	31
Great Falls, on fishways at	272	33
Green and Warren River Navigation Company, relative to purchas- ing franchises of	152	31
Hennepin Canal, surveys of routes for	117	30
Leavenworth military prison, relative to application of appropri- ation for	200	33
Mileage, relative to	134	31
Military Academy, estimate of appropriations for	119	31
Military Academy, relative to appropriations for	135	31
Mississippi River Commission, supplemental report of	38	25
Missouri River Commission, report of	41	25
Olcott Harbor, New York, estimate for repairs at	228	33
Produce Exchange building, New York, relative to purchase of, for Army use	13	20
Public parks in District of Columbia, relative to regulations for ...	144	31
Rivers and harbors, report on survey of Saco River, Maine	37	25
report on survey of Muskingum River	48	25
relative to appropriations for	372	35

Subjects.	No.	Vol.
Secretary of War—Continued.		
Communications from—		
Rivers and harbors, survey of Sangatuck	76	30
survey of Arkansas River	90	30
survey of Wacissa River, Florida	82	30
survey of Pascagoula River, Florida	83	30
improvement of Galveston Harbor	85	30
improvement of Santee River, South Carolina	114	30
Saint Mary's Fall Canal, relative to improving	61	30
Signal Service, memorial of enlisted men relative to commutations	297	35
relative to appropriations for	248	33
relative to estimates of appropriations for	{ 92	30
	{ 175	33
Signal Service, map, relative to claim of American Graphic Company for publishing	183	33
South Pass, Mississippi River, relative to appropriations for continuing examinations of	75	30
relative to regulations for using	58	30
Substitutes, on employment of	165	31
Trust funds, report on	278	33
War Department, annual report on contingent expenditures of	8	20
War Department library, relative to binding for	268	33
Willels Point, N. Y., plans and estimates for buildings at	25	25
Securities, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to destruction of mutilated	167	31
Shearman, George K., report of Secretary of Treasury on claim of	262	33
Shipping fees, message of President relative to House bill 4338 to abolish certain	277	33
Signal Service, estimate of additional appropriations for	120	31
letter of Secretary of War relative to estimates of appropriations for	{ 92	30
	{ 175	33
letter of Secretary of War relative to appropriations for memorial of enlisted men relative to commutation for fuel and quarters	248	33
report of Secretary of War on claim of American Graphic Company against	297	35
	183	33
Silver. (<i>See</i> Coins and Coinage.)		
Sinking Fund. (<i>See</i> Debt of United States.)		
Sionx Indians. (<i>See</i> Indians.)		
Sitting Bull (<i>Indian</i>), letter of Secretary of State relative to claim of J. L. Legaré in securing surrender of	356	35
Smith, Abigail, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 3019) increasing pension of	227	33
South American Commission, report of	50	25
South Pass. (<i>See</i> Mississippi River.)		
Springfield, Mo., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 1391) to erect public building at	364	35
Stapleton, Robert H., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 4797) to pension	343	35
Starr, William H., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 6718) to pension	298	35
State Department. (<i>See</i> Department of State)		
Statistical abstract, annual report of	26	25
Steam vessels, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to appointment of watchmen on	63	30
letter of Secretary of Treasury to amending laws for inspection of	359	35
letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to laws governing construction of boilers for	55	30
Steward, Jackson, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 7979) to pension	321	35
Stills, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to drawbacks on exports of	46	25
Switzerland, report of Secretary of State on manufacture of milk-angar in	188	33
Symons, Thomas, letter of Attorney-General relative to claim of	177	33

Subjects.	No.	Vol.
T.		
Tariff. (<i>See</i> Import duties.)		
Taylor, John, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 3826) to pension	287	35
Testing machine. (<i>See</i> Iron and steel tests.)		
Thomas, Thomas, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to refunding fine to	258	33
Tiller, C. W., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 4002) to pension	288	35
Tillman, Hezekiah, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 7614) to increase pension of	307	35
Tobacco, report of Secretary of State on taxation by Holland of exports of	179	33
Tokio, Japan, estimate of appropriation for rental of legation buildings at	213	33
Tonnage duties, report of Secretary of State on claims of foreign Governments relative to	132	31
Travers, Alice E., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 6752) to pension	323	35
Treasury Department, annual report on contingent expenditures of	10	20
estimate of deficiency appropriations for custodians and janitors in	199	33
estimate of appropriation for improving sanitary condition of	219	33
estimate of appropriations for printing for	95	30
letter of Secretary relative to salaries in Register's office	99	30
letter of Secretary relative to applying unexpended appropriations to deficiencies	237	33
letter of Secretary relative to salary of Deputy Comptroller of Currency	103	30
letter of Secretary recommending additional clerk in disbursing office of	260	33
Trust funds, report of Secretary of Navy on	264	33
Attorney-General on	271	33
Secretary of War on	278	33
Postmaster-General on	330	35
Secretary of Interior on	168	31
Secretary of State on	362	35
Secretary of Treasury on	293	35
Tuttle, Joseph, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 7109) to pension	308	35
Two Harbors, Minnesota, estimate for light station at	203	33
U.		
Utah, estimate for furniture for office of governor of	257	33
V.		
Van Etten, Mary A., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 6170) to pension	326	35
W.		
Wacissa River, Florida, report of engineers on survey of	82	30
Wagon roads. (<i>See</i> Oregon.)		
War Department, annual report on contingent expenditures	8	20
letter of Secretary of War relative to binding for library of	268	33
report of balances due to and from United States on books of	133	30
Washington navy-yard, report of Secretary of Navy on ordnance shops in	139	30
Weil, Benjamin, report of Secretary of State on claim of	234	35
West, Sallie, message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 7222) to pension	313	35

Subjects.	No.	Vol.
Wichita, Kans., letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to appropriation for building at.....	208	33
Willeys Point, New York, plans and estimates for buildings at.....	25	25
Wilson, Andrew J., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 7108) to pension	299	35
Witnesses. (See Courts of United States.)		
Woodson, Mary S., message of President vetoing bill (H. R. 7073) to pension	314	35
Wyoming, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to enlargement of penitentiary in.....	157	31

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF WAR;

BEING PART OF
THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS

COMMUNICATED TO THE
TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS
AT THE
BEGINNING OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1885.

CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

	Page.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR	3-56
Report of the Lieutenant-General of the Army	57-214
Adjutant-General to the Lieutenant-General of the Army	73-101
Inspector-General	102-117
Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock	117-123
Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield	124-133
Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry	134-141
Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard	141-152
Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles	152-160
Col. L. P. Bradley	160-164
Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley	164, 165
Maj. Gen. John Pope	166-169
Brig. Gen. George Crook	169-185
Col. John Gibbon	185-190
Col. W. Merritt	190-194
Lieut. Col. John C. Tidball	194-211
Col. Thomas H. Ruger	211-214
Adjutant-General to the Secretary of War	215-335
Acting Judge-Advocate-General	337-346
Quartermaster-General	347-687
Commissary-General of Subsistence	689-705
Surgeon-General	707-776
Paymaster-General	777-794
on publication of the War Records	795-798
of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home	799-838
United States Military Academy	839-880
on building for State, War, and Navy Departments	881-886
Index to the Annual Report of the Secretary of War	887
Index to the documents accompanying the Annual Report of the Secretary of War	895

VOLUME II.

Report of the Chief of Engineers, in four parts.

VOLUME III.

Report of the Chief of Ordnance.

VOLUME IV.

Report of the Chief Signal Officer, in two parts.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 30, 1885.

To the **PRESIDENT:**

I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the administration of this Department:

EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND ESTIMATES.

The expenditures of appropriations under the direction of the Secretary of War, by requisition, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, were as follows:

Salaries and contingent expenses.....	\$2,072,806 48
Military Establishment—Army and Military Academy.....	25,754,425 49
Public works, including river and harbor improvements	13,164,394 60
Miscellaneous objects	4,859,372 97
Total.....	45,850,999 54

The above figures include the sum of \$715,778.72 credited to the subsidized Pacific railroads for transportation services rendered the War Department during the fiscal year 1885 and prior years.

The sum of \$1,272,125.75 pertaining to War Department appropriations was carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1885.

The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, are as follows:

Salaries and contingent expenses	\$2,071,295 00
Military Establishment—Army and Military Academy.....	24,288,337 50
Public works	2,247,892 34
Miscellaneous objects	3,154,888 56
Total.....	31,762,413 40

The increase of the expenditures for 1885 over those of 1884 was mainly for river and harbor improvements. As there was no appropriation for river and harbor improvements this year, the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1886, show a large reduction as compared with the appropriations for the previous years.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, as received by me, amounted to \$81,782,423.97, which I have reduced to the following amounts:

Salaries and contingent expenses	\$2,057,765 00
Military Establishment—Army and Military Academy	25,680,495 51
Public works, including river and harbor improvements	16,465,630 18
Miscellaneous objects	4,000,292 79
Total	48,204,183 48

The estimates for salaries and contingent expenses for 1887 are less than the appropriations for the present year, and it is hoped that the changes recommended, which are deemed to be for the best interests of the service, may be favorably considered.

The necessity for the increase of the other estimates over the appropriations for the present year is explained in the notes following the estimates.

THE ARMY.

The Lieutenant-General commanding reports that the Army at the date of the last consolidated returns consists of 2,154 officers and 24,705 enlisted men.

While the peaceful condition of affairs has continued in the Division of the Atlantic, in the Divisions of the Missouri and the Pacific there have been disturbances which have severely taxed the troops and the supply departments of the Army. The Oklahoma country was early in the spring again invaded by persons who undertook to take possession of these lands forming part of the Indian Territory. They were expelled without bloodshed. Similar attempts have been threatened from time to time since, requiring the constant presence of troops, and causing a feeling of insecurity and disturbance among the Indians. At the last advices a large number of men, apparently bent on this purpose, were encamped on the border within the territory of Kansas. Attention is called to the remarks of the Lieutenant-General on this subject. A more effectual punishment is needed than that contained in section 2148 of the Revised Statutes in order to prevent the constant recurrence of these attempts to occupy and possess the lands set apart for the Indians. I would therefore renew the recommendation of my predecessor that an amendment to the statute be made providing for imprisonment, in addition to the fine which may now be imposed.

Early in July great apprehensions were entertained of an Indian rising by the Cheyennes and the Arapahoes occupying the Indian Territory. Alarming telegrams were received from the governor of Kansas and other local authorities, while our own officers and those of the Interior Department reported great excitement and suspicious movements among these Indians. To allay the fears of peaceful inhabitants and be ready for any emergency, two regiments of cavalry and one of infantry were ordered to the Indian Territory, and General Miles,

the commander of the department, was directed to assume command in person. It was rumored that the cause of discontent among the Indians was occasioned by the occupation of nearly the whole Indian Territory under unlawful leases obtained from a portion of these Indians without the assent of the others who composed the great majority of these tribes.

In this state of affairs Lieutenant-General Sheridan visited the Territory for the purpose of ascertaining the causes of Indian discontent and to report upon the same. His report will be found among the documents accompanying his annual report. The Proclamation that was issued in consequence, notifying all persons holding under these unlawful leases and all other persons trespassing upon these lands to depart with their cattle and goods within forty days from that date, was carried into execution. Troops were held in readiness to aid in their expulsion if the officers of the Interior Department were unable to effect it; but no resistance was offered, and at the end of forty days all had substantially removed from the Territory. The Territory is now said to be entirely cleared of these unlawful intruders. The effect of these proceedings has been to restore quiet and content among the Indians, and to avert the terrible catastrophe of an Indian war, which appeared at one time to be imminent.

There was also some trouble among the Southern Utes, in Colorado, and the Mescalero Apaches, in New Mexico, causing alarm in their immediate neighborhoods, but their discontent was soon allayed by supplying rations and other necessities, the want of which appears to have been the cause of their uneasiness.

In the Northwest, General Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, kept a body of troops in the field while the Riel rebellion was in progress in Canada. During the excitement and lawlessness incident to such a rising it was of importance to prevent the Manitoba Indians from crossing into Montana and Dakota, and prevent any unlawful raids by our own Indians into the Canadian territory. It is but just to the last-named Indians to say that they were not inclined to any hostile action. In the Department of the Platte the troops have been employed in connection with the apprehended difficulties with the Cheyennes and the more recent disturbances arising out of the Chinese massacre at Rock Springs. A detachment of troops proceeded to the last-named place after the massacre took place, but no further violence was committed.

In Texas there has been unusual quiet, and this Department was able to furnish troops to increase the force in the Indian Territory and in New Mexico required by Indian disturbances.

In the Division of the Pacific, there has been a great deal of trouble with Indians in the Department of Arizona, and also in New Mexico, which has been temporarily attached to the Department of Arizona for military reasons, and placed under the command of General Crook. The outbreak of

a few Indians in this Department without any justifiable cause has resulted in a very considerable loss of life and the capture and destruction of much valuable property, besides placing a large territory under constant fear, and subjecting its people to the danger of violence and death in its most terrible form. Attention is particularly called to the reports of the military commanders on this subject. Accounts of the situation, and of the difficulties which have attended military operations, arising out of the nature and extent of the country on both sides of the Mexican boundary and the small number of the band engaged in these outrages, have been published and read by all our people, and it is unnecessary to repeat the story at length. The Lieutenant-General says, in regard to the efforts of both officers and men :

I beg the people in that section to bear in mind that General Crook is the best man we have to deal with these hostile Indians, and will accomplish more in the end than perhaps any man in the Army. He is familiar with the Indians and the country, and unfortunate as the people of Arizona and New Mexico have been, there is no other man in the Army who could do any better or who is more wrapped up in the welfare of the people in that section as regards life, property, and business interests. In the pursuit of this hostile band in Mexico, under the agreement, our officers and men have been treated with consideration and kindness, which it is my duty to acknowledge. I take great pleasure in commending General Crook for the admirable disposition of his troops and his steady perseverance under disheartening circumstances.

The detailed reports of General Crook, and of Lieut. Britton Davis, the officer who was immediately in charge of these Indians when the outbreak occurred, are of exceeding interest, and are worthy of careful consideration.

In view of the difficulties attending the capture of the Indians and the disturbed condition of the country, General Sheridan went to Arizona on November 22 to make personal investigation, consult with General Crook, and take or advise measures for the destruction or capture of these outlaws. Since then no report has been received from General Sheridan, except the fact that he has arrived in Arizona.

In the other departments of the Division of the Pacific there have been no events of special military importance. Attention is called to the destitute condition of the Seminole Indian scouts now in Texas and the remarks of General Gibbon in regard to the Nez Percé Indians. In the Department of the Columbia, after the issue of the Proclamation of November 7, 1885, General Gibbon repaired to Seattle, to assist in maintaining order if necessary ; but no serious disturbance took place.

The Lieutenant-General concurs in the recommendation of the Adjutant-General regarding promotions to the grade of major and lieutenant-colonel. As this is purely a military matter, the reasons for this change are given in the words of the Adjutant-General :

Profoundly impressed with the vital importance to the Army of the subject of promotion to the rank of field officer, I beg to invite your attention to the following remarks :

Paragraph 36, Army Regulations of 1881, prescribes that "all vacancies in established regiments or corps shall be filled by promotion according to seniority, except in case of disability or other incompetency." This rule, under the established usage and custom of the service, requires that a vacancy in any one regiment of the line

shall be filled by the promotion of the senior officer of the lower grade and that the officer promoted be commissioned in the particular regiment in which the vacancy exists. This system of promotion, while based on long usage, is open to grave objections. It happens sometimes that during the permanent absence of the colonel of a regiment, through sickness or other cause, when the command, of necessity, devolves on either of the other field officers, the latter lack the elements required for the successful discharge of the duties of a regimental commander, and in such a case the regiment, no matter how zealous and efficient the company commanders may be, suffers loss in discipline and high tone. To remedy this evil, so destructive and far-reaching in its consequences, I would suggest the only effective remedy, which is a change in the method of promotion to the rank of field officer. In other words, on the happening of a vacancy the officer entitled to promotion should be commissioned as "major of infantry," "lieutenant-colonel of artillery," &c., as the case may be, instead of, as at present, "major of the — regiment of infantry," &c. The effect of the proposed change will be to enable the Lieutenant-General of the Army to assign officers of the line to the particular regiment of the same arm, in which their services may be of the greatest benefit, looking to the highest efficiency of the regiment. This, it is believed, would eradicate an evil which at any time may, through disgust or despair, threaten the demoralization of a regiment otherwise possessed of material able and willing to sustain its reputation.

The Lieutenant-General commends to careful consideration the policy of concentrating troops and putting large garrisons in the vicinity of large cities as a measure of economy, the present railroad facilities being ample to transport them to the frontier speedily when needed; and also again recommends the addition of two companies and two majors to each regiment of infantry, and thus make the three arms of the service uniform. In both these recommendations I concur. The reasons for the last are given in the report of the Secretary of War for 1883, as follows:

General Sherman calls attention to and renews a former recommendation, that a new organization be adopted for the regiments of infantry, so that each shall be composed of twelve companies, making three battalions, of four companies each, each company having one hundred men; and that in time of peace two of these battalions shall be maintained on a perfect war footing, while the other battalion may be a mere skeleton, with its complement of officers, and be used as a nucleus for recruits. The great advantage of this change, as suggested by the General, is the important one of being able to put a large and effective force in the field upon short notice by merely enlisting a sufficient number of additional private soldiers, the officers and organization being always ready to receive them.

The troops having made rapid progress in target practice, skirmish firing has been introduced, and figures of men so arranged as to represent a hostile line of skirmishers have been substituted for the target. Gratifying results are anticipated when the system is fully inaugurated.

Desertions in the Army during the past year have greatly diminished, but it is difficult to adjudge an adequate punishment where a man has deserted several times. In a case occurring recently the recruit had previously deserted six times, and the Lieutenant-General remarks that, while there were more flagrant cases, this matter should be brought to the attention of Congress, in order that a proper punishment may be provided. The subject of desertion will be again referred to under the head of the Judge-Advocate-General's Department.

It will be observed that the military commanders consider at length in their reports the policy to be pursued towards the Indians. In view of their experience, their knowledge of the Indian, his character and necessities, these suggestions are of great value; but as the Indians are under the care and control of another Department of the Government, I do not feel justified in offering any recommendations on the subject.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The specific appropriations for the Military Academy for the fiscal year 1885 were \$315,853.50, and the expenditures were \$290,712.07. These amounts do not include the sums expended at the Academy from appropriations for support of the Army.

The Superintendent reports that there were present September 1, 1885, three hundred and thirteen cadets, and that the tone and discipline of the corps leaves little or nothing to be desired. The total number of officers for duty at the post, including eight professors and two surgeons, is fifty-eight.

The class which graduates in June next, is unusually large, numbering seventy-eight members. In case the vacancies in the Army are not sufficient to provide for all the graduates, the Superintendent recommends legislation which will authorize "the retention of those who elect to serve as additional second lieutenants in the Army." In this recommendation I fully concur. It would be a subject of regret and a misfortune to the Army to lose the services of these young men after so much money and time have been expended on their education.

He also calls attention to the propriety of requiring all graduates of the Academy to serve two years immediately after graduation at a post-graduate school for the arm of the service to which they belong. He gives excellent reasons for such a course, and the suggestion will receive the careful consideration of the Department.

The Superintendent pays a deserved tribute to the ability and fidelity of the Board of Visitors at the Academy. It is stated in the report of the Board that the general impression made by the appearance of the cadets in their various drills and reviews, in their barracks and mess-hall, and when off duty, was most favorable. The exhibitions of the proficiency of cadets as horsemen, and with the sword, the light battery, and the heavy gun were admirable; and it is recommended that increased opportunity and instruction be given with a view to their excellence as marksmen with small arms.

Under the present system of appointments a candidate is selected from every Congressional district in the United States; this gives a maximum of three hundred and thirty-four persons. In addition to these, the President appoints ten candidates "at large" every four years. Formerly ten candidates "at large" were appointed every year by the President. In the opinion of the Board the number of appointments "at large" should be restored to ten per year.

On the subject of "instruction, including preparatory education, the standard of admission, and qualifications essential to graduation," the remarks of the Board are quoted in full as being of special and general interest:

From its foundation up to within the last thirty years or so the Military Academy was not only a special school for war, but also the best technical academy in the country in such subjects as engineering, mathematics, physics, &c. Since this date a great number of admirable technical schools of special subjects have been established, which devote from two to ten times as much attention to a particular study as can be given to it by the Military Academy.

It is therefore plain that the Academy is not to be regarded as a technical school of mathematics, physics, chemistry, or engineering. It is primarily a technical school for war; and mathematics, physics, &c., are taught for the sole purpose of fitting the mind of the cadet to follow the technical studies of the profession of war in the most thorough manner. It is the opinion of the Board that this fundamental principle must be constantly kept in view, and all its deliberations have been directed to the end of increasing the efficiency of the Academy as a technical war school.

To this end the Board recommends that some part of the strictly military subjects of tactics, outpost, advanced guard, &c., be studied in each year of the cadet's life at the Academy.

At the present time no theoretical instruction whatever in military subjects is given during the first two years at West Point. In the third year twenty-three hours in all are devoted to recitations in infantry, artillery, and cavalry tactics, and it is not until the fourth (and last) year that professional topics are reached. In the opinion of the Board, all changes which may be made in the course of study hereafter should be directed to the end of allowing more time to be devoted to the study of the science and art of war in all its relations, to the theory of tactics in its broadest form, and to those professional studies which more directly fit the graduated cadet for military service. Especially it should be sought to inspire the cadet with a love for his profession as well as a pride in it, and with a desire and taste for professional reading.

The Board of Visitors is aware of the difficulty of making any specific recommendations of real value, and would in general confine itself to laying down sound general principles.

We conceive, however, that the introduction of infantry tactics as a part of the fourth-class course and of artillery and cavalry tactics as a part of the third-class course would prove a strong stimulus to all cadets of these classes, and we are decidedly of the opinion that the change should be made, and that the principle of keeping at least one strictly military subject before the cadet should be recognized throughout the three and one-half years subsequent to the first January examination.

We recommend that the medical officers at the post should deliver to the first-class cadets a course of lectures on the subject of hygiene, including the subjects of ventilation, drainage, clothing, and the best location for camps, &c., and that Parkes' *Military Hygiene*, or some equivalent text-book, be owned by each cadet of the first class.

We also recommend that a map of the United States, Canada, and Mexico be provided for each room in the cadet barracks. The maps should be a part of the permanent furniture of the room. It is of vital importance to the officers of our Army that they should be thoroughly acquainted with the geography of these countries, and there is no way to familiarize them with its principal features better than having such maps before their eyes during the entire four years of their academic course. The use of maps and diagrams as here proposed is capable of much further useful development, which need only be suggested here.

The Board also requested that the Academic Board consider the relative value of the subjects now taught at the Academy, having regard to the special objects of the institution.

The report states that in the judgment of the Visitors the whole department of instruction is in a highly effective state; that the Academic Board, together with the whole corps of instructors, are full of intelligent zeal for the good of the Academy and the military service.

I take pleasure in adding my own testimony to the admirable condition of affairs that now prevails at the Military Academy. The relations between the Superintendent and the cadets leave nothing to be desired. While discipline is strict and constant, there exists a friendliness and confidence between the pupils and those in authority that afford the best guarantee for good government and a high standard of manliness and scholarship.

Attention will be specially called at the proper time to the estimates sent in and to the recommendations of the Superintendent contained in his report.

A recent decision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury sets aside a long usage as to the payment of graduates of the Military Academy who may be appointed to commissions in the Army. Heretofore the graduate received pay as a second lieutenant from the date of his graduation, but by the decision referred to he becomes entitled to pay only from the day on which he accepts his appointment and subscribes the oath of office. There are certain ministerial duties to be performed after graduation before appointments can be made. The preparation by the Academic Board of a report deciding class standing and the arm or corps of the service for which each cadet is specially fitted, and also the announcement in orders of assignments to corps or regiments, based on the recommendation of the Board, must precede appointments. Hence there is of necessity, between graduation and commission, a considerable interval of time during which, under this decision, the graduate is practically out of the military service and receives no pay. For these reasons it is suggested that Congress authorize their payment as second lieutenants from the date of graduation and thus render their service continuous.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The recognition by the General Government of the value of an efficient militia has infused greater zeal in the *personnel* of that force; a fact abundantly shown in the reports of inspections made by officers of the permanent establishment at the request of the Governors of several States. It is believed that additional encouragement given by liberal legislation would place this important arm of our national defense on a higher plane. The laws governing its present organization have become obsolete, and are found insufficient to insure its proper instruction and efficiency. While I have not had an opportunity to examine the bills which have been introduced into Congress to secure these ends, yet from what I have learned of their provisions I am quite of

the opinion that some better system than that now in force should be adopted.

In presenting his views relative to the militia, the Adjutant-General lays particular stress on its defective armament. It is of the first importance that a military force containing so much intelligence should be armed with a weapon of the most effective character, and when called into the service of the General Government, its arm should be the same as that used by the regular force with which it is to serve. At present nearly the entire militia of the country is armed with a rifled musket different in calibre and less effective than that in use in the Army, and for which no ammunition is now manufactured. The necessity for a change in the arm, making it uniform with that now in use in the Army, was manifest on a recent occasion, when it was thought probable that the militia of several of the States bordering on the Indian Territory might be called into active service to aid in putting down a threatened Indian trouble of more than usual magnitude.

The reports of the several officers of the Army detailed as professors of tactics and military science at colleges afford gratifying proof of the good results which the legislation authorizing these details have conferred upon the youth of the country. It appears, however, that of these favored institutions only three have an average attendance of over one hundred and fifty male students, while at twenty-two it is below one hundred, at twelve it is under sixty, and five of the latter have an average attendance of less than forty. These figures indicate the necessity of a change in the law which will secure the largest benefit to be obtained from its provisions.

The opinion of the Adjutant-General is approved that the fact should appear not only that the institution seeking the detail is capable of educating and accommodating one hundred and fifty male students, but also that not less than one hundred are actually receiving instruction. It is also intended that there shall be an annual inspection of the work done, the methods adopted, and the results obtained by the officers thus detailed to colleges.

Prisoners when discharged from the military prison at Fort Leavenworth receive a suit of clothing and \$5 in money. The same should also be allowed to all military convicts when discharged, who have served out their sentence at Alcatraz Island, Cal., Fort Snelling, Minn., and Fort Columbus, New York Harbor. An estimate has been submitted to accomplish this, with a note setting forth the reasons for the appropriation.

The Adjutant-General submits the reports of the officers of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and commends the administration of its affairs. He calls attention to the fact that the amount of labor performed by convicts for the Quartermaster's Department would, if paid for at current rates, more than cover the entire expense of maintaining the prison.

There were forty-nine persons admitted to the Government Hospital for the Insane, under the orders of the Secretary of War, from October 1, 1884, to October 1, 1885, twenty-three less than during the preceding year.

An exhibit of the pension work in the Adjutant-General's Office is submitted, from which it appears that there were 148,244 calls for information received from the Pension Office in 1884, while during the past year there were 161,001 received.

Under the act of June 3, 1884, authorizing the remuster of volunteer officers in certain cases, 10,000 claims have been filed, and 1,641 adjusted. A great number of claims will doubtless be filed during the three years allowed by the law, and their adjustment will involve much clerical labor.

Under the law of July 5, 1884, providing for the removal of the charge of desertion, 3,500 applications have been granted, 700 rejected, 2,200 await investigation, and new cases are filed daily.

In view of the beneficial effect of the law for the retirement of veteran soldiers, the Adjutant-General submits a scheme dividing the numerous grades of enlisted men into thirteen classes, and paying to each a monthly sum equal to the mean average pay and allowances of each class. If adopted, this would render more simple the estimates and accounts, and save much labor.

The Adjutant-General calls attention to the fact that a large portion of the official records (muster-rolls) of his office, through handling for twenty years, and other causes, is rapidly falling into decay, and that he is powerless to avert or remedy this serious evil. The preservation of these rolls in their integrity is the sole reliance of the Government against fraudulent claims of various kinds. Upon them depends the equitable adjustment of cases before the Court of Claims, in the Pension Office, and before the several Auditors of the Treasury, &c.

I concur in his representation that the subject of preserving this valuable portion of the archives of the Government is an important question and demands serious consideration.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The report of Inspector-General Davis pays a deserved tribute to his predecessor, the late General Sacket. General Davis was placed upon the retired list September 20, 1885, he being sixty-four years of age, and was succeeded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. Absalom Baird, the present Inspector-General.

Nearly all of the military posts have been inspected during the year; their sanitary condition has received more attention than formerly; many have been much improved by a supply of good water, bathing facilities, and the establishment of better systems of sewerage.

The health of the troops has been generally good; much time has been devoted to their instruction, with excellent results, and great im-

provement has been made in target practice with small-arms. The means and opportunities for improvement in light or field artillery have been wanting, and the condition of that arm is unsatisfactory. All the field batteries, properly organized, should be assembled at some suitable post for a school of theoretical and practical instruction.

I concur in his opinion that a consolidation of the 119 garrisoned military posts into a smaller number, with corresponding increase of garrisons, would improve the efficiency of the Army and promote economy, and it is being done as rapidly as the appropriations will allow. He also invites attention, as does the Commissary-General, to the importance of having trained cooks and bakers.

The character of the men enlisted is improving. Heretofore, while great attention, in his opinion, has properly been paid to the "physique" of the recruit, too little has been given to his mental and moral fitness.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

It appears from the report of the Acting Judge-Advocate-General that the number of trials by general courts-martial during the year has been 2,328, an increase over last year of 48, and the number of convictions for desertion was 674.

The number of records of garrison and regimental courts-martial, which, by the act of March 3, 1877, are no longer required to be forwarded to the office of the Judge-Advocate-General, and which have been received and filed in the departments in which the courts were held, as reported by judge-advocates at department headquarters, is as follows :

Department of Arizona.....	682
Department of California.....	691
Department of the Columbia.....	1,077
Department of Dakota.....	2,177
Department of the East.....	1,840
Department of the Missouri.....	2,267
Department of the Platte.....	1,876
Department of Texas.....	1,151
Inferior courts-martial convened by commanders of corps under the eighty-first Article of War.....	90
Total.....	11,851
Tried by general courts-martial.....	2,328
Total number tried by courts-martial.....	14,179
Increase over last year	916

In the Department of the Platte 3,008 is the largest total of enlisted men during the last year, while the number of courts-martial is more than half that number, viz, 1,876. The number of desertions diminished during the past year, but it is still very large (2,927), and demands the serious attention of all officers, from the highest to the

lowest, in command of troops. The portion of the Adjutant-Generals report, and also of the Inspector-General's report, on this subject, and the statements therein contained of the causes leading to desertion and the remedies to be applied, are well worthy of perusal. Some of the causes which are enumerated are largely within the control of those who command. It may be laid down as a matter of almost certainty that wherever an unusual percentage of desertions occurs among troops similarly garrisoned, the cause of it lies in want of proper discipline and management. Great difference of opinion will be found in the reports forwarded herewith as to the remedies to be applied. In relation to the period of enlistment and re-enlistment there is also much difference of opinion. I am not prepared to recommend on this point, but would respectfully suggest that the subject is worthy the attention of Congress.

The number of courts-martial that have been held, including general and garrison courts, is so large as to arrest attention, especially as it appears that during the last year the number increased 916. The bringing to trial in one year of more than 11,000 enlisted men in an army that numbers only 24,705 is a very startling statement. The most plausible explanation which can be made for this condition of affairs in our permanent forces would hardly remove the impression that the discipline of the Army cannot be so good as is generally supposed. Opportunity has not been had to collect the causes and other particulars in detail relating to these trials since the report of the Acting Judge-Advocate-General was made. It may safely be assumed, however, that a very large proportion of them are for minor and trivial offenses.

There is now no provision of law whereby an enlisted man can be punished for any offense against good order and discipline except through the proceedings of a court-martial. It is well said by one general officer, in commenting on this subject, that "courts-martial, by becoming too common, lose their force and influence, and their tendency is continually to lessen an officer's sense of responsibility and the care that the subordinate should have for the authority of his commander."

It is worthy of consideration whether the officers in command of troops at military posts or the captains of companies should not be authorized to impose punishment for minor offenses. But in granting such authority it will be necessary to specify the extent and character of the punishment for each offense, otherwise there would be no uniform rule, nor would it be wise to repose so large a discretion upon a single officer. A statute might be framed resembling those in other countries, and providing that for certain minor offenses slight punishments may be imposed, like deduction of pay, short imprisonments, deprivation of privileges, &c., which would reduce the number of trials, do equal justice to offenders, and in the end prove beneficial to the discipline of the service. Upon an examination of the British

military law on this subject, it appears that a commanding officer of the rank of captain and above may administer summary punishment for drunkenness and absence without leave, confinement not to exceed twenty-eight days, and a fine, not to be imposed except in cases of drunkenness, and then not to exceed ten shillings, with a right of appeal to a court-martial in case of a fine. In addition to these provisions of law, rules of procedure are issued by the Crown, authorizing the commanding officers to administer punishment for less grave offenses than those above recited.

The Acting Judge-Advocate-General recommends that amendments be made to the Articles of War by repealing some of the articles. Others, he is of opinion, should be revised, which relate to the duties of judge-advocates, to the taking of depositions, to the trial of military convicts, and particularly to the application of the one hundred and third article to the offense of desertion. As he deals with these questions at some length, I refer to his report for further details.

I am compelled to call attention to the condition of this Bureau. The Judge-Advocate-General of the Army has been convicted by court-martial of certain grave offenses and sentenced to a suspension from rank and duty, on half pay, for a term of twelve years. Before the expiration of this sentence he will be retired from the Army by operation of law. It is thus impossible for him again to perform the duty of the office he holds as Judge-Advocate-General of the Army. The office is for all practical purposes vacant, for its duties can never be performed by the present incumbent. The best interests of the service require it to be filled. I would therefore recommend the appointment of a Judge-Advocate-General, or such legislation by Congress as will meet the difficulty.

PUNISHMENT FOR CONTEMPT.

The question was recently raised at a court-martial in the military Department of Texas whether a civilian witness who stood mute and refused to testify could be punished for contempt. There was much difference of opinion among the military authorities in regard to the course to be pursued, and, upon the request of the general commanding that department, the question was submitted to the Attorney-General for his decision. That officer has decided that a court-martial has no authority to punish a civilian witness who simply refuses to testify.

I am not aware that the question has been formally raised before, though no authority can be found in which such an exercise of power as punishment for contempt by a court-martial has been approved by any court of last resort. To clothe military courts with such authority in time of peace might be open to grave objections. At the same time, the failure of justice which might follow, if such refusal could pass unpunished, renders it important that some action should be taken. I would therefore suggest that a statute be enacted whereby an attach-

ment against such witness for contempt would issue, upon application to a United States court, as in the case of a witness refusing to testify before a master in chancery, or a grand jury, or as prescribed in the act of Congress, now repealed, in regard to witnesses refusing to testify before registers in bankruptcy.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently decided that a police officer of a State or a private citizen has no authority as such, without any warrant or military order, to arrest and detain a deserter from the Army of the United States. This decision will deprive the Army, in arresting and securing deserters, of the assistance of civilians and police officers, who have heretofore rendered valuable services in that direction. It has always been considered that arrests could be thus made for the purpose of delivering as soon as possible the offender to the military authorities, and that the rule of the common law in that regard could properly be followed. The importance of securing such assistance is so manifest, in cases where it is not always possible to have in the hands of the party who is able to arrest the deserter a written warrant or military order, that I feel called upon to suggest that a statute be enacted applying the common-law rule to deserters, authorizing their arrest, as in cases of felony, by private citizens or police officers, for the purpose of surrendering them to the proper authorities for trial.

CLAIMS OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE ARMY FOR LOSSES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY IN TIME OF PEACE.

Congress, in the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Statutes, page 350), enacted:

That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to examine into, ascertain, and determine the value of the private property belonging to officers and enlisted men in the military service of the United States which has been, or may hereafter be, lost or destroyed in the military service, under the following circumstances:

First. When such loss or destruction was without fault or negligence on the part of the claimant.

Second. Where the private property so lost or destroyed was shipped on board an unseaworthy vessel by order of any officer authorized to give such order or direct such shipment.

Third. Where it appears that the loss or destruction of the private property of the claimant was in consequence of his having given his attention to the saving of the property belonging to the United States which was in danger at the same time and under similar circumstances; and the amount of such loss so ascertained and determined shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and shall be in full for all such loss or damage: *Provided*, That any claim which shall be presented and acted on under authority of this act shall be held as finally determined, and shall never thereafter be reopened or considered: *And provided further*, That this act shall not apply to losses sustained in time of war or hostilities with Indians: *And provided further*, That the liability of the Government under this act shall be limited to

such articles of personal property as the Secretary of War, in his discretion, shall decide to be reasonable, useful, necessary, and proper for such officer or soldier while in quarters, engaged in the public service, in the line of duty: *And provided further*, That all claims now existing shall be presented within two years, and not after, from the passage of this act; and all such claims hereafter arising be presented within two years from the occurrence of the loss or destruction.

This act proposes to compensate officers and enlisted men for personal property lost while they are on duty in the military service of the United States, in time of peace. While making an indefinite continuing appropriation for the payment of the claims, it establishes no limit to the amount of property to be paid for, except what the Secretary of War "shall decide to be reasonable, useful, necessary, and proper for the officer or soldier while in quarters, engaged in the public service, in the line of duty." It extends to all claims of the character mentioned, without limitation of time, if presented within two years from its passage; and also applies to all claims hereafter arising, provided they are presented within two years from the date of loss.

The Government thus becomes the insurer of all the personal property of every officer and enlisted man in the Army while in the line of duty in time of peace which may be decided by the Secretary of War to be "reasonable, useful, necessary, and proper." Eighty claims have already been received at the War Department, amounting to about \$60,000, and the scope of the act is indicated by an examination of their character. One, amounting to \$2,311.50, is the claim of an officer high in rank for apparently the entire contents of his residence destroyed by the great conflagration in Chicago in 1871. An assistant surgeon makes a claim for property burned at Fort Keogh, Montana, in 1878, stated at \$5,536 in value, one item being for "underwear and clothing of all kinds for a family of six, \$1,834," and another for "two gold watches, chains, rings, and other jewelry, \$572." Another claim for property lost in the same fire is for a "Saratoga trunk and contents, \$258," and a "leather trunk and contents, \$304.50." The first item of the first claim presented is for an "envelope containing, in United States currency, \$47.54," and a claim (stated at \$6,178.50) for property destroyed at Memphis, Tenn., in 1867, embraces "family clothing and underwear, \$1,500; gold and silver coin, \$525; personal clothing, \$605.50; paintings, engravings, and frames, \$500." The widows of two officers have filed claims for property lost in 1849, stated at \$1,000 and \$136, respectively. When it is remembered that the Government must depend almost entirely upon the statement of the claimant, it is evident that an opportunity is afforded for the presentation of claims which may be greatly magnified beyond the actual loss. Attention is invited to the clause wherein the Secretary of War is directed to determine what articles are reasonable, useful, &c. This clause is capable of two constructions: (1) That the Secretary shall prepare a list of articles applicable to all cases; in other words, shall

make a general and inflexible rule upon the subject. (2) That the Secretary shall determine in each case what articles lost or destroyed are reasonable, &c. The last would seem to be the more probable construction, and yet the method by which it is to be accomplished is both unusual and inconvenient, and may be inconclusive.

The mode of procedure in effecting a settlement of these claims differs from the well established rules which govern the adjudication of other claims against the Government. Under the act and the rules prescribed by the accounting officers, claimants make up their claims and file them with the Third Auditor of the Treasury, who, after the receipt of evidence in support thereof, forwards the papers, without stating whether the claim is proved, to the Secretary of War for him to decide what articles are considered "necessary, useful, proper," &c. None of the claims have yet received the action required of the Secretary, but when one is acted upon by him it will go back to the Auditor to determine the value of the articles decided by the Secretary to be necessary, &c. The papers will then go to the Second Comptroller, who, not considering the proof in a given case sufficient to establish the loss, may reject the claim. It will thus be seen that the labor required of the Secretary of War may be a work of supererogation.

On the subject of compensation for property lost by officers and men in the military service of other countries, an examination has been made of the works found in the libraries of this city relating to such losses in the British, French, and German armies. In the British army there is an allowance granted to officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers to enable them to re-equip themselves after having incurred losses of property, either by the enemy, shipwreck, fire, or by the voluntary destruction of articles or horses, with the view of preventing the spread of infectious diseases. In all such cases a board of officers is required to establish the nature, extent, and cause of the loss, and to recommend the amount to be allowed within a scale from a maximum of £314 (light equipment in the field) and £373 (full equipment in garrison) for a general officer, to a minimum of £70 2s. and £97 2s., respectively, for assistant or veterinary surgeons of infantry. No compensation is given to officers for losses incurred while they are on leave of absence, except in the case of sick leave; and should an officer in proceeding to or returning from a station send his baggage by a vessel in which he does not himself proceed, and fail to insure it, should he have the opportunity of doing so, then any loss incurred by shipwreck or fire will not be made good by the public. The claims of non-commissioned officers or soldiers for the loss of clothing and necessaries are required to be established by a board of regimental officers, and compensation is given according to the actual value of the articles at the time of their loss. In the estimates for 1884 and 1885 £1,500 is asked to compensate officers and men for losses supposed to be those above mentioned, which is a very small amount for the objects enumerated.

In the French Army there exists a fund known as "The general sustenance fund," being a certain sum allowed by the Government to each regiment or other military organization, which is applied to commutation of officers' quarters, office expenses, commutation of rations, loss of private effects, or when horses or effects are taken by the enemy—open to officers of all grades.

In regard to the German army, there does not appear to be any legislation of this character.

In the provision made by Congress for payment of losses by officers and men of private property, under exceptional circumstances, on the steamer *J. Don. Cameron*, the property insured was wisely exempted from the benefits of the act. In the enactment under consideration there is no such restriction. It is doubted whether the act was intended to be of the comprehensive character its language imports, and the matter is submitted for such further action as Congress may deem proper.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year there remained in the Treasury as balances applicable to expenses of prior years the sum of \$1,193,962.54. There was appropriated for the year the sum of \$9,911,056.34. The balance undrawn on the 30th of June, 1885, was \$566,075.09, required to meet outstanding indebtedness. For the improved water supply at military posts, for drainage, sewers, wharves, &c., the sum of \$243,095 was authorized.

The cost of repairs to old buildings, &c., has reached the sum of \$266,797. There have been authorized, under the direction of the Secretary of War, ninety-seven new buildings, erected at a cost of \$229,556.

From the \$200,000 appropriated by Congress in the sundry civil bill approved July 7, 1884, \$100,000 was granted by the Secretary of War for rebuilding Fort Russell, Wyoming Territory.

The construction of the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., was completed November 1, 1885.

One of the large recruiting depots and schools for recruits for the Army is at David's Island. No action has been taken by Congress upon the appropriation required to erect permanent barracks and quarters at this important post; \$130,000 for barracks and quarters at this place is still required, \$75,000 of which could only be well applied in the first year after the appropriation is made. For plans, detailed estimates, &c., attention is invited to Senate Executive Document 49, Forty-sixth Congress, second session.

The cavalry recruiting depot at Jefferson Barracks, which is under the special control of the Secretary of War, still requires at least \$20,000 for immediate use in construction and enlargement of buildings to provide proper accommodations for officers and men.

The necessity of assembling the troops in larger and more permanent

posts near Indian reservations and in proximity to the great strategic points of the country adjacent to its valuable public reservations, harbors, and forts become daily more and more apparent.

The large casemated forts on the seaboard need garrisons for their preservation and defense, and the troops thus required should be quartered in time of peace in barracks outside of the works.

Transportation has been provided by the Quartermaster's Department for 33,248 persons, 3,969 horses and mules, and 147,041 tons of material during the year, at a cost of \$1,566,072.79, of which \$314,809.77 has been paid for transportation of persons; \$929,525.55 for freight, leaving \$321,737.47 due at the close of the fiscal year for military transportation, of which \$86,624.29 is for passengers and \$235,113.18 for freight.

In addition to the foregoing, the total cost incurred for tolls, payment of employes, purchasing and maintaining vessels, purchases of horses, construction and repair of wharves, bridges, &c, amounted to \$1,443,957.01, which makes the entire cost of the service under Army transportation during the fiscal year \$3,010,029.80.

The expense of military transportation not paid out of the regular appropriation includes that provided over bonded Pacific railroads, in value \$562,318.69, which is credited at the Treasury Department on the debts of these roads.

One thousand four hundred and thirty cavalry and artillery horses were purchased during the year, at an average cost of \$142.22 per head; also 26 draft horses, at an average cost of \$186.54; 244 mules, at an average cost of \$158.95; and 4 oxen, at an average cost of \$50 per head.

There were on hand June 30, 1885, 6,710 cavalry and artillery horses, 383 team horses, and 5,548 mules and 6 oxen.

During the fiscal year there were 2,507 miscellaneous claims and accounts, amounting to \$553,563.42, which received action. There remained on file July 1, 1885, 10,967 miscellaneous claims and 227 accounts, amounting to \$6,723,226.09.

The clothing of the Army has been satisfactory.

Seventy-seven post quartermaster sergeants have been appointed during the year, in conformity to law and general orders, and have been assigned to duty in the several military departments where their services were needed.

Under the act of July 5, 1884, to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless reservations, thirty-five such reservations or parts thereof have been transferred to the Interior Department.

Attention is again called to the fact that the supply of the edition of the Roll of Honor is exhausted. Frequent calls are made for this interesting record. It has been revised, corrected, and rearranged, and it is important that a new edition be printed. It is estimated by the Public Printer that 5,000 copies of three volumes each would cost

\$30,000, and the recommendation of last year that an appropriation be made therefor is renewed.

There were at the close of the fiscal year 82 national cemeteries, containing 322,851 interments. The work of furnishing head-stones for graves at private, village, and city cemeteries is nearly completed. The appropriation is nearly exhausted, but applications continue to be received, and if the work is to be continued, it is recommended that a further appropriation by Congress be made for the purpose, which should include provision for the graves of soldiers of the Revolutionary and other wars prior to 1861.

An appropriation was made by the act of March 3, 1885, for the construction of roads to the Baton Rouge and Marietta national cemeteries, but as there were no practicable routes for such roadways, except over lines of streets or roads already established, the appropriation therefor is rendered unavailable by the proviso that no part of the appropriation "shall be expended upon any public highway."

The regular annual appropriation for care and maintenance of the national cemeteries has been uniformly \$100,000, a sum reasonably sufficient were it not for the extra expense which the construction of roadways specially authorized by Congress has entailed. The care and repair of these roads impose additional expenses for maintaining public animals and means of transportation, and to meet these extra expenses, and for the support of such public animals as are indispensable to work of this character at the cemeteries, an increase of \$10,000 in the annual appropriation has been asked in the last two estimates of the Department, and is again recommended. These roads have been built at a great expense, and it seems a waste of public money to allow them to become useless for the want of a small expenditure annually for their repair and preservation.

NEW ARMY BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

The subject of purchasing a building in New York City for use of the Army offices was brought to the attention of this Department in March last. An estimate of the amount required to effect the purchase of the building known as the "Old Produce Exchange," in New York, and to make the necessary alterations, at a cost of \$450,000, has been included in the estimates for 1887. When this matter was first presented, a conditional agreement was made with the owners of the building that the Department would purchase the property if Congress would assent to the same and make the necessary appropriation. This building has great advantages over that now leased by the Government. It will be much more convenient and much larger, and upon the estimates submitted it may be rendered fire-proof. The rental of the present building is \$25,000 per annum, and will probably be increased if the Department continues to occupy it. At an expense of \$450,000 there would be an annual saving to the Government. If the appropriation is

promptly granted it will enable the Department to make such alterations in the proposed building during this winter that it can be occupied May 1, 1886, when the lease of the present building expires.

NEW MILITARY POST AT ATLANTA, GA.

The Attorney-General has given his opinion that the title to the land proposed to be conveyed to the Government for the new military post at Atlanta, Ga., is good and valid. The legislature of the State having given its consent to the purchase by the United States, work will soon be begun upon the buildings for the military station at this important point. In the estimates submitted an amount is asked for sufficient to purchase the Niles property, adjoining that, already obtained. The reasons for the purchase are explained in the estimate. The military authorities think it desirable that this property should be included in the new post, and the attention of Congress is invited to the matter.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Commissary-General of Subsistence contains the usual statistical information regarding the appropriations for the subsistence of the Army and the other appropriations disbursed through this Bureau of the War Department.

There has been a general decline in the price of beef throughout the country, as appears by the contracts entered into for the supply of the Army for the fiscal year 1885.

The Commissary-General renews his recommendation for legislation authorizing the enlistment of a cook for each company, troop, and battery, and for each of the general depots for recruits, and a baker for each garrisoned post in the service. He is convinced that skilled men of this character are necessary for preserving the health and promoting the comfort and efficiency of the enlisted men of the Army. I most heartily concur in this recommendation, and trust that the necessary authority will be granted by Congress, as it is of the first importance for the health, comfort, and contentment of the men that their food is well cooked and properly served.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Surgeon-General reports that the total number of deaths in the Army for the calendar year ending December 31, 1884, was 263, of which 179 were from disease and 84 from injuries. No casualties from actual warfare are reported.

The total number of official calls upon his office during the year for information as to the cause of death in the case of deceased soldiers and for hospital record of invalids was 44,008, being 21,889 less than during the previous year. The total number of cases to be disposed of was 50,289, including 6,231 applications remaining unanswered at the end of the last fiscal year. Replies have been furnished to the proper authorities in 46,940 cases, leaving 3,349 to be answered.

During the year ending June 30, 1885, there were added to the library 6,481 volumes and 9,420 pamphlets. Of these 456 volumes and 5,706 pamphlets were obtained by presentation or exchange; the remainder by purchase. The number of volumes now in the library is 72,219, and of unbound theses and pamphlets 95,923.

Volume VI of Index Catalogue has been printed and the edition distributed. The preparation of the manuscript of Volume VII is well advanced, and the first part is now in press.

The manuscript of the third medical volume of the Medical and Surgical History of the War, and the last of the series, is now well advanced toward completion, and will probably be ready for issue during the coming winter.

Under the provisions of the act approved March 2, 1885, plans for a fire-proof building to contain the medical records of the late war and the Army Medical Museum and Library have been submitted to and approved by the commission, composed of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Architect of the Capitol, and after due advertisement the contract for constructing the building has been awarded to Messrs. Bright & Humphrey, of Washington, D. C. The original estimate of the cost of the construction of this building was \$250,000, and as only \$200,000 were appropriated, some changes in the original plan were necessary. These changes make the building a very plain and simple one, and somewhat reduce its size from that originally proposed; but it is believed its security is not in any way impaired, and that it will afford space sufficient for many years to come. Estimates have been forwarded for the necessary shelving, &c., to furnish the building. It is hoped that it may be soon completed, and the invaluable collections for which it is destined to provide removed from their present dangerous situation and safely stored by the spring of 1887. The erection of the building has been placed under the general charge and supervision of Col. Thomas Lincoln Casey, Corps of Engineers.

By the act of March 3, 1885, an appropriation of \$15,000 was made for the "care, support, and medical treatment of seventy-five transient paupers, medical and surgical patients in the city of Washington, under a contract to be made with such institution as the Surgeon-General may select," and in accordance with the act a contract was made by the Surgeon-General with the Providence Hospital, of Washington, D. C.; and by the same act an appropriation was made, under the War Department, for the maintenance of the Garfield Hospital, to enable it to provide medical and surgical treatment to transient persons unable to pay therefor. The estimate of the managers of the hospital to continue the aid for the ensuing fiscal year has been submitted.

The strong possibility, if not probability, of an invasion of cholera before the close of the ensuing fiscal year makes it desirable that Congress make provision to enable the Department to adopt every means

within its province to prevent, so far as possible, the spread of this disease in the Army. The Surgeon-General reports that special attention has been paid to the hygiene of the troops and to the improvement of the sanitary condition of military posts and stations. The tendency to overcrowd barracks and quarters, the evil results of which cannot be too strongly overestimated, will necessarily impair the efficiency of the Army.

Ice-machines should be furnished for military posts located in the intensely hot regions of Texas and Arizona, where ice can be obtained only with great difficulty, if at all. This is a measure not so much of luxury as necessity for the comfort of the troops, and indispensable in treatment of the sick. They are so expensive that they cannot well be procured under the ordinary appropriations.

There is a growing necessity for a regularly organized hospital corps, to provide trained cooks, nurses, and attendants for the service of Army hospitals, the present system being found unsatisfactory. A combination of such hospital corps with the ambulance corps now authorized by Army Regulations in time of war would place our Army on most excellent footing for the proper care and treatment of the sick and wounded at all times, without impairing its effective strength by details for this service.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The Paymaster-General submits tabular statements showing the fiscal operations of the Pay Department during the year ending June 30, 1885. Particular attention is called to the remarks of the Paymaster-General on the subject of mileage, as follows:

The amount appropriated for payment of mileage of officers for the service of the past fiscal year was \$160,000. Of this amount there has been expended to date \$155,238.37. The balance unexpended is believed to be more than sufficient to pay all claims against that account now outstanding. The amount disbursed on this account from the appropriation for the previous fiscal year was \$174,669.10. The deficiency apprehended at date of my last report was averted, and the large saving of \$19,430.73 resulted in a great measure from the operation of orders from the War Department, which gave authority to this office to limit the payment of mileage accounts to the amount allotted to the department from whose headquarters the order for the journey was issued.

It is believed to be for the interest of the service that an officer traveling under orders be allowed his actual fare, and in addition thereto a certain rate of mileage by the shortest usually traveled route, including travel over land-grant roads, sufficient to meet all expenses incident to his journey. Such a scheme would be more equitable both to the officer and to the United States. It is not intended that mileage should prove to be in one case a source of income and in another fall short of meeting the actual extraordinary expenses which an officer must necessarily incur in obeying an order contemplating travel. While the railroad and other fares east of the Mississippi leave a margin under the present rate of mileage more than sufficient to meet those incidental expenses, the rates on many railroads west of the river do not. I would therefore recommend that Congress be asked to pass legislation necessary to carry into effect the plan proposed.

In view of these remarks, I recommend the enactment of a law in accordance with the suggestion of the Paymaster-General, and that it also be made applicable to travel by other officials of the Department. These officials now are allowed by law actual expenses of travel, which is objectionable, as it is difficult to determine what expenses will be allowed in all cases. Under the present law it rests largely with the conscience of the individual what he will charge as actual expenses within the limits which have been fixed by the Department. The accounts are complicated; they require careful examination in the several Bureaus of the War Department and by the accounting officers of the Treasury. These examinations consume time and require the employment of a larger clerical force. The present system doubtless costs more, all things considered, than the system proposed. It would therefore seem to be in the interest of economy and would render more simple the public business if such a law was enacted.

Under the act of July 15, 1870, which provided that the rates fixed therein for officers shall be in full of all allowances of every name and nature whatever, and shall be paid monthly by a paymaster of the Army, the Pay Department is charged with the reimbursement of officers for payment by them of telegrams sent on public business; and by an omission in the act of March 3, 1883, and under a decision of the accounting officers of the Treasury, the accounts of telegraph companies for dispatches which had previously been paid by the Quartermaster's Department have since been paid by the Pay Department. This led to complications, which are pointed out by the Paymaster-General; and in view of the fact that the service rendered is in no way connected with the pay of the Army, but is closely related to the movement of troops and supplies, he recommends that the disbursements made on account of such service be charged to the proper appropriations under the control of the Quartermaster's Department. I concur in this recommendation.

There is a reduction of six clerks in the estimates submitted by the Paymaster-General, made necessary by a decrease of the work.

ENGINEER BUREAU.

The attention of Congress is invited to the defenseless condition of our sea-coast and lake frontier. This subject received careful consideration in the report of the Chief of Engineers, submitted at the last session of Congress. As the question of the defensive system of the country, so far as the ports at which fortifications or other defenses are most urgently required, has been referred by Congress to a Board, of which the Secretary of War is president, the Chief of Engineers, in his annual report submitted at this time, restricts his estimates to the sum required for the repair and modification of existing works and for torpedoes for harbor defense.

The Board on Fortifications or other Defenses, appointed in accordance with the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1885, held its first meeting in this city on the 3d of June last, and has held subsequent meetings at New York and elsewhere. It has inspected the Government works at Governor's Island, Fort Wadsworth, David's Island, Sandy Hook, Willets Point, and Newport; and has visited the establishments of the Otis Steel Works, at Cleveland, Ohio; the Black Diamond Mills, Park Brothers & Co., and the Soho Iron Works, at Pittsburgh, Pa.; the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, at Bessemer, Pa.; the Cambria Iron Company, at Johnstown, Pa.; the Pennsylvania Steel Works, at Steelton, Pa.; the Midvale Steel Works, at Nicetown, Pa.; the West Point Foundry Association, at Cold Spring, N. Y.; and the South Boston Iron Works, at Boston, Mass. It has received numerous papers from inventors and other persons, which have been referred to the proper committees for examination. As it will deal with the whole subject of coast defense, it is not deemed necessary or proper at this time to consider that question or make any recommendations on the subject. The report to be submitted to Congress is now in preparation, and it is hoped that it may be presented in January next.

The limited amount of funds available during the past year has been mainly applied to placing in serviceable condition the platforms of heavy guns and mortars bearing upon the channels of entrance to the various harbors.

The funds with which the works for the improvement of rivers and harbors were prosecuted during the past fiscal year were derived from the appropriations of the act of July 5, 1884, together with such balances as were on hand from previous appropriations. The report of the Chief of Engineers sets forth the condition of each improvement, the extent of the work performed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, the amount of money expended, and, in compliance with the provisions of the river and harbor act of March 2, 1867, presents estimates of the probable cost of completion, together with an estimate, from the officer in charge of each particular work, of the amount "that can be profitably expended" during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. The Chief of Engineers remarks that these annual estimates are made in compliance with the above-quoted requirements of law, and are not to be considered as carrying with them a recommendation of himself or of the officer in charge of the district, either in respect to the commercial value of the improvement or to the amount to be appropriated, other than for the most economical administration of works, the prosecution of which had already been approved by Congress.

The examinations and surveys required and provided for in the river and harbor act of July 5, 1884, have been completed, and reports of their results were transmitted to Congress from time to time during its session. The act provides that no survey shall be made until the local engineer has reported, after a preliminary examination, that the locality

is worthy of improvement; and, further, that the Chief of Engineers shall direct such survey only in the case where, in his opinion, the river or harbor proposed to be surveyed is worthy of improvement by the General Government. Of the one hundred and thirty-nine localities enumerated for examination in the above act, fifty-three were reported as not worthy of improvement.

Action was taken during the year, upon plans and locations submitted by parties interested, of bridges proposed to be built under authority of Congress, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, particulars of which will be found in the report.

A report of the progress made between December 21, 1883, and December 19, 1884, by the Mississippi River Commission, in carrying out the work intrusted to it, was transmitted to Congress January 5, 1885. A subsequent report of the progress of that important work to June 30, 1885, has been received and will be transmitted to Congress with the report of the Chief of Engineers. The provisions of the river and harbor act of July 5, 1884, creating the Missouri River Commission, require that the Commission shall submit for transmittal to Congress, at the beginning of each regular session in December, a full report of all their proceedings. The first report of the Commission was transmitted to Congress January 7, 1885; the subsequent report will also be transmitted to Congress with the report of the Chief of Engineers.

A statement is given in the report of the Chief of Engineers of the work accomplished during the year in the removal of wrecks endangering or obstructing navigation, general provision for which is made in the river and harbor act of June 14, 1880. Section 2 of the river and harbor act of July 5, 1884, requires the Secretary of War to report to Congress all instances in which piers, breakwaters, or other structures built by the United States in aid of commerce or navigation are used, occupied, or injured by a corporation or an individual, and the extent and mode of such use, occupation, or injury; and, further, to report whether any bridges, causeways, or structures now erected or in process of erection do or will interfere with free and safe navigation; or, if they do or will so interfere, to report the best mode of altering or constructing such bridges or causeways, so as to prevent any such obstructions. By section 8 of the same act the Secretary of War is directed, whenever there is reason to believe that any bridge over navigable waters of the United States, or of any State or Territory, is an obstruction to navigation, by reason of difficulty of passing its draw openings or raft-spans, to require the owners of or persons controlling or operating the same to cause such aids to the passage of the bridge as may be deemed necessary to be erected by them at their own expense. To comply with these requirements of law, instructions were given to the Chief of Engineers to prepare and submit for the information of the Secretary of War full reports covering all facts necessary to secure a compliance with the terms of the act. These reports and other information relating to the

subject that have been received will be transmitted to Congress in a separate communication at an early period of the ensuing session.

The small appropriation asked for the next fiscal year for surveys required for military purposes and for the publication of maps for the use of the War Department is earnestly recommended.

IMPROVEMENT OF SOUTH PASS, MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

In the last annual report of the Department the record of this work was brought down to September 9, 1884. During the period from that date to September 10, 1885, inclusive, the channel of the pass was maintained as required by law. Four quarterly payments for maintenance, amounting to \$100,000, and two semi-annual payments of interest on the \$1,000,000 retained, amounting to \$50,000, were made to Mr. Eads, making the total expenditures for the improvement to the last-named date \$5,150,000. No appropriation has been made for the present fiscal year to provide for the annual expense of ascertaining the depth of water and width of channel secured and maintained. It will therefore be necessary to make immediate provision therefor, as the balance of the amount appropriated by the act of July 7, 1884, will be exhausted December 1, 1885.

WATER SUPPLY OF WASHINGTON. D. C.

Satisfactory progress has been made upon the work for increasing the water supply of Washington, D. C. The dam across the Potomac River at Great Falls is nearly completed, and the funds on hand are sufficient. The tunnel has been excavated for a distance of 13,500 feet, leaving unfinished 7,215 feet. The contract now calls for completion of the tunnel by June 30, 1886; but this is not likely to be accomplished. The funds available for the work will be exhausted by February 1, 1886, and, unless further appropriation is made available by that date, operations must be suspended, thereby causing delay in bringing the increased supply of water to the city and at additional cost. It is estimated that \$395,000 will be required to complete the tunnel, which it is recommended may be appropriated in the early days of the session. An additional appropriation is also necessary to complete the reservoir, upon which satisfactory progress has been made. Estimates for the whole work have been submitted, amounting to \$590,000.

RECLAMATION OF THE POTOMAC FLATS.

The river and harbor act of August 2, 1882, made provisions respecting the Potomac River in the vicinity of Washington, "with reference to the improvement of navigation, the establishment of harbor lines, and the raising of the flats," under the direction of the Secretary of War, and in accordance with plans made in compliance with the river and harbor act of March 3, 1881, and the report of a board of engineers, and

appropriated \$400,000 for the commencement of the work. The board of engineers estimated that the adopted plan would cost \$2,500,000.

The river and harbor act of July 5, 1884, made a further appropriation of \$500,000, which will, in the opinion of the engineer in charge, be entirely expended at the end of the present fiscal year.

It is desirable that the next appropriation should be in a larger sum, as the improvement has now proceeded so far that certain portions must be finished as soon as possible to prevent possible damage by freshets. After that is expended the work could go on to the end with smaller appropriations.

The sum of \$800,000 could be profitably expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. As the health of the city is thought to be in some degree dependent upon the completion of this improvement, the appropriation is commended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

BRIDGES OVER NAVIGABLE WATERS.

Under the act of Congress of July 5, 1884, the city of Saint Paul was authorized to construct bridges across the Mississippi River at that city, upon plans subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

The plans of a bridge designed to be erected by the city were submitted to me for approval in March last, according to the provisions of the act. After consultation with the Chief of Engineers I was unable to approve them, but at the request of the authorities of Saint Paul I submitted the question to the Attorney-General, and in his opinion the plans were not in conformity to the provisions of the act. During this investigation it appeared that directly below the main span of the proposed city bridge, which, in accordance with the act, was 300 feet in width, there had been erected in the middle of the navigable portion of the stream, by the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company, a large pier 40 feet in width, which was to form a part of a bridge across the river about to be built by that company. This fact was accordingly reported to the Attorney-General, who replied that "in the existing state of the law the facts of the present case afford no ground for a judicial proceeding on behalf of the United States against the railroad company, and that until Congress makes some adequate provision upon the subject the officers of the United States can in this case take no action to enforce the rights of the Government and give effect to the duty resting upon it to protect the navigation of the Mississippi River." This railroad bridge above referred to has not been officially reported upon by the Engineer Department, because, not having been authorized by act of Congress, it is not under the jurisdiction of this Department; but it is believed to be an obstruction to navigation. The railroad company claims authority to erect it under the act of the Territorial legislature of Minnesota of 1854, and asserts that the authority to build bridges across the Mississippi River and its tributaries

within the State of Minnesota under the authority of the laws of that State has been exercised in several cases.

The Attorney-General, in the decision above referred to, remarks: "As the Mississippi River above, at, and for some distance below the city of Saint Paul is wholly within the State of Minnesota, the principle enunciated by the Supreme Court of the United States in *Wilson v. The Blackbird Creek Marsh Company* (2 Pet., 250); *Gilman v. Philadelphia* (3 Wall., 713); *Pound v. Turck* (95 U. S., 459), and *Escanaba Company v. Chicago* (107 U. S., 678) applies to this case, namely, that until Congress acts, and by appropriate legislation assumes control of the subject, the power of a State over bridges across navigable streams within its limits is plenary."

The only general power which the Secretary of War has to act in the matter of bridges which obstruct navigation is found in section 8 of the river and harbor act of July 5, 1884. This law does not prevent the erection of bridges which obstruct navigation, but prescribes that the Secretary of War shall require such aids to the passage of the draw-openings or raft-spans of such bridges as he may deem necessary.

This recital discloses the fact that a private corporation, acting under the authority of a Territorial act, is obstructing the main navigable channel of the Mississippi within a few hundred feet of the spot where Congress, in authorizing the city of Saint Paul to build a bridge, provided there should be a span over the channel leaving a clear water way of not less than 300 feet in width. It has been thought proper to call the attention of Congress to this question.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

There have been manufactured at the National Armory at Springfield, Mass., during the last fiscal year 40,657 rifles, carbines, and shot-guns. The Lee, Chaffee-Reece, and Hotchkiss magazine-guns are in the hands of the troops for trial, but the results cannot now be stated, as all the reports have not been received. The Chief of Ordnance urges the necessity of an increase of the appropriations for arming and equipping the militia and for the testing-machine at Watertown Arsenal. He alludes to the forthcoming report of the board on fortifications or other defenses, and adds:

Should Congress make a sufficient appropriation to enable this department to advertise for the forgings, say for 100 10-inch steel rifles, it is quite certain that our steel manufacturers would provide the requisite press for the productions of the forgings with the oil tanks and annealing furnaces for their treatment in about a year, and that they would begin to deliver the rough-finished forgings within six months afterwards, or, say, eighteen months after date of contract. It is even safe to say that they would so design the new plant that it should possess sufficient capacity for the production of the forgings required for 12-inch steel guns. Thus in the near future would our own steel-makers be placed on a footing to supply the forgings for guns of a power far in excess of anything we can hope to obtain from the use of cast iron alone.

The Department last spring contracted with the Midvale Steel Company for a tube, jacket, and forged trunnion-hoop for an 8-inch breech-loading steel rifle. These are the largest gun forgings yet attempted in this country, and the results are looked forward to with great interest. The lowest offer for furnishing hoops for the 10-inch breech-loading steel rifle came from the Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, Pa. The manufacture of these large hoops under such severe specifications was a bold undertaking, and argues well for the enterprise and self-reliance of the company.

The Messrs. Dupont completed last year their new and large press for manufacturing prismatic powder. The results, taken as a whole, are very satisfactory, and demonstrate the ability of our own manufacturers to equal, if not excel, the best results attained with powders in Europe.

A considerable number of devices involving the use of high explosives in projectiles have been tested during the year. The experiments undertaken by the Ordnance Board have demonstrated the necessity of substituting for the ordinary explosive gelatine, heretofore used in their experiments, a camphorated variety, which shall prove less sensitive and more uniform in its action.

The trial of the 3.2-inch breech-loading steel gun, designed by the Ordnance Board for the field service, has been continued and completed during the past year by the Board for Testing Rifled Cannon, &c. The gun has been fired 1,556 rounds since the date of the last annual report of the Chief of Ordnance—or 1,800 rounds in all. It is still in serviceable condition, and in the opinion of the Board has fulfilled the requirements of the law to the satisfaction of the Board, in that "it has been subjected to the proper test, including such rapid firing as a like gun would be likely to be subjected to in actual battle for the determination of the endurance of the same." The Board accordingly recommends that this gun, or its modification, which is a slightly heavier model, is a suitable one "to be put to use in the Government service." The piece has shown a satisfactory endurance, extent of range, and accuracy of fire, while the working of the breech mechanism has been almost unexceptionable. The Department has contracted with the Midvale Steel Company for the forgings for 25 of these field guns, 20 of which are to be manufactured at the West Point Foundry and the remaining 5 at the Watertown Arsenal.

THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

The Chief Signal Officer's report, with voluminous appendices, sets forth at length the operations of the Signal Service during the last fiscal year. The pressure of the constantly increasing meteorological duties of the Bureau since 1870 has caused the purely military duties and responsibilities of the corps to be somewhat neglected; but it is now proposed to remedy this by vigorous study of the theory and

practice of the art of military signals. The course of instruction pursued at Fort Myer has been enlarged and otherwise improved, and now provides for the theoretical and practical instruction of officers and men of the Signal Corps in the duties required in time of war. A course of instruction for officers charged with the preparation of weather predictions, the announcement of approaching frost, and the ordering of storm signals has been enlarged, and a course of instruction in military surveying, field sketching, and topographical drawing has been added.

The weather forecasts, based upon tri-daily telegraphic reports, have been regularly issued during the year. The most important new feature of the indication work has been the large increase in special indications for particular localities.

The special bulletin issued daily, except Sundays, at 10 a. m., contains a more general account of the meteorological conditions than it is possible to express in the limited space allotted to indications. It informs the public of approaching cold waves, storms, frosts, extreme temperatures, &c., and contains forecasts of the weather applicable to the succeeding forty-two hours, or the following day.

A system of signal-flags to indicate the changes in temperature and weather has been greatly extended during the present year. These flags are extensively displayed on lines of railroads and at railroad stations, and communicate the weather forecast to many who are unable to procure the printed indications.

The number of stations in operation June 30, 1885, was 489. Telegraphic reports are received daily from 160 stations. In addition, reports are received from 25 Canadian stations by the co-operation of the Canadian meteorological service, from 375 voluntary observers, from 52 Army surgeons at military posts, from 333 foreign stations, and from 655 naval and merchant vessels. The meteorological service organized in a number of States has continued to co-operate with the Signal Service with gratifying results.

The aggregate length of military telegraph lines now operated by the Signal Service is 2,779 miles. The sea-coast telegraph line, which extends along the Atlantic coast from Smithville, North Carolina, to Cape Henry, Virginia, and from Chincoteague, Virginia, to Sandy Hook, New Jersey, has proved of great value to shipping, and affords a means of rapid communication when assistance may be required. Portions of this line are now used as a telephone line by the Life-Saving Service, and in cases of wreck the crews of life-saving stations are enabled to more promptly reach the scene of the wreck. A contract has been made for the manufacture and laying of the cable authorized by Congress to connect Nantucket with the mainland, and it is believed that telegraphic communication will be established with this island during the present year, thus adding to this service a most valuable station for the display of storm-signals.

A large portion of the Chief Signal Officer's report is devoted to re-

marks in connection with the report of Lieutenant Greely concerning the operations of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition and to long extracts from that report, and he concludes the subject as follows:

The debt still due both the dead and the living of the International Polar Expedition, led by Lieutenant Greely, which so perfectly performed all its work, it is believed the country is anxious and ready to meet, and it is hoped that no question as to the faults of others, and for which they are not responsible, may prevent so just a purpose. Fitting recognition is due the memory of Lieutenant Lockwood, who so heroically carried the ensign of his country further into the mysteries of the North than any other was ever carried. Promotion to Lieutenant Greely and Sergeant Brainard, whose pathetic stories are now ready for the world, and whose records of efficiency, courage, and generosity are all that the highest manhood could make them, should be quick and fitting, while the four remaining survivors should be put upon the list of public servants whose accomplished work entitles them to public support.

The expenditures for the Signal Service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, after deducting the receipts from military telegraph lines covered into the Treasury, were \$792,592.97.

I am unable to concur in the recommendations of the Chief Signal Officer for legislation to provide for the permanent detail of fifty enlisted men from the line of the Army for duty on the military telegraph lines; for including the appropriations for the Signal Service in the appropriations for the Army; and for the reorganization of the Signal Service corps of officers by appointing a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, and eight captains, and the promotion of second lieutenants.

The duties in which the corps is now engaged are civil and not military. It performs no military service; its only exercise that is military in its character is the art of military signaling, which, owing to the pressure of meteorological duties, has been neglected in the past, though it is proposed to press the study more vigorously in the future. Nor is this study as pursued in the corps important to the Army, which receives, through its own officers, all the necessary instruction. It is evident that the studies and labors of the Signal Service in the scientific field upon which it has entered will more and more absorb and engross its energies, and it must ultimately become a purely civil organization. It would, therefore, be unwise, with this prospect before us, to provide for its permanent attachment to the Army, and to give to it the unbending organization and discipline of a military body. It must depend upon the efforts of men who are engaged in technical study, and any officer who takes part in its work must be valuable for his studious and scientific labor, rather than for his military ability and his soldierly qualities.

RECORDS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Of series I, the third part of volume XI, parts 1, 2, 3 of volume XII, and volumes XIII and XIV (in all six books), have been issued. The text of volumes XIX (in two parts), XX (in two parts), XXI, and part

1 of volume XXII has been stereotyped. The second part of volume XXII is in the hands of the Public Printer, and the manuscript of volumes XXIII to XXVI and XXVIII and XXIX is ready for him, and XXVII will be in a few days.

The act approved August 7, 1882, which went into effect after the first five volumes of the Records had been published, contemplated a completion of the sets to be issued under that law. For that purpose an estimate has been submitted for reprinting and binding 6,000 copies each of volumes I to V.

Since the last annual report seven volumes have been issued from the Government Printing Office, from volume XI, part 2, to volume XIV, inclusive.

The edition of each volume, distributed under the direction of the Secretary of War, consists of 11,000 copies, so that during the current year 77,000 copies of the work have been distributed from the library of this Department.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The commissioners report that the rate of admission has continued the same as last year, which was larger than in any year since the Home was established.

Nearly one-third of the men admitted during the past year have served twenty years or more in the Army. The others were entitled to enter through disability incurred in the service. It appears that less than 10 per cent. of the soldiers discharged for disability seek an immediate asylum at the Home, but a large proportion of those who do not at once apply will probably do so in the course of time. The indication is that the demands upon the Home will increase for many years.

Upon an inquiry from the commissioners, I decided, in July last, that soldiers who have been or may be retired after a service of thirty years or more, under the act approved February 14, 1885, are entitled to the benefits of the Home. They have contributed during their service to its maintenance, and the act of February 14 does not in terms or by implication deprive them on retirement of the privileges they have therein.

The financial affairs of the Home appear to be very carefully scrutinized by the commissioners in their monthly examination of estimates and expenditures, and the accounts are as minute and full as could be desired.

The disposition of pension money of inmates is one of the difficult questions to settle in connection with the administration of the affairs of the Home, and it may become necessary to appeal to Congress for some change in the present law.

The report of the inspection of the Soldiers' Home, by the Inspector-General, pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, shows that the buildings and grounds are in good condition and repair; that the inmates are well treated and contented, and that their food is good

and abundant. The new annex barrack building is nearly completed; it will accommodate about 150 men, and will relieve the crowded condition of the other barrack buildings. On August 31, 1885, there were 617 inmates and 188 "commuters"; total, 805. "Commuters" are those who receive assistance but do not reside at the Home.

He recommends the establishment of an infirmary for the accommodation of those who, from general debility, &c., require special diet, not conveniently obtained in the general mess.

He reports the following balances, &c., on hand August 31, 1885:

Pension fund.....	\$18,070 66
On deposit in Metropolitan National Bank	25,395 20
Permanent fund in United States Treasury.....	466,778 86
Bonds, &c. :	
United States 4 per cent. bonds.....	780,000 00
Missouri 6 per cent. bonds.....	40,000 00
Y. M. C. A. stock.....	62,500 00

Under the law there is a large amount of money in the United States Treasury justly due the Home. To determine the exact amount would take a long time and a large force of clerks; accordingly, the Inspector-General recommends that a commission be appointed to determine the amount approximately, and that Congress be asked to transfer to the Home the amount agreed upon by the commission.

The grounds of the Home have become virtually a pleasure driving park for the people of Washington and for the nation; it would therefore seem but just for Congress to appropriate \$6,000 annually for the repair and preservation of the roads in the park, as the Inspector-General recommends. He also makes other recommendations not material to recite, but to which reference is made in his report.

STATE CLAIMS, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 27, 1882.

In the last annual report of this Department allusion was made to the failure of Congress to provide in the act of June 27, 1882 (22 Statutes, 111, 112), for the adjustment of the claims arising thereunder; also, to the great difficulty experienced in acting upon the claim first presented. An estimate was then submitted to pay the necessary expenses of the examination of the claims, but Congress adjourned without taking action thereon.

The claims now on file in the order of their reception are as follows:

Nevada.....	\$372,003 11
Texas, first installment	671,400 29
Oregon	369,459 19
California	64,591 51

The claim of the State of Nebraska, the second presented, a very small one in comparison with the others, has, after much delay and great labor, been reported to the Secretary of the Treasury. The claims awaiting action are very voluminous, consisting of thousands of vouch-

ers, and this Department, as at present organized, has neither the clerical force, office room, nor means to make the proper examination required by the act. In providing for the settlement of the claim of the State of Missouri for expenses incurred by State forces in suppressing the rebellion, Congress, in the act of April 17, 1866 (14 Statutes, 38, 39), directed its adjudication by a commission, and similar action was authorized in disposing of certain claims of the State of Kansas. (See act of February 2, 1871, 16 Statutes, 402.)

It is recommended that the subject receive the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

BUILDING FOR STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

The west and centre wings of this building remain to be completed. The masonry of these wings was carried nearly to the second-story floor at the close of the fiscal year, and since that time the work has progressed steadily and rapidly under the superintendence of Col. Thomas Lincoln Casey, Corps of Engineers. During the present fiscal year all the masonry of the building and much of the interior work will be completed. With seasonable and sufficient appropriations the building may be entirely finished in two years from this time.

It is thoroughly fire-proof, and will furnish, when completed, a safe depository for nearly all the valuable records of the War Department now in unsafe buildings. The entire amount of \$500,000 asked for the next fiscal year should be appropriated by Congress to prevent delay in the progress of the work.

It is recommended that legislation be asked authorizing that the name of a workman who has been injured while in the Government employment, and without any fault of his own, shall be retained on the pay-rolls for a period not exceeding thirty days, and at the rate of wages he received when injured. That was always the practice of this Department until recently the accounting officers declared it was not authorized by law.

MONUMENT AT WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT NEWBURG, NEW YORK—JOINT RESOLUTIONS APPROVED JULY 1, 1882, AND MARCH 3, 1883.

By authority of the Secretary of War, in accordance with a recommendation of the joint select committee of Congress on the Newburg Monument, a circular letter was forwarded February 25, 1885, to several artists, inviting sketches and plans, for which the sum of \$150 was to be paid each artist submitting the same. Plans and designs have been furnished by three artists, two having declined to compete, and these designs were on July 11, 1885, placed in the office of Col. Thomas Lincoln Casey, of the Corps of Engineers. Of this the chairman of the joint select committee was informed, but the Department has not been advised of the action taken by the committee.

PEDESTAL FOR STATUE OF THE LATE PRESIDENT JAMES A. GARFIELD.

The commission, consisting, under the act of July 7, 1884, of the Secretary of War, the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, and the chairman of the Garfield monumental committee of the Army of the Cumberland (General Barnett), met at the War Department November 20, 1884, and selected the circle at the intersection of First street and Maryland avenue southwest for a site. At the same meeting General Barnett advised the commission that his committee had arranged with Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, of New York, for the modeling and casting of a bronze statue, for which Mr. Ward had prepared designs including the proposed pedestal. Mr. Ward was present at the meeting, and was invited to make proposals for the erection and completion of the pedestal. Articles of agreement, dated April 7, 1885, were entered into with Mr. Ward to erect and complete the pedestal (including foundations) ready to receive the statue on or before July 1, 1886, for the sum of \$29,000.

STATUE OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

By the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1885, an appropriation of \$50,000 was made "for the purpose of erecting a statue, with suitable emblematic devices thereon, on one of the public reservations in the city of Washington, to the memory of General Lafayette and his compatriots, and the Secretary of War, the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, and the Architect of the Capitol were authorized to contract for and erect the said statue, and to designate a suitable public reservation in the city of Washington as the site for said statue."

In pursuance of the authority thus conferred, the officers above named met and organized the commission. They have extended to several American and French artists proposals for designs and models of the contemplated statue, in accordance with the requirements of the act, limiting the number of competitors to five. Some of the models and designs have been received, but not until all have been sent in will the selection be made. There have been some unexpected delays, but it is hoped that these preliminaries will be completed during the coming winter.

SANITARY CONFERENCE AT ROME.

On the 23d of April last the Secretary of State transmitted a copy of a note from the Italian minister conveying an invitation from the Italian Government to the Government of the United States to send a delegate to attend a sanitary conference to meet at Rome on May 15 to consider the question of preventive measures against the introduction and spread of cholera, and suggested the detail of a competent medical

officer of the Army to attend the conference. Upon consultation with the Surgeon-General, and upon his recommendation, Maj. George M. Sternberg, surgeon, United States Army, was designated, and by direction of the President, under the authority conferred by a provision of the sundry civil act touching epidemic diseases, approved March 3, 1885, was detailed to attend the conference as a delegate on the part of the United States, and directed to report in person to the Secretary of State for instructions. Having received his instructions, he sailed for his destination and reached Rome before May 15. His detail to this duty is still in force, and he is now absent in Europe, having returned to the United States for a period during the summer. He will report at length on the subjects treated by the conference to the Department of State.

THE GRANT RELICS.

On February 3, 1885, the President transmitted to Congress a message, in which he submitted an offer made by Mrs. Grant to give to the United States Government the swords and military and civil testimonials lately belonging to General Grant, accompanied by a copy of a deed of trust from William H. Vanderbilt to Mrs. Grant for these articles, and also a copy of a letter from Mr. Vanderbilt to the President, stating that he had purchased the articles belonging to General Grant, and that he gave them to Mrs. Grant in trust, to eventually become the property of the Government. This correspondence is published in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 60, Forty-eighth Congress, second session, which also contains a printed list of the articles.

On the 7th of February, 1885, the Senate passed a joint resolution accepting this property, conveying the thanks of Congress to Mr. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Grant, and directing that the property and articles should be placed under the custody of the Librarian of Congress, the Secretary of War to have the safe-keeping and custody of them in the War Department "until they can be transported by the Librarian of Congress to a suitable building to be provided for the use of the Library of Congress." This resolution was not considered in the House of Representatives.

On the 13th of May Col. F. D. Grant wrote to the Secretary of War relative to these articles, and, as General Grant's family was about to leave New York, he asked that an officer of the War Department be directed to take the articles to their proper destination. Colonel Grant was advised in reply that Lieutenant-Colonel Batchelder, of the Army, had been detailed to repair to New York to confer with Mrs. Grant, receive the articles, and remove them to the War Department, where they would be held to await the further action of Congress. These articles are now stored in the War Department. To avoid any misapprehension as to the character of the custody undertaken by the Secretary of War, there was some further correspondence on that subject to the effect that the articles would be kept in safe custody in the War De-

partment building to await the action of Congress, subject, however, to the control of Mrs. Grant, if she desired the return of any or all the articles; it being assumed that until the action of Congress accepting the donation the title to the property remained in Mrs. Grant.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

I have not at the present time any suggestions to make in regard to the organization of this Department, except in one particular. There is no Assistant Secretary of War, and it is necessary for the proper transaction of the public business that there should be such an officer. The daily routine in relation to the affairs of the Army, and the direction of public works, the settlement of claims and other duties required of the Secretary of War under special provisions of law, and in addition thereto the supervision and regulation of the clerical force of this Department, numbering 1,750 employés, impose an amount of work which would seem to justify this recommendation. There is no officer in the Department, as now organized, legally vested with authority to assist the Secretary in the performance of these duties, while his temporary absence, under present conditions, often results in great inconvenience.

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, showing the amount appropriated under each title of appropriation, the amount drawn by requisition upon the Treasury, and the balances subject to requisition July 1, 1885.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1884.	Appropriated July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Repayments July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1885.	Balances June 30, 1885.
Salaries, office of Secretary of War	\$3,884 46	\$111,850 00		\$115,684 46	\$110,892 32	\$3,784 46	\$1,067 68
Salaries, superintendent, &c., War Department building	1,297 89			1,297 89		1,297 89	
Salaries and contingent expenses, Office of Secretary of War (Rebel Archives Branch)	51 56			51 56		51 56	
Salaries, office of Adjutant-General	34,928 93	703,700 00		738,628 93	690,910 43	30,938 93	16,779 57
Salaries, office of Inspector-General	81 69			81 69		81 69	
Salaries, office of Military Justice	256 59	3,720 00		3,720 00	3,720 00		
Salaries, Signal Office	1,643 41	18,260 00		18,516 59	13,212 36	578 41	218 64
Salaries, office of Quartermaster-General	2,795 31	55,690 00		57,303 41	54,180 58	544 42	3,246 56
Compensation and expenses of Agents, Quartermaster's Department	8,333 21	240,639 54		248,434 67	238,567 98	1,820 13	3,246 56
Salaries, office of Commissary-General	8,333 21	30,000 00		38,333 21	29,435 65	7,333 21	1,564 35
Salaries, office of Surgeon-General	19,179 27	43,730 00		43,888 16	43,450 99	43,888 16	1,279 01
Salaries, office of Chief of Ordnance	116 49	532,280 00		551,439 27	511,775 35	16,679 70	23,004 22
Salaries, office of Paymaster-General	519 11	64,910 00		65,429 11	64,423 62	98 49	431 36
Salaries, superintendent, &c., building on F street	8 96			8 96		8 96	
Salaries, office of Chief of Engineers	41 74	23,240 00		23,281 74	23,126 74	41 74	113 26
Salaries, office of Publication of Records of the Rebellion	3,510 13	32,405 02		35,915 15	30,950 07	50 13	4,914 95
Salaries, superintendent, &c., building corner Seventeenth and F streets	15 14	6,290 00		6,305 14	6,062 50	15 14	227 50
Salaries of civil employes, in lieu of general-service or detailed enlisted men.	8,635 25			8,635 25		8,635 25	
Stationery, War Department	1,271 28	30,000 00		31,271 28	26,708 20		
Contingent expenses, War Department	8,007 50	61,500 00		69,507 50	69,506 28		
Rent, furniture, &c., office of Adjutant-General		3,500 00		3,500 00	3,500 00		1 22
Contingent expenses, office of Secretary of War			\$8 81	8 81		8 81	
Contingent expenses, office of Surgeon-General			124 25	124 25		124 25	
Contingent expenses, office of Paymaster-General	179 16		179 16	179 16		179 16	
Contingent expenses, office of Publication of Records of the Rebellion	56 48		56 48	56 48		56 48	
Contingent expenses, War Department building	82 96		82 96	82 96		82 96	
Furniture and carpets, State, War, and Navy Department building							
Rent of buildings, War Department		150 24	150 24	150 24			150 24
Rent of buildings, office of Adjutant-General	1,080 00	38,700 00		40,780 00	40,458 96		321 04
Rent of buildings, office of Surgeon-General	5,000 00			5,000 00		5,000 00	
Postage, War Department	380 43			380 43		380 43	
Postage to Postal Union countries, War Department	69,255 89			69,255 89	18,203 87	14,762 28	36,289 74
Salaries of employes, Public Buildings and Grounds, under Chief Engineer	2,100 00	3,000 00		5,100 00	2,545 00	1,100 00	1,455 00
Contingent expenses, Public Buildings and Grounds, under Chief Engineer	55 36	43,340 00		43,395 36	43,332 47	55 36	7 53
Rent of office, Public Buildings and Grounds, under Chief Engineer		500 00		500 00	500 00		
Total salaries, contingent expenses, and postage	172,836 18	2,088,984 56	293 80	2,262,104 04	2,073,099 78	93,068 80	95,935 96
Deduct repayments in excess of payments					2,072,806 48		
Actual expenditures							

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Expenses of Commanding General's office.....	161 11					1,750 00			181 11		
Expenses of recruiting.....	15, 150 75	115, 355 00				74, 375 71			5, 100 37		45, 999 92
Contingencies of the Adjutant-General's Department.....	201 80	2, 701 80				2, 477 44			201 80		22 56
Signal Service.....	2 48	5, 130 00				3, 596 74			61 35		1, 464 89
Pay, &c., of the Army.....	726, 665 92	12, 155, 870 05				12, 276, 112 26			405, 973 07		200, 640 64
Subsistence of the Army.....	558, 307 33	1, 905, 646 29				2, 164, 003 62			89, 717 50		433, 441 85
Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department.....	165, 855 18	2, 908, 200 59				2, 069, 844 77			22, 535 53		82, 200 81
Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department.....	28, 082 03	731, 665 43				8, 074, 145 77			24, 074 20		9, 041 97
Barracks and quarters.....	5, 886 78	703, 480 14				708, 466 92			3, 553 87		1, 106 84
Transportation of the Army and its supplies.....	541, 801 87	3, 002, 800 00				8, 544, 601 87			465, 348 63		112, 380 42
Transportation of the Army and its supplies, Pacific Railroads.....		715, 778 72				715, 778 72					
Fifty per cent. of arrears of Army transportation due certain land-grant railroads.....		153, 130 81				233, 829 18			10, 736 85		125, 011 83
Horses for cavalry and artillery.....	130, 689 37	206, 488 00				223, 331 81			7, 679 91		1, 077 97
Construction and repair of hospitals.....	23, 620 99	101, 000 00				100, 801 93			1, 039 62		477 08
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage.....	46, 807 18	1, 460, 089 21				1, 446, 896 39			4, 841 07		31 07
Contingencies of the Army.....	38, 905 49	30, 827 98				69, 733 47			15, 903 94		35, 063 36
Medical and Hospital Department.....	15, 949 44	223, 375 09				242, 824 53			188 48		27, 045 97
Medical Museum and Library.....		15, 050 00				14, 961 25					18 75
Engineer depot at Willott's Point, N. Y.....		5, 200 00				5, 200 00					
Ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies.....	178 27	400, 000 00				400, 178 27			178 27		511 86
Ordnance service.....	10, 205 02	100, 000 00				110, 205 02			1, 894 94		8, 210 15
Ordnance material (proceeds of sales).....	467, 289 22	119, 014 81				586, 304 03					512, 346 02
Manufacture of arms at national armories.....		400, 000 00				400, 000 00					
Manufacture or purchase of magazine-guns, specific.....		400, 000 00				400, 000 00					
Pay of Military Academy.....	13, 750 00	223, 218 50				13, 750 00			1, 255 00		1, 255 00
Current and ordinary expenses, Military Academy.....	36, 758 93	54, 945 00				264, 877 43			25, 945 20		35, 732 23
Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, Military Academy.....	113 71	15, 520 00				15, 633 71					219 88
Total military establishment.....	2, 827, 024 53	25, 700, 941 88				28, 527, 966 41			1, 089, 354 31		1, 684, 186 61
PUBLIC WORKS.											
Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal.....		4, 055 00				4, 055 00					
Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.....		4, 700 00				4, 700 00					
Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Is and, Ill.....		197, 500 00				197, 500 00					
San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Tex.....		13, 150 00				13, 150 00					
Springfield Arsenal, Springfield, Mass.....	91 68	15, 091 68				15, 091 68			91 68		
Rock Island Bridge, Rock Island Ill.....		9, 298 00				9, 298 00					
Powder Depot, Dover, N. J.....		40, 000 00				40, 000 00					
Proving ground, Sandy Hook, New Jersey.....	26	5, 000 00				5, 000 00					
Repairs of arsenals.....	3 89	30, 000 00				30, 000 00			26		
Testing-machine.....		10, 000 00				10, 003 89			3 89		638 77
Total arsenals.....	95 83	323, 703 00				323, 703 83			95 83		638 77
Preservation and repair of fortifications.....	17, 217 69	175, 210 00				192, 427 69			10, 914 00		8, 450 45
Contingencies of fortifications.....		93 87				93 87			1 70		
Armament of fortifications.....	163, 025 44	400, 000 00				563, 025 44			131 17		254, 803 87
Machine-guns.....	20, 000 00	20, 000 00				40, 000 00					

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, &c.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1884.	Appropri- ated July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Repayments July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1885.	Balances June 30, 1885.
PUBLIC WORKS.—Continued.							
Powder and projectiles (proceeds of sales).....	\$3,119 67	\$76 00		\$2,195 67	\$2,143 11		\$52 56
Torpedoes for harbor defenses.....		100,000 00		100,000 00	58,500 00		41,500 00
Fort St. Philip, Mississippi River, Louisiana.....	9 33			9 33			9 33
Fort at Lazaretto Point, Baltimore Harbor, Maryland.....	13,000 00			13,000 00		\$13,000 00	
Fort Scammel, Portland Harbor, Maine.....	181 30			181 30			181 30
Fort Pulaski, Savannah River, Georgia.....	34 43			34 43			34 43
Fort Marion, Florida.....	81 30			81 30			81 30
Bridge trains and equipage.....		5,000 00	\$6 50	5,000 00	3,700 00	6 50	1,300 00
Board on fortifications or other defenses.....		40,000 00		40,000 00	5,000 00		35,000 00
Total fortifications.....	216,587 86	740,379 87	6 50	956,974 23	591,788 92	24,053 37	341,131 94
Deduct repayments in excess of payments.....					6 50		
Actual expenditures.....					591,782 42		
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.							
Improvement and care of public buildings and grounds.....	282 16	73,506 56		73,738 72	73,354 24	282 16	152 22
Repairs, fuel, &c., Executive Mansion.....	66	32,500 00		32,500 00	32,497 68	66	2 32
Lighting, &c., Executive Mansion.....	28 47	16,000 00		16,028 47	14,999 55	28 47	1,000 45
Repairs of water-pipes and fire-plugs.....	1 67	2,500 00		2,501 67	2,499 60	1 67	40
Telegraph to connect the Capitol with the Departments and Government Printing Office.....		1,250 00		1,251 68	1,250 00	1 68	
Building for State, War, and Navy Departments.....	400,024 83	750,000 00		1,150,024 83	554,781 71		595,292 62
Increasing water supply of Washington, D. C.....	1,052,868 06	175,000 00		1,227,868 06	697,789 99		529,028 07
Erection of fish-way at Great Falls.....	45,000 00			45,000 00			45,000 00
Fire-proof roof, building Seventeenth and F streets.....	278 12	6,500 00		278 12	6,406 70	278 12	93 30
Elevator, Winder's building.....		543 30		543 30	543 30		140,000 00
Payment of taxes upon lot 1725 F street, War Department.....							199,800 00
Bridge across Potomac River near Georgetown, D. C.....	140,000 00	200,000 00		140,000 00	200 00		
Building for Army Medical Museum and Library.....				200,000 00			
Total buildings and grounds in and around Washington.....	1,687,935 10	1,257,799 86		2,945,734 86	1,384,222 87	543 71	1,510,969 38
Buildings and grounds, Military Academy.....	5 76	17,170 00		17,175 76	17,166 95	5 76	3 05
MILITARY FORTS.							
Ringgold Barracks, Texas.....	9 00			9 00		9 00	
Fort Duncan, Texas.....	10,000 00			10,000 00		10,000 00	
Fort Brown, Texas.....	25,000 00			25,000 00			25,000 00

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Military books for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier.....	61,739 48	200,000 00	.....	74,975 84	.....	125,024 16
Military books for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier.....	1 08	.....	.....	61,739 48	1 05	.....
Military post near Paguea Springs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 70	.....
Military post near Paguea Springs.....	20,000 00	15,000 00	4 70	40,000 00	.....	.....
Quartermaster's depot, Philadelphia, Pa.....	.....	.....	63	.....	63	.....
Construction of post on north fork of Loupe River, Nebr.....	44,000 00	20,000 00	30 58	20,000 00	30 58	.....
Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.....	.....	23,000 00	18	72,000 00	.....	.....
Military road from Yankton to Fort Randall, Dak.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	18	.....
Republican River Bridge near Fort Riley, Kans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total military posts.....	165,748 53	273,000 00	36 09	278,714 32	10,046 14	150,024 16
Deduct repayments in excess of payments.....	.....	.....	.....	36 09	.....	.....
Actual expenditures.....	.....	.....	.....	278,678 23	.....	.....
HARBORS AND RIVERS.						
Improving harbor at—	2,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800 00
Belfast, Me.....	.....	20,000 00	.....	700 00	.....	19,200 00
Baiger and Penobscot River, Maine.....	.....	40,000 00	.....	24,500 00	.....	15,500 00
Rockland, Me.....	.....	80,000 00	.....	23,800 00	.....	56,200 00
Portland, Me.....	.....	15,000 00	.....	7,800 00	.....	7,200 00
Breakwater, mouth of Saco River, Maine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Improving harbor at—	5,000 00	20,000 00	.....	10,800 00	.....	14,200 00
Portsmouth, N. H.....	.....	50,000 00	.....	42,000 00	.....	8,000 00
Burlington, Vt.....	25,383 30	5,000 00	.....	20,000 00	.....	10,383 30
Boston, Mass.....	55,000 00	.....	.....	50,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Lynn, Mass.....	5,000 00	10,000 00	.....	5,500 00	.....	9,500 00
Nantucket, Mass.....	.....	40,000 00	.....	25,000 00	.....	15,000 00
Newburyport, Mass.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....
Provincetown, Mass.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
Plymouth, Mass.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
Solomate, Mass.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
Wareham, Mass.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
Harbor of Refuge, Sandy Bay, Cape Ann, Massachusetts.....	.....	100,000 00	.....	8,000 00	.....	92,000 00
Harbor of Refuge at Wood's Holl, Mass.....	.....	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	.....	.....
Improving harbor at—	260 82	.....	.....	260 82	.....	.....
Hyannis, Mass.....	.....	15,000 00	.....	8,000 00	.....	7,000 00
Block Island, R. I.....	.....	20,000 00	.....	16,000 00	.....	4,000 00
Newport, R. I.....	.....	20,000 00	.....	15,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Black Rock, Conn.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....
Bridgeport, Conn.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
New Haven, Conn.....	.....	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00	.....	.....
Breakwater at New Haven, Conn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Improving harbor at—	.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....
New London, Conn.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....
Norwalk, Conn.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
Stonington, Conn.....	60,000 00	100,000 00	.....	103,000 00	.....	57,000 00

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, &c.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1884.	Appropri- ated July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Repayments July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Carried to surplus fund, June 30, 1885.	Balances June 30, 1885.
HARBORS AND RIVERS—Continued.							
Improving harbor at Dunkirk, N. Y.		\$10,000 00		\$10,000 00	\$0,000 00		\$1,000 00
Improving Echo Harbor, New Rochelle, N. Y.	\$2,000 00			3,000 00			3,000 00
Improving Fishing Bay, New York		10,000 00		10,000 00	10,000 00		
Improving harbor at—							
Greenport, N. Y.		10,000 00					
Great Sodus Bay, New York	2,000 00	10,000 00		10,000 00	10,000 00		1,000 00
Little Sodus Bay, New York	3,000 00	10,000 00		13,000 00	12,000 00		1,000 00
New Rochelle, N. Y.	15,000 00			15,000 00			15,000 00
Ogdensburg, N. Y.		15,000 00		15,000 00	10,000 00		5,000 00
Oswego, N. Y.	19,841 60	80,000 00		99,841 60	99,841 60		
Oak Orchard, N. Y.	3,000 00	5,000 00		8,000 00	8,000 00		
Port Chester, N. Y.	15,350 00			15,350 00	15,350 00		
Rondout, N. Y.		1,000 00		1,000 00	1,000 00		
Breakwater at Rouse's Point, Lake Champlain, New York		35,000 00		35,000 00	1,350 00		33,650 00
Improving Sheephead Bay, New York		5,000 00		5,000 00	5,000 00		
Improving harbor at—							
Saugerties, N. Y.		5,000 00		5,000 00	500 00		4,500 00
Erie, Pa.	11,500 00	50,000 00		61,500 00	4,000 00		57,500 00
Ice harbor at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania.	20,000 00			20,000 00	15,000 00		5,000 00
Improving Raritan Bay, New Jersey		20,000 00		20,000 00	20,000 00		
Improving harbor at Delaware Breakwater, Delaware		75,000 00		75,000 00	20,000 00		55,000 00
Ice harbor at New Castle, Del.		2,000 00		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Ice harbor at Reedy Island, Delaware.	17,500 00			17,500 00			17,500 00
Improving harbor at—							
Wilmington, Del.		25,000 00		25,000 00	11,000 00		15,000 00
Annapolis, Md.	9,205 88			9,205 88			9,205 88
Baltimore, Md.	55,000 00	250,000 00		305,000 00	305,000 00		
Breton Bay, Leonardtown, Md.		3,000 00		3,000 00	3,000 00		
Entrance of Saint Jerome's Creek, Maryland		15,000 00		15,000 00	13,000 00		2,000 00
Improving harbors of Washington and Georgetown, D. C.	22,226 73			22,226 73	8,000 00		14,226 73
Improving harbor at—							
Norfolk, Va.		75,000 00		75,000 00	28,000 00		47,000 00
Beaufort, N. C.	15,000 00	20,000 00		35,000 00	28,100 00		6,900 00
Improving Edenton Bay, North Carolina		10,000 00		10,000 00	10,000 00		
Improving harbor at—							
Charleston, S. C.		250,000 00		250,000 00	146,000 00		104,000 00
Georgetown, S. C.	7,000 00	5,000 00		12,000 00	7,900 00		4,100 00
Georgetown, S. C.		10,000 00		10,000 00	10,000 00		
Brunswick, Ga.		200,000 00		200,000 00	146,000 00		54,000 00
Savannah, Ga.		10,000 00		10,000 00	10,000 00		
Improving Apalachicola Bay, Florida		10,000 00		10,000 00	10,000 00		

Improving harbor at— Cedar Keys, Fla.	5,000 00	5,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00
Pensacola, Fla.	20,000 00	20,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Improving Tampa Bay, Florida	200,000 00	135,000 00	65,000 00	65,000 00
Improving harbor at— Mobile, Ala.	70,836 25	70,836 25	10,000 00	10,000 00
New Orleans, La.	25,000 00	25,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Brazos Santiago, Tex.	22,500 00	22,500 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Ashtabula, Ohio.	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Black River, Ohio.	12,997 00	12,997 00	11,500 00	99,997 00
Cleveland, Ohio.	15,500 00	15,500 00	10,000 00	21,100 00
Improving harbor of refuge near Cincinnati, Ohio.	300 00	300 00	8,500 00	800 00
Improving harbor at Fairport, Ohio.	7,500 00	7,500 00	55,000 00	55,000 00
Improving harbor at Huron, Ohio.	5,000 00	5,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Ice harbor at mouth of Muskingum River, Ohio.	500 00	500 00	27,000 00	27,000 00
Improving harbor at— Sandusky City, Ohio.	7,000 00	7,000 00	35,000 00	35,000 00
Toledo, Ohio.	20,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00
Michigan City, Ind.	20,000 00	20,000 00	99,922 24	77 76
Calumet, Ill.	100,000 00	100,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00
Chicago, Ill.	20,000 00	20,000 00	18,000 00	18,000 00
Rock Island, Ill.	4,900 55	4,900 55	1,000 00	1,000 00
Waukegan, Ill.	15,000 00	15,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
An Salle, Mich.	2,000 00	2,000 00	13,000 00	13,000 00
Black Lake, Mich.	15,000 00	15,000 00	7,000 00	7,000 00
Improving ice harbor of refuge at Belle River, Michigan.	10,000 00	10,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00
Improving mouth and harbor of Cedar River, Michigan.	5,000 00	5,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Improving harbor at— Charlevoix, Mich.	5,000 00	5,000 00	1,500 00	1,500 00
Cheboygan, Mich.	5,000 00	5,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00
Improving Saginaw Harbor, Michigan.	50,000 00	50,000 00	85,000 00	85,000 00
Improving harbor at— Frankfort, Mich.	75,000 00	75,000 00	24,000 00	24,000 00
Grand Haven, Mich.	35,000 00	35,000 00	15,000 00	15,000 00
Improving harbor of refuge, Lake Huron, Michigan.	4,000 00	4,000 00	7,000 00	7,000 00
Improving harbor of refuge at Grand Marais, Mich.	10,000 00	10,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00
Improving harbor at— Ludington, Mich.	10,000 00	10,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
Manistee, Mich.	2,000 00	2,000 00	11,000 00	11,000 00
Manistique, Mich.	6,000 00	6,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00
Marquette, Mich.	5,000 00	5,000 00	15,000 00	15,000 00
Muskegon, Mich.	20,000 00	20,000 00	15,000 00	15,000 00
Ontonagon, Mich.	15,000 00	15,000 00	12,500 00	12,500 00
Pontwater, Mich.	12,500 00	12,500 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
Improving harbor of refuge, Portage Lake, Michigan.	5,000 00	5,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00
Improving harbor at— Saint Joseph, Mich.	4,000 00	4,000 00	7,500 00	7,500 00
Saugatuck, Mich.	7,500 00	7,500 00	2,144 78	2,144 78
South Haven, Mich.	10,000 00	10,000 00	7,000 00	7,000 00
Thunder Bay, Michigan.	10,000 00	10,000 00	15,000 00	15,000 00
White River, Michigan.	10,000 00	10,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
Steam launch or tug at harbor of refuge, Lake Huron, Michigan.	10,000 00	10,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00
			2,144 78	2,144 78
			3,000 00	3,000 00
			10,000 00	10,000 00

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, &c.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1884.	Appropri- ated July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Repayments July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Carried to surplus fund, June 30, 1885.	Balances June 30, 1885.
HARBORS AND RIVERS—Continued.							
Improving harbor at Dunkirk, N. Y.		\$10,000 00		\$10,000 00	\$0,000 00		\$1,000 00
Improving Echo Harbor, New Rochelle, N. Y.	\$3,000 00			3,000 00			3,000 00
Improving Flushing Bay, New York.		10,000 00		10,000 00	10,000 00		
Improving harbor at—							
Greenport, N. Y.		10,000 00					
Great Sodus Bay, New York.	3,000 00			10,000 00	10,000 00		1,000 00
Little Sodus Bay, New York.	3,000 00			10,000 00	12,000 00		1,000 00
New Rochelle, N. Y.	15,000 00			15,000 00	12,000 00		15,000 00
Ogdensburg, N. Y.		15,000 00		15,000 00	10,000 00		5,000 00
Oswego, N. Y.	19,841 60			99,841 60	99,841 60		
Oak Orchard, N. Y.	3,000 00			8,000 00	8,000 00		
Port Chester, N. Y.	15,350 00			15,350 00	15,350 00		
Rondout, N. Y.		1,000 00		1,000 00	1,000 00		
Breakwater at Rouse's Point, Lake Champlain, New York.		35,000 00		35,000 00	1,350 00		33,650 00
Improving Sheephead Bay, New York.		5,000 00		5,000 00	5,000 00		
Improving harbor at—							
Saugerties, N. Y.		5,000 00		5,000 00	500 00		4,500 00
Erie, Pa.	11,500 00			61,500 00	4,000 00		57,500 00
Ice harbor at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania.	20,000 00			20,000 00	15,000 00		5,000 00
Improving Raritan Bay, New Jersey.		20,000 00		20,000 00	20,000 00		
Improving harbor at Delaware Breakwater, Delaware.		75,000 00		75,000 00	20,000 00		55,000 00
Ice harbor at New Castle, Del.		2,000 00		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Ice harbor at Reedy Island, Delaware.	17,500 00			17,500 00			17,500 00
Improving harbor at—							
Wilmington, Del.		25,000 00		25,000 00	11,000 00		15,000 00
Annapolis, Md.	1,000 00			9,205 88			9,205 88
Baltimore, Md.	55,000 00			305,000 00	305,000 00		
Bretton Bay, Leonardtown, Md.		3,000 00		3,000 00	3,000 00		
Entrance of Saint Jerome's Creek, Maryland.		15,000 00		15,000 00	13,000 00		2,000 00
Improving harbors of Washington and Georgetown, D. C.	22,226 73			22,226 73	8,000 00		14,226 73
Improving harbor at—							
Norfolk, Va.		75,000 00		75,000 00	28,000 00		47,000 00
Beaufort, N. C.		20,000 00		20,000 00	28,100 00		6,900 00
Improving Edenton Bay, North Carolina.	15,000 00			10,000 00	10,000 00		
Improving harbor at—							
Charleston, S. C.		250,000 00		250,000 00	145,000 00		104,000 00
Georgetown, S. C.	7,000 00			12,000 00	7,900 00		4,100 00
Brunswick, Ga.		10,000 00		10,000 00	10,000 00		
Savannah, Ga.		200,000 00		200,000 00	145,000 00		55,000 00
Improving Apalachicola Bay, Florida.		10,000 00		10,000 00	10,000 00		

Improving harbor at Cedar Key, Fla.	5,000 00	5,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00
Improving Tampa Bay, Florida.	20,000 00	20,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Improving harbor at— Mobile, Ala.	200,000 00	200,000 00	135,000 00	65,000 00
New Orleans, La.	76,836 25	76,836 25	76,836 25	76,836 25
Brazos Santiago, Tex.	25,000 00	25,000 00	25,000 00	25,000 00
Ashtabula, Ohio.	22,500 00	22,500 00	12,500 00	10,000 00
Black River, Ohio.	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Cleveland, Ohio.	12,997 00	12,997 00	18,000 00	99,997 00
Improving harbor of refuge near Cincinnati, Ohio.	15,600 00	17,000 00	22,500 00	21,100 00
Improving harbor at Fairport, Ohio.	15,600 00	10,000 00	10,300 00	800 00
Improving harbor at Huron, Ohio.	800 00	7,500 00	7,500 00	7,500 00
Ice harbor at mouth of Mackinac River, Ohio.	5,000 00	50,000 00	55,000 00	55,000 00
Improving harbor at— Sandusky City, Ohio.	500 00	20,000 00	20,500 00	10,500 00
Toledo, Ohio.	7,000 00	45,000 00	52,000 00	25,000 00
Michigan City, Ind.	20,000 00	50,000 00	35,000 00	15,000 00
Calumet, Ill.	20,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00
Chicago, Ill.	100,000 00	100,000 00	99,922 24	77 76
Rock Island, Ill.	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00
Waukegan, Ill.	20,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00	18,000 00
An Sable, Mich.	4,900 55	4,900 55	1,000 00	2,900 55
Black Lake, Mich.	15,000 00	15,000 00	15,000 00	2,000 00
Improving ice harbor of refuge at Belle River, Michigan.	2,000 00	15,000 00	18,000 00	2,000 00
Improving mouth and harbor of Cedar River, Michigan.	15,000 00	15,000 00	2,000 00	8,000 00
Improving harbor at— Charlevoix, Mich.	10,000 00	10,000 00	8,000 00	2,000 00
Cheboygan, Mich.	5,000 00	5,000 00	1,000 00	4,000 00
Improving harbor at— Frankfort, Mich.	3,500 00	3,500 00	1,500 00	2,000 00
Grand Haven, Mich.	5,000 00	5,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
Improving harbor of refuge, Lake Huron, Michigan.	75,000 00	50,000 00	35,000 00	15,000 00
Improving harbor of refuge at Grand Marais, Mich.	4,000 00	75,000 00	75,000 00	15,000 00
Improving harbor at— Ludington, Mich.	10,000 00	10,000 00	24,000 00	15,000 00
Manistee, Mich.	10,000 00	10,000 00	7,000 00	3,000 00
Manistique, Mich.	2,000 00	2,000 00	6,000 00	4,000 00
Marquette, Mich.	6,000 00	11,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
Muskegon, Mich.	20,000 00	20,000 00	15,000 00	5,000 00
Ononagon, Mich.	15,000 00	15,000 00	15,000 00	5,000 00
Pewaukee, Mich.	15,000 00	15,000 00	12,000 00	3,000 00
Port Huron, Mich.	12,500 00	12,500 00	7,500 00	5,000 00
Improving harbor of refuge, Portage Lake, Michigan.				
Improving harbor at— Saint Joseph, Mich.	5,000 00	20,000 00	5,000 00	15,000 00
Saugatuck, Mich.	4,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
South Haven, Mich.	7,500 00	7,500 00	1,500 00	6,000 00
Thunder Bay, Michigan.	2,144 78	2,144 78	2,144 78	2,144 78
White River, Michigan.	10,000 00	10,000 00	7,000 00	3,000 00
Steam launch or tug at harbor of refuge, Lake Huron, Michigan.	10,000 00	10,000 00	7,000 00	10,000 00

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, &c.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1884.	Appropri- ated July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Repayments July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1885.	Balances June 30, 1885.
RIVERS AND HARBORS—Continued.							
Improving harbor at—							
Abasco, Wis.		\$15,000 00		\$15,000 00	\$15,000 00		\$5,000 00
Green Bay, Wis.		10,000 00		10,000 00	5,000 00		1,000 00
Kenosha, Wis.		5,000 00		5,000 00	4,000 00		10,000 00
Keweenaw, Wis.		18,000 00		18,000 00	8,000 00		
Manitowoc, Wis.		15,000 00		15,000 00	15,000 00		2,000 00
Menomonee, Wis.		10,000 00		10,000 00	8,000 00		9,000 00
Milwaukee, Wis.	\$10,000 00			10,000 00	1,000 00		14,000 00
Harbor of refuge, Milwaukee Bay, Wisconsin.		85,000 00		85,000 00	71,000 00		5,000 00
Improving harbor at—							
Oconto, Wis.		15,000 00		15,000 00	10,000 00		5,000 00
Pensaukee, Wis.		5,000 00		5,000 00			5,000 00
Fort Washington, Wis.		10,000 00		10,000 00	10,000 00		
Racine, Wis.		7,000 00		7,000 00	4,000 00		3,000 00
Sheboygan, Wis.		28,000 00		28,000 00	15,000 00		13,000 00
Improving harbor of refuge at entrance of Sturgeon Bay Canal, Wisconsin.		10,000 00		10,000 00	7,000 00		2,000 00
Dredging Superior Bay, Wisconsin.		45,000 00		45,000 00	28,000 00		7,000 00
Improving harbor at Two Rivers, Wisconsin.		8,000 00		8,000 00	6,000 00		2,000 00
Harbors of refuge on Lake Pepin, Wisconsin and Minnesota.	20,000 00			35,000 00	7,000 00		28,000 00
Ice-harbor at Dubuque, Iowa.		20,000 00		20,000 00	12,000 00		8,000 00
Improving harbor at—							
Duluth, Minn.		45,000 00		45,000 00	35,000 00		10,000 00
Grand Marais, Minn.		10,000 00		10,000 00	8,000 00		2,000 00
Breakwater and harbor of refuge between Straits of Fuca and San Francisco, Cal.							
Improving Humboldt Harbor and Bay, California.	141,373 08	62,500 00		141,373 08	5,000 00		141,373 08
Improving harbor at—							
Oakland, Cal.		37,000 00		37,000 00			57,500 00
San Francisco, Cal.	3,828 57			3,828 57			77,000 00
Redwood, Cal.		3,000 00		3,000 00			3,828 57
Wilmington, Cal.		50,000 00		50,000 00	20,000 00		3,000 00
Improving entrance to Coos Bay and Harbor, Oregon.		30,000 00		30,000 00	30,000 00		30,000 00
Improving Yaquina Bay, Oregon.		50,000 00		50,000 00	48,000 00		1,000 00
Improving Loosbe Channel, Maine.		50,000 00		50,000 00	50,000 00		9,300 00
Improving Mooseback Bar at Juncosport, Me.	7,000 00			17,000 00	17,000 00		9,500 00
Improving Cuddebeck River, New Hampshire.		10,000 00		10,000 00	700 00		
Improving Otter Creek, Vermont.		28,000 00		28,000 00	2,000 00		2,000 00
Improving Merrimack River, Massachusetts.	2,000 00			2,000 00	3,500 00		3,500 00
Improving Taunton River, Massachusetts.		28,500 00		28,500 00	7,000 00		19,500 00
Improving Providence River and Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island.		85,000 00		85,000 00	85,000 00		

Improving Pawtucket River, Rhode Island	1,440 74	50,000 00	1,840 74	48,500 00
Improving Connecticut River, Connecticut	10,000 00	25,000 00	36,841 46	14,373 73
Improving Connecticut River, between Hartford, Conn., and Holyoke, Mass.	10,000 00	10,000 00		10,000 00
Payment to Hartford and New York Transportation Company for Improving Connecticut River		6,479 32	*6,479 32	
Improving Housatonic River, Connecticut		2,500 00		2,500 00
Improving Thames River, Connecticut		25,000 00	15,000 00	10,000 00
Improving Hatterick Channel, New York		10,000 00		10,000 00
Improving Gedney's Channel, New York		200,000 00	17,500 00	182,500 00
Removing obstructions in East River and Hell Gate, New York		300,000 00	128,000 00	240,000 00
Improving obstructions in Gowanus Bay, New York		5,000 00	5,000 00	
Improving Grasse River at Massena, New York		2,500 00		2,500 00
Improving Harlem River, New York		400,000 00		400,000 00
Improving Hudson River, New York		30,000 00	8,000 00	30,000 00
Improving Newtown Creek, New York		20,000 00	15,000 00	5,000 00
Improving Niagara River, New York		500 00		
Improving channel between Staten Island and New Jersey		10,000 00	10,000 00	
Improving Manasquan River, New Jersey		1,000 00		1,000 00
Improving Mantua Creek, New Jersey		3,000 00		3,000 00
Improving Maurice River, New Jersey		3,000 00	6,000 00	14,000 00
Improving Passaic River, New Jersey		17,000 00		
Improving Raritan River, New Jersey		28,000 00	28,000 00	
Improving Raccoon River, New Jersey		35,000 00	30,000 00	5,000 00
Improving Salem River, New Jersey		2,242 77		2,242 77
Improving Woodbury Creek, New Jersey		1,480 66		1,480 66
Improving Allegany River, Pennsylvania		4,549 69		4,549 69
Improving Delaware River, Pennsylvania		35,000 00	35,000 00	
Improving Delaware River near Cherry Island Flats, Pennsylvania and Delaware		200,000 00	48,000 00	152,000 00
Improving Frankford Creek, Pennsylvania		1,821 58	1,000 00	821 58
Improving Schuylkill River, Pennsylvania		616 72	1,500 00	116 72
Improving Broadkill River, Delaware		2,912 87	17,912 87	10,000 00
Improving Saint Jones River, Delaware		13,977 58	13,775 00	13,202 58
Improving Choptank River, Maryland		4,882 10	2,000 00	12,882 10
Improving Chesapeake River, Maryland		5,000 00	5,000 00	
Improving Chester River, Maryland		5,000 00	5,000 00	
Improving Susquehanna River near Havre de Grace, Maryland		2,500 00		2,708 54
Improving water passage between Deal's Island and the mainland, Maryland		\$208 54		
Improving Potomac River, Maryland		20,000 00	9,000 00	11,000 00
Improving Wicomico River, Maryland		4,500 00		4,500 00
Improving Appomattox River, Virginia		32,000 00	200,782 87	4,500 00
Improving Dan River, Virginia and North Carolina		10,000 00	10,000 00	331,207 13
Improving James River, Virginia		25,000 00	20,000 00	5,000 00
Improving Mattaponi River, Virginia		5,000 00	5,000 00	
Improving North Landing River, Virginia		75,000 00	72,863 44	17,136 56
Improving North River, Virginia and North Carolina		2,500 00	2,500 00	2,000 00
Improving Pamunkey River, Virginia		5,500 00	4,000 00	2,000 00
Improving Rappahannock River, Virginia		3,000 00		1,500 00
		2,000 00	570 00	3,000 00
		20,000 00	12,000 00	8,000 00

* Transferred to Treasury ledger.

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, &c.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1884.	Appropri- ated July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Repayments July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1885.	Balances June 30, 1885.
HARBORS AND RIVERS—Continued.							
Improving Staunton River, Virginia.....		\$5,000 00		\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00		\$7,000 00
Improving York River, Virginia.....		20,000 00		20,000 00	13,000 00		
Improving Buckhannon River, West Virginia.....		1,500 00		1,500 00	1,500 00		
Improving Guyandotte River, West Virginia.....		2,000 00		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Improving Big Sandy River, West Virginia and Kentucky.....		50,000 00		50,000 00	42,500 00		7,500 00
Improving Great Kanawha River, West Virginia.....	\$110,000 00	200,000 00		310,000 00	147,500 00		162,500 00
Improving Little Kanawha River, West Virginia.....	33,131 39	45,000 00		48,000 00	33,131 39		10,000 00
Improving Monongahela River, West Virginia.....	4,000 00			4,000 00	45,500 00		3,500 00
Improving Savannah River, West Virginia.....	16,812 20			16,812 20	1,000 00		15,812 20
Improving Cape Fear River from the ocean to Wilmington, N. C.....	15,000 00	205,000 00		205,000 00	146,751 30		59,248 70
Improving Cape Fear River, North Carolina.....	16,500 00			16,500 00	11,400 00		5,100 00
Improving Cape Fear River from Wilmington to Fayetteville, N. C.....		5,000 00		5,000 00	5,000 00		
Improving Currituck Sound and North River Bar, North Carolina.....		5,000 00		5,000 00	5,000 00		
Improving Contentine Creek, North Carolina.....	9,000 00	20,000 00		29,000 00	15,800 00		13,200 00
Improving Newco River, North Carolina.....	5,000 00			5,000 00	600 00		9,400 00
Improving New River, North Carolina.....		5,000 00		5,000 00			2,500 00
Improving Pamlico and Tar Rivers, North Carolina.....		3,000 00		3,000 00			3,000 00
Improving Roanoke River, North Carolina.....		2,000 00		2,000 00			
Improving Roanoke River, North Carolina.....		10,000 00		10,000 00	2,000 00		
Improving Trent River, North Carolina.....		6,000 00		6,000 00	8,500 00		
Improving Waccamaw River, North Carolina.....		6,000 00		6,000 00	8,500 00		
Improving Tadm River, North Carolina.....		6,000 00		6,000 00	8,500 00		
Improving Tadm River, North Carolina and South Carolina.....	22,500 00			22,500 00	5,000 00		14,000 00
Improving Ashley River, South Carolina.....		5,000 00		5,000 00			
Improving Great Pedee River, South Carolina.....		2,000 00		2,000 00			
Improving Santee River, South Carolina.....	15,000 00			15,000 00	8,000 00		2,000 00
Improving Salkehatchee River, South Carolina.....		3,000 00		3,000 00	13,600 00		14,400 00
Improving Wateree River, South Carolina.....		6,000 00		6,000 00	3,000 00		
Improving Wapoco Cut, South Carolina.....		3,000 00		3,000 00	5,000 00		
Improving Alabama River, Georgia.....		15,000 00		15,000 00			3,000 00
Improving Chattahoochee River, Georgia and Alabama.....		35,000 00		35,000 00	10,000 00		
Improving Coosa River, Georgia and Alabama.....	18,300 00	50,000 00		68,300 00	51,300 00		25,000 00
Improving Cumberland Sound, Georgia and Florida.....		75,000 00		75,000 00	75,000 00		17,000 00
Improving Etowah River, Georgia.....	8,700 00			8,700 00	8,700 00		
Improving Flint River, Georgia.....		20,000 00		20,000 00	15,000 00		5,000 00
Improving Ogeechee River, Georgia.....		3,000 00		3,000 00			
Improving Oostaula and Coosawatee Rivers, Georgia.....		3,000 00		3,000 00	3,000 00		
Improving Romley Marsh, Georgia.....	1,000 00			1,000 00			1,000 00
		10,000 00		10,000 00	10,000 00		

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

49

[illegible]

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, &c.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.								Balances July 1, 1884.	Appropri- ated July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Repayments July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1885.	Balances June 30, 1885.
HARBORS AND RIVERS—Continued.														
Improving Passo Cavallo, Texas.....														
Improving Sabine River, Texas.....														
Improving Sabine Pass, Texas.....														
Improving Trinity River, Texas.....														
Improving Arkansas River, Arkansas.....														
Survey of Arkansas River, Arkansas.....														
Improving Arkansas River, Arkansas.....														
Improving Black River, Arkansas.....														
Removing obstructions in Arkansas and Kansas.....														
Improving L'Aquila River, Arkansas.....														
Improving Ouachita River, Arkansas and Louisiana.....														
Improving Saline River, Arkansas.....														
Improving Saint Francis River, Arkansas.....														
Improving White River, Arkansas.....														
Improving White River between Jacksonport and Buffalo Shoals, Arkansas.....														
Improving Big Hatchee River, Tennessee.....														
Improving Caney Fork River, Tennessee.....														
Improving Clinch River, Tennessee.....														
Improving Cumberland River above Nashville, Tenn.....														
Improving Cumberland River below Nashville, Tenn.....														
Improving French Broad River, Tennessee.....														
Improving Hiwassee River, Tennessee.....														
Improving South Forked Deer River, Tennessee.....														
Improving Tennessee River above Chattanooga, Tenn.....														
Improving Tennessee River below Chattanooga, Tenn., Alabama, and Kentucky.....														
Improving Big Sandy River, Kentucky.....														
Improving Cumberland River above mouth of the Jellico, Kentucky.....														
Improving Kentucky River, Kentucky.....														
Improving South Fork of Cumberland River, Kentucky.....														
Improving Tradewater River, Kentucky.....														
Improving Falls of Ohio River at Louisville, Ky.....														
Improving Ohio River.....														
Improving Sandusky River, Ohio.....														
Improving White River, Indiana.....														
Improving Wabash River, Indiana and Illinois.....														
Improving Calumet River, Illinois.....														
Improving Illinois River, Illinois.....														
Improving Mississippi River.....														
Restorations at headwaters of Mississippi River.....														

Sanaging the waters of, larger Mississippi and the tributaries	45 00	5,000 00	6,000 00	2,500 00	850 00	1,700 00
Improving mouth of Mississippi River, Arkansas River	81,000 00	300,000 00	135,000 00	6,000 00	.....	75,000 00
Improving Mississippi River from Des Moines Rapids to mouth of Illinois	.....	520,000 00	445,000 00	.....	.....	65,000 00
Improving Illinois and Missouri	.....	75,000 00	75,000 00	62,000 00	.....	75,000 00
Improving Mississippi River between mouth of Ohio and Illinois River, Wisconsin and Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,000 00
Survey of Mississippi River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Improving Mississippi River from Saint Paul to Des Moines Rapids, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois and Wisconsin	15,000 00	265,000 00	184,000 00	184,000 00	.....	94,000 00
Improving Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi River, Iowa and Illinois	.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	23,000 00	.....	27,000 00
Dry dock at the Des Moines Rapids Canal, Mississippi River	.....	30,000 00	30,000 00	25,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Removal of bar in Mississippi River opposite Dubuque, Iowa	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	5,000 00
Construction of lock and dam at Meeker's Island, Mississippi River	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	.....	20,000 00	.....
Removing obstructions in Mississippi River	.....	75,000 00	75,000 00	.....	.....	25,000 00
Constructing jetties and other works at South Pass, Mississippi River	.....	150,000 00	150,000 00	150,000 00	.....	25,000 00
Improving Missouri River from mouth to Sioux City, Iowa	20,000 00	500,000 00	520,000 00	180,000 00	.....	331,000 00
Improving Missouri River from Sioux City, Iowa, to Fort Benton, Mont.	9,700 00	125,000 00	134,700 00	86,000 00	.....	48,700 00
Survey of Missouri River from its mouth to Fort Benton, Mont.	9,500 00	.....	9,500 00	1,000 00	.....	8,500 00
Survey of Missouri River above Missouri River Falls at Fort Benton, Mont.	.....	15,000 00	15,000 00	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00
Removing obstructions in Missouri River	.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	16,000 00	.....	34,000 00
Improving Gasconade River, Missouri	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	15,000 00
Improving Detroit River, Michigan	.....	200,000 00	200,000 00	60,000 00	.....	140,000 00
Improving Grand River, Michigan	.....	25,000 00	25,000 00	7,000 00	.....	18,000 00
Improving Hay Lake Channel, Sault Sainte Marie River, Michigan	64,596 00	125,000 00	138,596 00	104,596 00	.....	85,000 00
Improving Saginaw River, Michigan	.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00
Improving Chippewa River, Michigan	.....	15,000 00	15,000 00	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00
Improving Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, Wisconsin	35,000 00	160,000 00	195,000 00	25,000 00	.....	170,000 00
Constructing dam at Goose Rapids, Red River of the North, Minnesota and Dakota	45,900 00	10,000 00	45,900 00	6,000 00	.....	46,900 00
Improving Red River of the North, Minnesota and Dakota	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....	4,000 00
Improving Saint Anthony's Falls, Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Improving Saint Croix River below Taylor's Falls, Minnesota and Wisconsin	.....	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Improving Yellowstone River, Montana and Dakota	.....	20,000 00	20,000 00	15,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Improving Mokelumne River, California	.....	8,500 00	8,500 00	5,000 00	.....	3,500 00
Improving Sacramento and Feather Rivers, California	210,000 00	40,000 00	250,000 00	33,000 00	.....	217,000 00
Improving San Joaquin River, California	.....	20,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00	.....	4,000 00
Improving Colorado River, Nevada, California, and Arizona	.....	25,000 00	25,000 00	21,000 00	.....	4,000 00
Improving Columbia River at Cascades, Oregon	.....	150,000 00	150,000 00	123,500 00	.....	17,500 00
Gauging waters of Columbia River, Oregon	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	100 00
Improving mouth of Columbia River, Oregon and Washington Territory	.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	80,000 00	.....	20,000 00
Improving Coquille River, Oregon	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....	.....
Improving Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers below Portland, Oregon	.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	100,000 00	.....	.....
Improving Upper Columbia and Snake Rivers, Oregon and Washington Territory	.....	20,000 00	20,000 00	12,000 00	.....	8,000 00
Improving Willamette River above Portland, Oregon	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	7,500 00	.....	2,500 00
Improving Umpqua River, Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Improving Cowiwa River, Washington	4,685 89	2,000 00	4,685 89	2,000 00	.....	4,685 89
Improving Chehalis River, Washington	.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....	.....
Improving Skagit, Sulaquamish, Nooksack, Snohomish, and Snoqualmie Rivers, Washington	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....	.....

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, &c.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1884.	Appropri- ated July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Repayments July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1885.	Balances June 30, 1885.
HARBORS AND RIVERS—Continued.							
Examinations and surveys at South Pass, Mississippi River.....	\$2,500 00	\$10,000 00		\$12,500 00	\$9,086 37		\$3,413 63
Examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors.....	20,527 05	125,000 00		145,527 05	85,131 75		60,395 30
Removing sunken vessels or craft obstructing or endangering navigation.....		46,818 98		46,818 98	46,818 98		8,000 00
Survey for Hennepin Canal.....	8,000 00			8,000 00			8,000 00
Operating and care of canals and other works of navigation.....		237,674 31		237,674 31	237,674 31		
Total harbors and rivers.....	8,112,580 63	14,381,172 61	\$208 54	17,493,961 78	10,564,708 44	\$25,050 00	6,904,263 34
Deduct repayments in excess of payments.....					208 54		
Actual expenditures.....					10,564,499 90		
Total public works.....	5,132,953 71	16,977,682 04	251 13	22,130,880 38	13,164,645 73	59,768 81	8,965,990 64
Deduct repayments in excess of payments.....					251 13		
Actual expenditures.....					13,164,394 60		
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.							
SIGNAL SERVICE.							
Observation and report of storms.....	1,728 74	242,400 00		244,128 74	190,374 20	398 25	74,361 29
Construction, maintenance, and repair of military telegraph lines.....	2,965 90	24,500 00		27,465 90	21,708 22	1,900 81	3,856 87
Signal Service:							
Medical Department.....							
Pay.....	2,250 79	7,000 00		9,250 79	2,788 16		6,462 63
Subsistence.....	27,168 08	253,025 88		280,193 96	187,949 88		92,244 10
Regular supplies.....	4,774 84	155,000 00		159,774 84	151,431 07		8,343 77
Incidental expenses.....	609 23	61,199 68		61,808 91	55,558 90		6,250 01
Transportation.....		2,280 00		2,280 00	1,753 20		526 80
Barracks and quarters.....	16,932 41	35,705 00		52,637 41	31,194 81		21,442 60
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage.....		89,436 00		89,436 00	86,692 42		2,743 58
Observation and exploration in the Arctic Seas.....	15,343 30	6,815 60		22,158 90	2,717 43		17,941 67
Establishing signal stations on island of Nantucket.....		6,335 84		6,335 84	4,743 84		1,592 00
Total.....	71,778 39	922,198 20		993,971 59	715,904 17	2,294 06	275,773 36
NATIONAL CEMETERIES.							
National cemeteries.....	12,974 40	100,001 50		112,975 90	110,044 68	1,202 85	1,728 37
Carson City Cemetery, Nevada.....		1,000 00		1,000 00	1,000 00		
Cypress Hills National Cemetery, near Brooklyn, N. Y.....		15,000 00		15,000 00	15,000 00		
Fort Gratiot Cemetery, Michigan.....		8,000 00		8,000 00	15 00		2,985 00

Philadelphia National Cemetery, Pennsylvania	1,361 00	18,000 00		104,000 00	21,000 00	503 17
Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries	97,084 00	10,441 00		107,000 00	60,073 80	736 69
Headstones for graves of soldiers in national cemeteries	28 70	10,000 00		10,000 00	20,705 72	8,264 24
Road from Fort Scott to the National Military Cemetery, Kansas	50	2,500 00		2,500 00	9,150 00	8,873 70
Road from Chattanooga to the National Military Cemetery, Tennessee		2,500 00		2,500 00	2,446 68	55 87
Road from Springfield to the National Cemetery, Missouri		20,000 00		20,000 00		20,000 00
Road from Mount City to the National Cemetery, Illinois			78			78
Total	62,184 29	284,541 50	78	386,735 87	250,094 86	84,763 89
Deduct repayments in excess of payments					78	
Actual expenditures					250,094 08	
CIVIL SURVEYS AND MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.						
Survey of northern and northwestern lakes	2,096 02	3,000 00		5,096 02	2,491 85	308 15
Transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries	382 31	300 00		5,682 31	210 58	283 42
Surveys and reconnaissances in military divisions and departments		5,000 00		5,000 00	2,600 00	1,400 00
Survey of Gettysburg battle-field	17,000 00			17,000 00	3,500 00	3,500 00
Geographical survey of territory of the United States west of the 100th meridian	30			30		
Mississippi River Commission		75,000 00		75,000 00	59,000 00	16,000 00
Surveys for military defenses			12 00	12 00		
Total	19,478 63	83,300 00	12 00	102,790 63	74,002 43	28,597 87
Deduct repayments in excess of payments					12 00	
Actual expenditures					73,980 43	
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND APPLIANCES AND SUPPORT OF TRANSIENT PAUPERS.						
Support and medical treatment of transient paupers	1,250 00	15,000 00		16,250 00	15,000 00	1,250 00
Artificial limbs	8,966 03	100,004 00		108,970 03	99,477 34	9,442 69
Appliances for disabled soldiers	2,657 75	2,000 00		4,657 75	1,770 00	2,214 00
Trusses for disabled soldiers		5,169 05		5,169 05		
Total	12,873 78	122,173 05		135,046 88	120,416 39	12,906 69
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Support of Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans	1,413 22	92,728 59		94,139 81	85,523 51	8,553 40
Publication of Official Records of the War of the Rebellion	26,000 00	38,000 00		62,000 00	31,000 00	31,000 00
Expenses of military convicts	10,832 65	10,335 50		21,168 15	7,946 10	4,241 06
Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, Va.		5,000 00		5,000 00	4,969 84	
Support of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers	1,592 134 00			1,592 134 00	1,592 134 00	
Support of the Soldiers' Home	292,960 85	344,750 04		1,887,710 89	1,887,276 65	449,488 24
Arming and equipping the militia	293,116 40	200,000 00		493,116 40	136,756 70	296,359 70
Allowances for reduction of wages under eight-hour law		141 02		141 02		
Twenty per cent additional compensation		694 87		694 87		
Purchase of war records of New England Soldiers' Relief Association		5,500 00		5,500 00		
Total	584,323 12	2,284,282 03		2,818,605 14	2,049,922 60	764,376 49

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, &c.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1884.	Appropri- ated July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Repayments July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1885.	Balances June 30, 1885.
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS—Continued.							
WAR CLAIMS OF VOLUNTEERS.							
Collection and payment of bounty, prize money, and other claims of col- ored soldiers and sailors.....	\$2,410 52	\$2,250 00		\$4,660 52	\$1,478 62	\$1,010 52	\$2,176 38
Pay of two and three years volunteers.....	26,901 44	95,264 76		122,166 20	117,404 91	4,671 29	
Pay of volunteers, Mexican war.....		236 23		236 23	236 23		
Extra pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican war.....		13,105 00		13,105 00	13,105 00		
Collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers.....		334 96		334 96	331 53	3 38	
Draft and substitute fund.....		111 86		111 86	111 86		
Transportation of officers and their baggage.....		13 92	\$49 90	63 82		63 82	
Services and supplies of Montana volunteers in the Nez Perce Indian war.....	932 00			932 00	125 00		807 00
Horses and other property lost in the military service.....	127 06	225,621 17		225,748 23	224,648 17		1,100 06
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States prior to July 1, 1862-85.....		5,000 00		5,000 00	5,000 00		
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States prior to July 1, 1862.....		34,165 41		34,165 41	34,165 41		
Bounty under act of July 28, 1866.....		91,337 13		91,337 13	90,892 93	504 20	
Bounty to volunteers, widows, and legal heirs.....		167,953 25		167,953 25	167,058 31	894 94	
Bounty to Fifteenth and Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers.....		8,000 00		8,000 00	8,000 00		
Capture of Jefferson Davis.....	2,382 38			2,382 38	233 00		2,089 88
Preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities.....		19 06		19 06	19 06		
Pay, transportation, services, and supplies of Oregon and Washington volunteers.....		2,135 80		2,135 80	2,135 80		
Regués River Indian war.....		899 09		899 09	861 95		287 14
Pay of mounted riflemen under Col. John C. Fremont.....		374 99		374 99	374 99		
Three months' pay proper.....		3,671 00		3,671 00	3,671 00		
Traveling expenses, Tenth Michigan Cavalry.....		556 04		556 04	556 04		
Traveling expenses of California and Nevada volunteers.....		703 17		703 17	703 17		
Total.....	32,753 40	651,812 84	49 90	684,616 14	671,058 02	7,143 15	6,409 96
Deduct repayments in excess of payments.....					49 90		
Actual expenditures.....					671,068 13		
WAR CLAIMS OF STATES.							
Reimbursing Missouri for militia expenses during the rebellion.....	14 00			14 00		14 00	
Reimbursing State and citizens of California for expenses in suppressing Modoc Indian hostilities.....	353 24			353 24	54 78		398 51

Refund to the State of Georgia for money expended for common defense in 1877	25,000 42	25,000 42	25,000 42	1 00	25,000 42
Refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers	255,897 08	255,897 08	255,898 68		
Reimbursement to certain States and Territories for expenses in repelling invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities	332,808 13	332,808 13	332,808 13		
Total	587,906 81	587,906 81	587,949 54	15 00	587,953 93
PRIVATE RELIEF ACTS.					
Claims of loyal citizens for supplies furnished during the rebellion	7,299 00	7,299 00	250 00	100 00	6,999 00
Claims for quartermasters' and commissary supplies	1,916 80	299,773 81	264,905 22	125 00	2,743 59
Awards for quartermasters' stores and commissary supplies taken by the Army in Tennessee	130 00	130 00			130 00
Miscellaneous claims audited by Third Auditor under section 4, act June 14, 1878	2,299 75	2,299 75			2,299 75
Relief of sufferers from overflow of Mississippi River	500 00				
Relief of sufferers from overflow of Ohio River and its tributaries	2,297 04	6,680 46		7,180 46	
Relief of Martha Turner, widow of John Turner		6,639 96		2,897 00	
Relief of John W. Franklin, executor of John Armfield, deceased	2,000 00		2,000 00		
Relief of R. G. P. White, Peter Hanger, and L. Y. Green	18,000 21		18,000 21		
Relief of Wendall Carpenter	4,400 00		1,321 00		
Relief of John M. Dorsey and William F. Sheppard	12,767 99		4,400 00		
Relief of estate of Chester Ashley	1,100 00		12,767 99		
Relief of John Taylor and Son	149 50		1,100 00		
Relief of J. H. Hammond	2,000 00		149 50		
Relief of William H. Davis	2,000 00		2,000 00		
Relief of legal representatives of Hugh and Bird Douglas, deceased	6,000 00		2,000 00		
Relief of John C. Herndon	6,299 33		6,000 00		
Relief of heirs of Mary Jane Vezile, deceased	1,785 00		6,299 33		
Relief of Alexander D. Schenck	2,500 00		1,785 00		
Relief of Nathan H. Dumble	107 65		2,500 00		
Relief of sufferers by loss of steamer J. Don Cameron	2,400 00		107 65		
Relief of Mrs. S. A. Wright and Mrs. C. Fahnestock	22,304 67		2,400 00		
Reimbursement of Mrs. D. C. Smith	5,000 00		22,304 67		
Relief of estate of James Vance and William Vance	291 00		5,000 00		
Relief of Lady Franklin Bay Expedition in the Arctic Seas	5,500 00		291 00		
Total	14,842 59	362,781 12	362,079 33	10,302 46	12,082 84
Deduct repayments in excess of payments		7,340 42	7,340 42		
Actual expenditures			354,738 91		
ERECTION OF MONUMENTS.					
Erection of monumental column at Yorktown, Va.	26,391 56		21,215 12		5,176 74
Monument at Washington's headquarters at Newburg, N. Y.	24,500 00				24,500 00
Statue of Rear-Admiral S. F. Du Pont, U. S. N.	13,700 00		13,697 84		2 16
Unveiling statue of Rear-Admiral S. F. Du Pont, U. S. N.	500 00		485 67		4 33

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, &c.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1884.	Appropri- ated July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Repayments July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1885.	Balances June 30, 1885.
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS—Continued.							
ERECTION OF MONUMENTS—Continued.							
Pedestal for statue of James A. Garfield		\$80,000 00		\$80,000 00			\$80,000 00
Statue to memory of Lafayette and compatriots		50,000 00		50,000 00			50,000 00
Total	\$64,591 86	80,500 00		145,091 86	\$35,408 63		109,683 23
Total miscellaneous objects	838,243 73	5,329,484 54	\$7,403 10	6,175,118 53	4,866,776 07	\$20,806 55	1,278,445 96
Deduct repayments in excess of payments					7,403 10		
Actual expenditures miscellaneous objects					4,859,372 97		
RECAPITULATION.							
Salaries, contingent expenses, and postage	\$172,826 18	\$2,088,964 56	\$236 30	\$2,262,104 04	\$2,072,806 43	\$83,068 30	\$95,935 96
Military establishment—Army and Military Academy	2,827,024 53	25,700,941 88		25,527,966 41	25,754,425 49	1,694,186 61	1,694,186 61
Public works	6,132,953 71	16,998,225 34	251 13	22,131,480 18	13,164,394 00	58,793 81	8,906,980 64
Miscellaneous objects	838,243 72	5,329,484 54	7,403 10	6,175,131 36	4,859,372 97	20,909 33	1,278,445 96
Total	8,971,048 14	50,117,696 32	7,947 53	50,096,631 99	45,850,999 54	1,272,125 75	11,905,559 17

REPORT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, October 24, 1885.

Hon. WM. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I submit herewith the annual reports of the three major-generals commanding the three military divisions into which the territory of the United States is divided for purposes of military administration, accompanied by the reports of the eight department commanders and the commanding officer District of New Mexico; also the reports of the Adjutant-General, the Inspector-General, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, the commanding officer of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, and the commanding officer of the Cavalry and Infantry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

From these reports it will be seen that at the date of the last consolidated returns the Army consisted of—

	Officers.	Men.
General.....	10	
General staff.....	577	1,395
Ten regiments of cavalry.....	424	7,135
Five regiments of artillery.....	280	2,507
Twenty-five regiments of infantry.....	863	10,971
Indian scouts.....		317
Detachments—recruiting parties, &c.....		2,380
Total	2,154	24,705

The reports are all so complete that little is left for me to say.

DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the peaceful condition of affairs in the Division of the Atlantic during the past year. In order to equalize service and break up local ties, the 2d and 3d Regiments of Artillery were ordered to exchange stations, the movement being completed by the close of the fiscal year 1884-'85. All the preliminary steps have been taken toward the establishment of the new post at Atlanta, Georgia, and within a reasonable period its completion is hoped for.

A small sum of money has been given for the enlargement of Fort Niagara and for the construction of a new set of men's barracks at Fort Hamilton.

Nothing has yet been done in this division for the protection of our sea-board by the improvement, enlargement, or increase and armament of our fortifications, so that many of our large cities are still at the mercy of the iron-clads of foreign nations in case of rupture of our relations, but it is hoped that public sentiment will before long prevail on Congress for liberal appropriations in this respect.

Major-General Hancock gives in detail an account of the affairs of the division for the past year, and I invite attention to his report, herewith.

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

While everything has been peaceful in the Division of the Atlantic, the Division of the Missouri has had disturbances which have severely taxed the troops and the supply departments of the Government. First came the Oklahoma invaders, who undertook to take possession of certain lands in the Indian Territory. The sincerity of the leaders of the Oklahoma colony may well be doubted, but they were bold in their movements, and carried their scheme to the verge of bloodshed. The belief exists that their intention was not actual settlement but to call the attention of Congress to the opening up of the Indian Territory, and that money was subscribed for their purposes by interested corporations. The Oklahoma demonstration commenced about the time of the meeting of Congress last year and continued during the winter and spring, entailing great hardships on the officers and men stationed in the Indian Territory and the regions of country adjacent thereto, who were in the field almost continuously for a period of about six months. The designs of the invaders were frustrated without a collision, and for the able management of a most delicate and often dangerous situation the commendations bestowed on Col. Edward Hatch by the division commander are fully indorsed.

Following the Oklahoma invasion came the Cheyenne and Arapahoe disturbance, which threatened for a time all the horrors of an Indian war. For the true cause of this trouble, and the particulars of its settlement, I refer to my report to the President made in July last (copy herewith). The speedy and firm action of the President in redressing the grievous wrongs that had been done the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and the enlistment of a number of the young men of their tribes as scouts, obliterated a trouble which came near being very serious, and which, without a peaceful solution, would have been destructive of life and property on the borders of Kansas, Colorado, and Texas.

Among other disturbances that took place in this division, I may mention that of the Southern Utes, near Fort Lewis, Colorado, and the Mescalero Apaches, near Fort Stanton, New Mexico. These had their foundation in short rations, and cannot be said to have gone further than to alarm the surrounding settlements, and prompt action on the part of the Indian Department in supplying necessities soon produced satisfaction and allayed the irritation.

In the southwestern corner of New Mexico many lives have been lost by the invasion of a small body of Chiricahua Apaches, from Arizona, and for a time the commerce of that region was seriously affected. A large number of troops are at present operating in the district, with the view of its protection, and I am in hopes of an early settlement of

the Apache difficulty in such manner as will forever prevent a recurrence of the raids of these Indians.

In the Northwest, General Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, was obliged to keep a large number of troops in the field on account of the Riel rebellion in the Dominion of Canada, in order to satisfy the Dominion authorities that we would prevent Indians on our side of the line rendering Riel any assistance, and also to prevent the Manitoba Indians from crossing into Montana and Dakota. Our Indians, however, manifested little or no interest in the rebellion, and the capture of Riel, and the dispersion of his followers in a short period, relieved the troops from further watchfulness on this account.

General Howard, commanding Department of the Platte, in addition to furnishing troops to the Department of the Missouri, for the apprehended difficulties with the Cheyennes, had, and now has, to provide troops on account of the Chinese labor troubles at Rock Springs, in Wyoming, and other points on the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Department of Texas, commanded by Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley, has had unusual quiet during the year, but has furnished its quota of troops to aid in the protection of New Mexico from the Apaches, and, also, all it could spare for operations in the Indian Territory.

When we come to estimate the duties performed by the troops in the Division of the Missouri, it will be seen that they have been most arduous and responsible, requiring a degree of activity far beyond anticipation, and often occurring under trying disadvantages in so far as relates to means of field transportation. The hiring of field transportation in cases of emergency is expensive, unsatisfactory, and vexatious, and I fully agree with General Schofield on this point, commending to your careful consideration his extended remarks.

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

The situation in that part of the Division of the Pacific comprising the southeastern portion of the Department of Arizona has been, I regret to say, far from satisfactory. So long as General Crook had control of the Apaches, under the agreement between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior, matters went on very well in Arizona, but when contentions began under the divided authority that existed a year ago, distrust and trouble arose among the Indians, and continued until the outbreak of the Chiricahuas in May last. The outbreak was petulant and without cause, and embraced only part of the tribe, but this element comprised the young and most vigorous. The conduct of this band, not exceeding 42 men and 92 squaws, was fiendish in the extreme. Unprotected and unarmed people were murdered wherever met on their route, and when pressed by the troops they scattered like a flock of quail and came together again at some designated point from fifty to a hundred miles distant. They eventually crossed the line into Mexico, thinking, perhaps, they might escape pursuit; but our agreement with the Government of Mexico enabled us to continue the chase, with occasional conflicts which have resulted in the killing of a small number, probably not exceeding twelve, and the capture of over thirty women and children. They should all be exterminated or captured, and I have the greatest confidence in General Crook's ability to accomplish this purpose, though the difficulties are very great. The country in that section is rough and mountainous, and the ability of this band of desperadoes to steal horses and mount themselves gives them large advantages. They have, of

course, greatly paralyzed the commerce of the country, and business interests have suffered and chafed under the interruption. I beg the people in that section to bear in mind that General Crook is the best man we have to deal with these hostile Indians, and will accomplish more in the end than perhaps any man in the Army. He is familiar with the Indians and the country, and unfortunate as the people of Arizona and New Mexico have been, there is no other man in the Army who could do any better or who is more wrapped up in the welfare of the people in that section as regards life, property, and business interests. In the pursuit of this hostile band in Mexico, under the agreement, our officers and men have been treated with consideration and kindness, which it is my duty to acknowledge. I take great pleasure in commending General Crook for the admirable disposition of his troops and his steady perseverance under disheartening circumstances.

The detailed reports of General Crook, and of Lieutenant Britton Davis, the officer who was immediately in charge of these Indians when the outbreak occurred, are of exceeding interest, and are worthy of careful consideration.

No events have occurred in the Department of California of any special importance, and I respectfully refer for minor details to the report covering that department.

The same may be said of the Department of the Columbia, commanded by General Gibbon. The Nez Percé Indians were sent back to the department from the Indian Territory, but no appropriation was made for their subsistence, and to keep them from want a small amount of Army rations has been doled out to them. The report of the department commander gives the particulars.

On account of the rapid growth of our Western settlements, the Army is obliged, in some places, to protect white people from Indians, while in other places it is protecting the Indians in their persons and property from the whites. The Indians are the richest people in this country, as communities. Their reservations include some of the best land, and if divided among the heads of families each family would have thousands of acres. If I may be permitted to suggest, I would recommend that each family be given and located on the 320 acres now provided for them by law in case of actual settlement. The Government should then condemn all the balance of each reservation, buy it in at \$1.25 per acre, and with the proceeds purchase Government bonds, to be held in trust by the Interior Department, only giving to the Indians each year the interest on the bonds for their support. Let this money, if you please, be disbursed the same as the money appropriated each year by Congress. The practical working would be about as follows: The Crow Indians, for instance, have nearly 4,800,000 acres of land. There are not more than 3,300 of them, and counting five persons to a family—a large estimate—they could be settled separately on 320 acres for each family and then have over 4,500,000 acres left, which the Government could buy of them when condemned. If the proceeds were invested in Government bonds and the interest used for their support, it would be more money than is now appropriated by Congress for their yearly maintenance. It would be their own money, and take the question of annual appropriations for them out of Congress.

Take the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians as another example. They have nearly 4,300,000 acres; 200,000 would settle them in severalty, and the 4,100,000 acres remaining, if purchased by the Government in the manner described, would yield an annual interest sufficient for their support.

The Ute Indians have about 5,100,000 acres, which, if purchased in the same way, would furnish a revenue adequate for their support. The same plan could be extended to cover most of the Indian reservations in the country.

I only propose that the Government should buy these lands for simplicity and safety. Settlers and speculators would buy them and take them at the average of \$1.25 per acre. Some of them are now worth eight or ten dollars per acre. In this way the Indians would have perpetual security in the principal until Congress chooses to give it to them to be used as they may see fit. The Government would lose nothing, and the Indians would only be getting the value of their property safely invested. The Indians are not poor, they are only incompetent at the present time to take care of their own property, and therefore require looking after. The treaties we have made with them might interfere with the condemnation and purchase of these lands by the Government, but Congress could easily devise *some* means of overcoming this difficulty.

I cannot agree with General Miles in his recommendations regarding the Indian Territory, or in his confidence in the ability of the Indian to make himself self-supporting in so short a time. All our experience heretofore does not warrant such confidence, and such opinions should be regarded as individual rather than representative of the Army. The processes of civilization must necessarily be slow, and will no doubt be worked out in time if firmness and fair treatment is observed and a steady policy be pursued, but the ultimate result is still some distance in the future. When a tribe becomes refractory or has worked itself into a state of open revolt, its temporary transfer to the control of the military for purposes of discipline, as has recently been done with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in the Indian Territory and the Apaches in Arizona, will be found of benefit, but the permanent control of the Indians is not desired by the Army at large.

The Seminole Indian scouts now in the vicinity of Fort Clark, Texas (mentioned in my last report), have not as yet been brought back to the Indian Territory. Sympathy for them is very great, and the injustice they have undergone for about eighteen years has often been referred to without effect. They are a good people, and should be provided for in the Indian Territory.

I take great pleasure in commending the recommendations of the Adjutant-General regarding promotion to the rank of field officer, and think the law should be changed to correspond with the views he expresses on this important subject.

It is very agreeable to me to know that the desertions in the Army during the past year have greatly diminished. I have not discovered anything which leads me to alter my views, expressed last year, as to the causes of so many desertions. In fact, many circumstances have strengthened them. Cases where men have deserted eight and ten times have been passed upon by me during the last year, and there is no telling how many cases of this species of fraudulent enlistment exist, as discovery is generally accidental. The oath is no bar for these men; their identification is difficult, physical qualifications superb; they enlist at one place, desert at another, and re-enlist at a third, and so on, and there is no provision of law for their suitable punishment.

I respectfully call the attention of the Secretary of War to the subject of concentrating troops and putting good large garrisons in the vicinity of our large cities. Troops can be more economically supported at such points, and when wanted on the frontier the present railroad

facilities are ample to take them speedily to any locality. The subject should receive careful consideration.

We have many disabled officers ready for the retired list, but no vacancies for them. If Congress could retire them it would greatly relieve the service. These officers have been disabled by wounds received during the war and hard service on the plains since. Their number has been gradually diminished during the past year by casualties on the retired list, but age is fast overtaking many who are still below the rank of field officer, and the discouragement incident to a continuance for a long period in one grade is severely felt.

I have taken great interest in the National Guard organizations of many of the States. Their status should be regulated by a general law of Congress; the number of officers and men fixed and unchangeable except as necessitated by growth of population at stated periods. The General Government could then issue them the best arms and camp and garrison equipage, and exact a responsibility which is not now required.

The instruction of the soldier in the use of his rifle or carbine has progressed satisfactorily during the year, and the practice season, which soon closes, will exhibit results greatly in advance of any previously attained.

When, about five years ago, target practice first became general throughout the Army, it was necessary to teach the soldier the first rudiments of the subject, and, in order to awaken and sustain his interest, to appeal to and foster the spirit of emulation which so readily lends itself to this popular exercise. These objects were reached by the adoption of targets with certain fixed divisions, and where the results of practice at established distances were indicated by the scores obtained. In this firing the soldier progressed rapidly, and in a few years high records, which it was at first thought could not be expected from a military rifle, were matters of common occurrence at every post and in every company in the Army.

It was early recognized, however, that the accurate knowledge of the distance, the deliberation of the firing, and the selection of only calm or favorable weather for the practice—conditions inherent to or generally consequent upon the system—were not those which would commonly be found when the knowledge that the soldier had acquired might subsequently be subjected to the test of battle. Skirmish firing was therefore introduced in connection with the annual rifle competitions with conditions such as to demand from the soldier a prompt estimation of the continually varying distance from his object and a rapid and accurate delivery of his fire. This practice proved to be beneficial, but yet only advanced the instruction of the single man selected as a competitor from his company, and was of no direct advantage to the mass. Considering the time propitious, I therefore, during the past year, introduced skirmish firing into the general practice of the company, and substituted for the target, with its arbitrary divisions, dummy figures of men, so arranged as to represent a hostile line of skirmishers; the company, deployed for action, advancing toward and retiring from their enemy, and delivering their fire at the times and points indicated by their officers.

From the practice as thus conducted, presenting as it does to the men an object for their aim more closely resembling that found in battle, and affording also to the officers opportunities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the best methods of controlling and directing

their fire, thereby greatly promoting and perfecting the fire discipline of the company, I anticipate in the future very beneficial results.

In this the first year of the new system, its application, in consequence of the lack at some posts of ground available for practice, has not been as general as I desired. This difficulty is being gradually overcome, and in the ensuing season I intend to require increased attention to this company skirmish firing, and to advance it to its proper position, as the most practical and appropriate exercise for the company in rifle firing, to be pursued as soon as its individual members have been sufficiently instructed in practice at known distances.

The discipline throughout the Army is very good. I have no recommendations to make except to increase the number of men in the companies and adding two more companies and two majors to each regiment of infantry.

I most heartily coincide with the remarks of General Schofield on the need of military legislation. His views are of so much importance, that I transfer them bodily to my report:

There is great need in the military service of legislation, under the power conferred by the Constitution upon Congress to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

It is sometimes of supreme importance that the responsibilities of military administration and command be clearly defined by law. And it is important at all times that the rules for the government of the military service be established, like other laws, by competent authority, after due consideration, and under all the light which experience can bring to the aid of the legislature. Regulations thus established, and subject to change only by Congress, would have such degree of stability as to become the basis of a sound military system, which up to the present time has not existed in this country.

Although the regulations have undergone changes almost without number, the most important questions involved in the command and government of the Army, which have been the source of constant embarrassment and the cause of much controversy for many years, remain unsettled at the present time. No commanding general, from the highest to the lowest, can know the extent or limits of his authority, and no one can have any staff responsible to him for the faithful execution of his orders.

During the last twenty-five years the country has passed through three momentous crises, wherein these unsettled questions were of vital importance to the nation, and their decision, for the occasion, depended solely upon individual opinions. Another such crisis may not be far distant, when such a decision might not be so fortunate for the country. Hence, while I present the necessity of a considerable increase of the Army, I also suggest, as a still greater necessity, that laws be established by Congress for the "government and regulation" of the military forces.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Lieutenant-General.

FORT RENO, IND. T., *July 24, 1885.*

To the PRESIDENT :

In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter dated Executive Mansion, Washington, July 10, 1885, I have the honor to report that I started on that date for the Southern Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian reservation, and arrived at Fort Reno, which is situated about one mile from the agency, the evening of July 15. The next morning, July 16, I sent for the agent, Mr. D. B. Dyer, and had a conversation with him relative to the general condition of affairs on the reservation, the discontent and dissatisfaction he had reported as prevailing among the Indians, and the causes that had led to this situation. The agent informed me that the Arapahoes, numbering 2,366 (old census) men, women, and children, were all well disposed, but that they

were to a certain extent liable to terrorism on the part of the Cheyennes, and in case of an outbreak would be obliged to furnish a contingent to the hostile party. All of the Cheyennes, numbering 3,905 (old census), had seemingly accepted a situation that had existed before the commencement of his administration except those who are generally represented by Stone Calf, and who number about 1,200 souls. Mr. Dyer said that when he took charge of the agency, April 1, 1884, he found that but little progress had been made with these Indians in the way of farming and making themselves self-supporting, and that it had been his determination to accomplish as much as possible in this line from the start. He therefore informed them that it was necessary they should go to work, settle down on places near the agency, and endeavor to improve their condition as fast as possible. He had made some progress—inducing about 30 Cheyenne families to go to work at farming—but he had found it difficult, and he was satisfied the only way to accomplish the policy he had in view was to compel obedience by physical force, and this could only be done by the maintenance of a large number of troops on the reservation, the disarming of the Indians, and the arrest and banishment of the evil disposed, whose bad example and idle and roving habits exerted an influence largely superior to any he could exercise by moral suasion. I inquired of him if the leasing of the reservation lands and the presence of many whites in consequence, and the presence also of a great number of unauthorized whites, did not tend to breed discontent and dissatisfaction. He believed this to be so to a certain extent, but as he had never had anything to do with the leases and totally ignored them, his views were based on the general principle that the Cheyennes needed correction and discipline, and that, if Stone Calf and the element he represented were required to settle down in the vicinity of the agency and obliged to make some effort in their own behalf towards earning a livelihood and the vicious class he had referred to above was properly punished, he felt satisfied he could in a few years accomplish the desires of the Department to make these Indians self-supporting. I next had an interview with Stone Calf (one of the principal chiefs of the Cheyennes), who represents 55 lodges of his own band and speaks generally for those who are termed the disaffected, and whose names are Little Robe, 50 lodges; Spotted Horse, 30 lodges; White Shield, 60 lodges; White Horse, 30 lodges; Hawk (who represents Keho's band, Keho being dead), 30 lodges; White Magpie and several other headmen. I required these Indians to bring their own interpreters (two half-breeds, John Otterby and Belle Bolenti, who live with them and in whom they have confidence), as I had discovered at an early period of the investigation, they had lost all faith in the agency interpreter and also the military interpreter at Fort Reno.

I submit their statements herewith, remarking that these were taken down in narrative form and afterward read and translated to them before the signatures were attached, and in the presence of Indian Inspector F. C. Armstrong as witness. I did not pretend to put in writing a long series of questions and answers and the general conversation that took place at the interview, which lasted nearly all day, as I only desired in that shape the basis of their grievances. The burden of their troubles was the leasing of the lands of their reservation, though they had many loud complaints against the agent and persons connected with the agency in an official capacity. They stated that when the leases were made, their opposition was manifested whenever consulted or opportunity offered, in the strongest terms. They had refused to sign them and had never accepted any of the lease-money. Pressure had been

brought to bear upon them to gain their consent from various directions, but they had resisted in the belief that their interests would suffer and serious injury would be the ultimate result. From this began what is termed their disaffection, and since then there has been in the tribe a conflict of opinion, one party grumbling and complaining about the leases, another sustaining the agency policy, and still another ready to sign away anything, when the influences of the agency were exerted in that direction, for the merely temporary benefits they would receive from the small sums of money paid them semi annually by the cattlemen.

Many of the Indians had located at various points on the reservation with the intention, doubtless, of finally settling down permanently, and the Stone Calf element had mostly made their homes in the neighborhood of the old military cantonment and on the North Fork of the Canadian and the Washita, and this country was covered by the leases. With the leases there came a new population, and vast herds of cattle that grazed from one end to the other of their lands, only barred by the fences which divided the different leases. They complained that their ponies were stolen in large numbers, their small bands of cattle absorbed, their small patches of cultivated ground overrun and destroyed, and their efforts to establish homesteads frustrated. This condition had come about from the occupancy of the reservation and was incident thereto.

In May, 1884, the feverish situation was aggravated by the killing of Running Buffalo by a white man named Horton, near the cantonment. Horton had no connection with the leases, but was driving a herd of horses over the reservation, and unlawfully crossing through it without reference to the recognized trails. He attempted to pass over Running Buffalo's place, and was forbidden by the Indian to do it. Heedless of warning, however, the herd continued on, and Running Buffalo rode to its head and fired in its front, with the object of turning the horses and stopping its progress. Immediately Horton attacked and killed him. The Indians in the neighborhood became at once frenzied, and it was only through the efforts of Mr. Hausy, a Mennonite missionary, at the time, and Col. J. H. Potter, U. S. A., a day or two later, and the arrival of a detachment of troops, that further bloodshed did not follow and the usual Indian butcheries take place in the nearest white settlements. From the date of this occurrence the discontent and irritation rapidly and sensibly increased, and continued down to the time when the small permanent garrison at Fort Reno was considerably augmented. Open threats were made against the agent and some of his employés. Mr. Hausy was threatened, the disaffected abandoned their patches and began roaming over the reservation, the dog-soldiers were saucy and sulky toward the agent, a general demoralization set in, and peaceful control disappeared. Much of this was due to a lack of elastic management on the part of Mr. Dyer and the too vigorous policy which he had outlined from the date of his arrival. The constant efforts he made to settle them down on farms near the agency where he could immediately supervise the labor he desired them to perform, the threats made by himself and employés that he would compel this by bringing troops to force the accomplishment of his aims, a misunderstanding about their annuities, and a knowledge that the Oburn claim had eaten up a large balance of their appropriation for annuities for the fiscal year June 30, 1885, aggravated the situation. They saw in the course of the agent their concentration on a few acres of land, and all the balance of their reservation practically transferred to the cattlemen for a long period of years, if not a

permanent occupation of it. The Cheyennes are a fine specimen of the wild Indian, and as they still maintain most of their aboriginal customs and a loyalty to the nomadic habits of the uncivilized, nothing could have been more mistaken than an endeavor to crowd upon them in quick succession the customs of civilization. Any other than the slowest and most patient processes cannot succeed with them.

I next interviewed a number of those who had signed the leases, principally represented by Powder Face for the Arapahoes, and Whirlwind, Old Crow, Wolf Face, Howling Wolf, Cut Nose, Little Medicine, and Bob Tail, of the Cheyennes. I gathered from these, and many others of their party, that, while they agreed to the leases, they had become sick of the bargain. It was apparent that the signing had been done in an individual capacity, and by the encouragement, if not the forcible persuasion, of the former agent (J. D. Miles), his employes, and the large number of interested individuals who lived lawfully and unlawfully around the agency. These Indians now saw they had made a mistake, and while they had thus far exhibited no other spirit than that of submission to their fate, it had become clear that the obligatory abandonment of the places many of them had settled upon, and which was evidently caused by the fencing of the leases and white occupation, had wrought a feeling of dissatisfaction that could only be remedied, in their view, by cutting off the leases. Many of their cattle had been absorbed in the large herds, and ponies stolen. They had complaints of a general character against the agency management, and particularly emphasized their dislike of the official interpreter, in whom they had lost all confidence.

I now come to the leases. I have listened patiently to the statements of Mr. Edward Fenton, of Leavenworth, and Mr. R. D. Hunter, of Saint Louis, who represent large interests in them, and the following is briefly their history:

The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation consists of 4,297,771 acres. Starting at the agency the line follows north along the 98th meridian to the Cimarron, up the Cimarron to the Cherokee strip, west along the line of the Cherokee strip to the 100th meridian, south along that meridian to the head of the North Fork of Red River, down that fork to a point due west from Old Fort Cobb, then east till its second crossing of the Washita, then due north to the Canadian, down the Canadian to the 98th meridian, and thence north to the agency. The entire reservation is excellent for grazing, and most of the land susceptible of the highest cultivation. Timber is found plentifully on nearly all the streams and in many of the cañons. Large tracts of "scrub" or black oak and considerable walnut and pecan are scattered throughout its area, while the streams are skirted with cottonwood and some cedar. Prior to 1883 the Cheyennes and Arapahoes were left in undisturbed possession of this territory, with the exception that here and there some few herds of cattle had been permitted by the Indians to graze upon it without formal or systematic agreement, the Indians exacting a recompense according to their own ideas, or accepting it, as forced upon them by the various persuasive methods known to the sharp frontier traders. No fences whatever existed, no period of occupancy was fixed, and few misunderstandings occurred. In 1882 some parties conceived the idea that it would be a good business venture to secure for a term of years the privilege of grazing; that this might be done by obtaining a formal agreement with the Indians; and that perhaps specified rates upon a fixed tract of land would not only inure to their own benefit, but also to the Indians.

On the 8th of January, 1883, seven leases were executed at the agency, by which the Indian signers agreed to let to Mr. E. Fenton 564,480 acres; W. Malaley, 564,480 acres; H. B. Denham, 575,000 acres; J. S. Morrison, 138,240 acres; L. M. Briggs, 318,720 acres; A. G. Evans, 456,960 acres; and R. Hunter, 500,000 acres. The consideration was two cents per acre, and the money was to be paid per capita to the two tribes semi-annually in advance.

The lessees claim that a general council was held and that chiefs and headmen representing about 95 per cent. of the Indians consented. Whether this be correct or not is now hard to determine, but one fact is clear beyond dispute, and that is the influences exerted by the *agency and its surroundings*. The whole proceeding took place within its precincts. The agent, Mr. J. D. Miles, formally took part as a representative of the Indian, and his name appears in all the leases in an official capacity. The same is true of George Bent, interpreter. Information received since shows conclusively that all the employés of the agency aided and favored the business, and that the sentiment of the entire white community residing there, official and unofficial, exercised a pressure to the same end. But little knowledge of the Indian would have been required to have foreseen the result. After haggling for some time in an endeavor to get a better price, the Indians whose names are attached to these seven leases signed, without, in my judgment, anything like a full realization of the ultimate result. The Indians had still left of their reservation 1,179,891 acres. By October 15, 1883, another party had concluded that the renting of these lands was a good business investment, and on that date there appears to have been let to Mr. George E. Reynolds 714,000 acres, leaving to the Indians, of their entire country, as unleased, 465,651 acres (see map herewith), in the southeastern corner, and the most indifferent part of the reservation. To the Reynolds lease about the same signatures are attached as to the others, but there was no council held, as in the other cases. The consideration was 2 cents per acre. Prior to its execution, or pretended execution, there was a universal sentiment against renting any more lands, but how the signers were persuaded to it, or whether they were at all, is not satisfactorily explained; some admit and some deny. The testimony is strong, however, that no council or formal talk was had in the tribes in relation to it, and from the day it went into effect all classes began to realize that their possessions were very much diminished, and that the white man had overreached them. This ground, of all others, was vital to them, as it was their best winter grazing. Along the North Fork of the Canadian to and beyond the western boundary of the lease were many of their homes. The Stone Calf element mostly lived in this region, and finding their protests and opposition had been of no avail, all who had made a pretense of settling down, and all who had actually done so, abandoned their locations and roamed over the western half of the reservation at will. What is known as the Old Military Cantonment Reservation, 23,000 acres, was generously excepted in the agreement, but as it was all included within the boundaries of the main lease, and has only imaginary lines, it practically became a part of it, and permitted an encroachment upon the homesteads of Chief Little Raven and a small band of Arapahoes who resided immediately around the cantonment.

As nearly as I can learn, there are upon these leases about 210,000 cattle, and each company has fenced its ground with wire. The rental has been paid in all instances, and, so far as I have been able to discover, the owners have fulfilled their contracts. The Indians have, on the

other hand, done much to aggravate the owners by killing their cattle when rations were short, if reports are correct; but it has been an understood thing from the beginning that they would suffer in this respect. Their ranches, however, became, without fault of theirs, the headquarters of a roving, restless class of adventurers, who are lawless and uncontrollable, and whose influence on the Indians is of the worst character when friendly, and leads to theft and sometimes murder when at enmity.

No matter how the vexed questions relating to the leases may be ultimately settled, there is no doubt about one thing, and that is that a reorganization of the affairs of the reservation should take place. There are within its limits too many white people who have no lawful business here. All who are not authorized owners (or employes of theirs), all who are not officially connected with the agency, and all who are not officially connected with the military post should be obliged to leave at once, and no one should be permitted to reside within its boundaries who does not come under these classes. The cattle companies employ in all about 160 men, taking it the year round. The agency has 70 and the military post 55 authorized employes. There are 21 squaw men. To these may be added a roving and unauthorized population of about 200. With a view of regulating this white population, and also with the desire of restoring amongst the Indians a discipline and respect for the Government officials, which seems to have been lost by loose and unskillful management, I have recommended to you a course embodying the idea that the reservation be temporarily placed under a military officer. I still adhere to that recommendation, and feel confident a permanent settlement can only be arrived at by that means. As remarked above, the most of the Indians have lost confidence in their agent; indeed, many of them had never any from the start. They look upon him as the indirect minister of the lessees, his policy of concentrating them near the agency in effect accomplishing the purposes the lessees have in view—that is, clearing their leaseholds of Indian occupants—and he will never be able to control them except under the pressure of physical force. Every Indian who refused to acknowledge the leases or who has since become dissatisfied with them, every Indian who declines to live near the agency and pursue a species of farming under the agent's personal supervision, and every Indian who declines to *immediately* throw off the customs of his people and take up the white man's road is regarded with disfavor and denounced as bad, if not absolutely hostile. The Indians know all this. They have learned it from the agent's report, from the newspapers, from half-breeds, squaw men, interpreters, and the loose white element that has unfortunately followed the cattle men upon the reservation. They blame the agent and employes with threatening to disarm them, for giving rise to the excitement existing for some weeks past, and attribute to him many other ills, so that now there is a total lack of confidence. Therefore, his power is gone, and I doubt if it can be restored except by absolute subjugation or placing here new officials in whom they will have faith. Firmness, justice, and, above all, patience should govern in dealing with them. They cannot be expected to do in a day or in a long series of years what their eastern brethren, the Cherokees and Choctaws, have done. They are plains Indians, nomads, and meat-eaters, and have never until very recently even attempted to till the soil, and any other than slow progress must not be expected, unless it be the desire of the Government to accomplish their civilization by forced means.

The Arapahoes were enrolled on the 21st instant and the Cheyennes on the 22d. It was most carefully done, under the general supervision of Inspector Frank C. Armstrong. It had been alleged they would not submit to this enrollment, and the agent informed me that he had no expectations of accomplishing it. I told them they must be present on the specified day. They promised compliance and kept their word. The figures show that for some cause they have fallen very much short of the last enrollment, which was taken in 1874. The Cheyennes then numbered 3,905, and now 2,169; the Arapahoes then 2,366, now 1,300. It is my belief the enrollment of 1874 was erroneous to a certain degree, as there was then much difficulty in making it; but I fear, too, it was largely on paper, and that death also has made havoc in their ranks.

Since writing the above, your telegram announcing the appointment of Capt. Jesse M. Lee, Ninth U. S. Infantry, as acting agent has been received; also your decision relative to the leases. I feel very confident that these measures will end all the difficulties here, and that there need be no further apprehension of an outbreak. The Indians are already settling down to the new condition, satisfied and contented—confident from this experience that the President means to treat them kindly, justly, and firmly; and I have every reason to believe their future will be one of peaceful prosperity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General.

REPORTS

TO

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 12, 1885.

Lieutenant-General PHILIP H. SHERIDAN,

U. S. Army:

GENERAL: Pursuant to your instructions, I have the honor to submit the annual returns of the Army:

A.—Organization of the Regular Army.

B.—Return showing actual strength of the Regular Army.

C.—Distribution of troops in the Department of the East—Division of the Atlantic.

D.—Distribution of troops in the Departments of the Missouri, Texas, the Platte, and Dakota—Division of the Missouri.

E.—Distribution of troops in the Departments of California, the Columbia, and Arizona—Division of the Pacific.

F.—Geographical divisions, departments, and posts, with distribution of troops, post-offices, telegraph stations, and nearest railroad stations or boat landings.

G.—Statement of casualties during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

H.—Statement of enlistments and re-enlistments in the Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

The number of enlisted men now in service who are drawing increased pay under the act of Congress of August 4, 1854, is as follows:

Five years' continuous service	3,577
Ten years' continuous service	1,637
Fifteen years' continuous service	1,052
Twenty years' continuous service	134
Twenty-five years' continuous service	76
Thirty years' continuous service	25
Thirty-five years' continuous service	14
Total	6,515

The number of those who will become entitled to increased pay under act of Congress of May 15, 1872, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, is—

Re-enlisted pay	530
One dollar per month for third year of service	4,691
Two dollars per month for fourth year of service	3,318
Three dollars per month for fifth year of service	2,755
Total	11,294

and the number of enlisted men in service whose terms will expire during the same fiscal year is 3,949.

The officers of the Adjutant General's Department are properly assigned and in the discharge of their appropriate duties.

DESERTION.

It affords me much pleasure to state that the number of desertions from the Army during the past year has sensibly decreased, being 745 less than the number stated in my last report. The real and principal causes leading to the commission of this crime may be summarized as follows: General worthlessness; disappointment at the realities of military life; uneasiness under its restraints, resulting often in recklessness from an insufficiency of moral sense; inequality in awards of punishment and the contamination of young or inexperienced men by confinement for minor offenses in the same room in the guard-house with hardened and reckless characters; and a lack of uniformity in company administration.

The great care and vigilance exacted of recruiting officers in looking closely into the qualifications and fitness for service of all applicants for admission in the ranks of the Army has been gradually but surely working out a remedy for the first cause stated. For the others, I am decidedly of opinion that the shortening of the first term of service from five to three years; the adoption of a carefully-digested code of punishments for all military offenses; the establishment, at each post, of a light prison for the temporary confinement of minor offenders; and the authorization of Congress for the purchase of discharge by men of good character who, while entering the service in good faith, lack all the elements that tend to make a good soldier, are measures which, if they do not prove an absolute remedy, will, I believe, reduce desertion to a minimum.

EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.

An examination of the official reports on this subject, so far as received, has failed to remove my conviction that while the present system has not been entirely unproductive of good, it remains, as a whole, a partial failure, owing to inherent defects in the scheme.

The elementary instruction imparted in an Army school should be largely of a military character; attendance thereat should form part of the military duties of a soldier, and, therefore, compulsory; teachers, for obvious reasons, should not form part of the company organization, must be specially fitted for their important position, and their selection should depend not only on the amount of requisite knowledge they possess, but because they have the somewhat rare gift—capacity to impart it.

PROMOTION TO THE RANK OF FIELD OFFICER.

Profoundly impressed with the vital importance to the Army of the subject of promotion to the rank of field officer, I beg to invite your attention to the following remarks:

Paragraph 36, Army Regulations of 1881, prescribes that "all vacancies in established regiments or corps shall be filled by promotion according to seniority, except in case of disability or other incompetency." This rule, under the established usage and custom of the service, requires that a vacancy in any one regiment of the line shall

be filled by the promotion of the senior officer of the lower grade, and that the officer promoted be commissioned in the particular regiment in which the vacancy exists. This system of promotion, while based on long usage, is open to grave objections. It happens, sometimes, that during the permanent absence of the colonel of a regiment, through sickness or other cause, when the command, of necessity, devolves on either of the other field officers, the latter lack the elements required for the successful discharge of the duties of a regimental commander, and in such a case the regiment, no matter how zealous and efficient the company commanders may be, suffers loss in discipline and high tone. To remedy this evil, so destructive and far-reaching in its consequences, I would suggest the only effective remedy, which is a change in the method of promotion to the rank of field officer. In other words, on the happening of a vacancy, the officer entitled to promotion should be commissioned as "major of infantry," "lieutenant-colonel of artillery," &c., as the case may be, instead of, as at present, "major of the — regiment of infantry," &c. The effect of the proposed change will be to enable the Lieutenant-General of the Army to assign officers of the line to the particular regiment of the same arm in which their services may be of the greatest benefit, looking to the highest efficiency of the regiment. This, it is believed, would eradicate an evil which at any time may, through disgust or despair, threaten the demoralization of a regiment otherwise possessed of material able and willing to sustain its reputation.

RECRUITING SERVICE.

During the past year the superintendencies of the general and mounted recruiting services have been maintained at New York City and Saint Louis, Mo., with depots for the former at David's Island, New York Harbor, and Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and a depot for the latter at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Since October, 1884, recruiting rendezvous have been in operation as follows: Four in New York City; two in each of the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Saint Louis; and one each at Boston, Albany, Buffalo, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Denver, and Washington. July 16, 1885, a rendezvous was opened at Geneva, New York.

In cities where only one rendezvous has been in operation, the officers in charge have been instructed to make enlistments for both the general and mounted services whenever the necessities of the service required it. Throughout the year the number of applicants for enlistment was large, and during the greater part of the time recruiting officers had instructions to select from those presenting themselves only the very best men for acceptance and enlistment. It became necessary, for a short time, to confine recruiting almost entirely to reenlistments of soldiers with good records, lest the legal strength of the Army should be exceeded.

In addition to the general and mounted recruiting services, recruiting has been carried on with increased activity, and without expense to the recruiting fund, in the departments constituting the Divisions of the Missouri and the Pacific—under the supervision of the assistant adjutant-general at the headquarters of each department—by officers serving with the troops; and, in the Division of the Atlantic, by recruiting officers, at the several posts, designated by their respective regimental commanders. Officers of the Engineer Battalion have con-

tinued to make enlistments for that battalion at their respective posts, under the supervision of the battalion commander.

The total number of enlistments and re-enlistments in the Army (exclusive of the Signal Corps) for the year ending June 30, 1885, was 8,367, classified as follows :

For the general and mounted services.....	5,070	
For the departmental recruiting service.....	2,006	
For the Engineer battalion.....	88	
		7,164
For special regiments, detachments, &c		1,203

Of the 7,164 accepted recruits, 4,222 were native born and 2,942 of foreign birth; 6,587 were white and 577 colored; 19,059 applicants who presented themselves for enlistment were rejected by recruiting officers on account of mental or physical disqualifications, and this fact sufficiently indicates that the officers charged with the important duty of recruiting were watchful and zealous in guarding the public interests.

Since December, 1884, the plan has been followed of retaining all newly-enlisted recruits of the general and mounted services at the general depots for four months before assignment to regiments, in order that they might be thoroughly instructed in military duties, and I am convinced that this course has already been productive of the best results. While the retention of the recruits at depots during this term of instruction reduces somewhat the number of men immediately available for assignment, the *pro rata* for each regiment is comparatively small—averaging only about two or three men to a company—and for this loss in numerical strength, the regiments, I am satisfied, are more than compensated by the greatly improved class of recruits the department is enabled to send to them under this system.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AT THE DEPOTS.

I beg earnestly to recommend that application be made to Congress for the necessary authority of law for the appointment from the enlisted men of the Army of one sergeant-major, one chief musician, and four first sergeants at each of the three general recruiting depots.

The garrison at each of these depots is made up of four companies of recruits undergoing instruction preparatory to assignment to regiments, and a depot detachment from which men are supplied for the more permanent duties of the garrison. The companies of instruction are maintained at a strength of about 80 men each, and the number of enlisted men at the depots fully equals the strength of a regiment—the average number of men at David's Island being 563, at Columbus Barracks 494, and at Jefferson Barracks 574.

The duties of these non-commissioned officers at depots are more arduous than those usually performed by the sergeant-majors and principal musicians of regiments and the first sergeants of companies, as shown by the following facts, which also indicate the importance to the service of the measure recommended :

Each company of instruction numbers 15 men more than a troop of cavalry and 32 more than a company of infantry. These companies are composed of recruits receiving their first instruction in military life, and great industry, tact, and patience is required on the part of the first sergeants. As soon as recruits are fully instructed, they are taken to make up detachments for assignment to regiments, their place in the companies of instruction being filled by newly-enlisted recruits.

These continual changes in the force at a recruiting depot greatly multiply the amount of clerical labor and add much to the responsible duties of the sergeant-major, who has the immediate charge of the records. The band leaders now at the depots are simply privates detailed for the purpose because of their acquirements and fitness, who receive extra pay from the depot fund. In addition to their duties in connection with the depot band, they are charged with the instruction of musicians for regiments, and should hold the rank and receive the pay of chief musicians, thus relieving the depot fund from an expense not contemplated to be borne by it.

Under the present organization of the depots, these responsible positions are filled by enlisted men detailed to act in the capacities named, but without the pay that should attach to the positions.

The subject was presented by the Secretary of War, at the beginning of this year, to the Committees on Military Affairs of the House and Senate, and resulted in the introduction by the House Military Committee of a joint resolution, with a recommendation for its passage, but from causes extraneous to its merits the resolution failed to become a law. It is earnestly hoped that this important subject will receive the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

MESSING.

It is not my intention, on this subject, to enter into the question of messing as at present conducted in the Army, nor into a discussion of the validity or weight of the arguments in favor of, or adverse to, the existing system, but simply submit reasons which, in my opinion, exist for the establishment of a depot mess at each of the three general depots of the recruiting service.

The garrison of these depots is composed entirely of recruits, who, during their comparatively short stay at the depot, cannot be expected to be perfected in their training—being, as it were, in a preparatory school—and it is not necessary that all should receive a perfunctory education in cooking and messing while there are so many other important duties to be learned.

The system which is proposed for adoption provides for one garrison mess supplying all enlisted men at the depot with the same food and at the same time, for which the following requirements are essential:

A sufficiently commodious mess room, furnished with tables and benches, or Army chairs, ample for the accommodation at one sitting of all the enlisted men at the depot; a kitchen of sufficient capacity, preferably detached but connected with the mess-room by an inclosed ventilated passage-way, that the odors of preparing food may not permeate the mess-room, and furnished with range, cooking utensils, dish-pantry, sinks, and such other conveniences as may be obtainable.

The Quartermaster's Department, under the head of camp and garrison equipage, to issue (as it now supplies mess-pans, camp kettles, ranges, &c.) all table ware required by the mess, on approved requisition of the officer in charge of the mess, to be accounted for and disposed of as other Government property. The basis of the requisition to be, for each soldier, 1 quart bowl, 1 dinner-plate, 1 tea-plate, 1 table-spoon, 1 teaspoon, 1 knife, 1 fork, and 1 tumbler; and for every ten men, 1 meat-platter, 2 vegetable-dishes, 1 (each) water-pitcher, salt-celler, pepper-box, carving knife, fork, and steel, soup tureen or large bowl, sirup-pitcher, and two tablespoons.

To each mess one cook to be assigned as chief, receiving mechanics extra-duty pay, and retained during efficiency and good behavior; one assistant cook for every 100 men, to receive laborers' extra-duty pay; the number of assistant cooks in no case to exceed three, since one chief and three assistants would be enabled to cook for 500 men as easily as for 300; the details for assistant cooks to be equalized among the companies of instruction, each to serve for a period of three months; one kitchen police for every 60 men, to assist the cooks in preparing vegetables, cutting wood, setting tables, &c., and in any other work about the mess, to be detailed equally from the companies of instruction, serving, if practicable, for ten days, and one-half the number being relieved every five days.

An experienced officer, selected from the most efficient at the depot to have charge of the mess, giving it in all details the closest personal attention; under the order of the commander of the depot, and assisted by a selected non-commissioned officer, to have sole charge of the mess and attachés, signing all requisitions for rations and camp and garrison equipage required, prepared from data furnished at the depot adjutant's office; to keep a mess-fund account, similar to the post fund account, which should set forth all receipts, from whatever source, all expenditure and quantities and articles remaining on hand. This account to be rendered at each muster, and, after having been subjected to the administrative scrutiny of a council of administration composed of the depot commander and the captains of the several companies of instruction, to be transmitted through the proper channels to the Adjutant General of the Army.

It is admitted by all that the rations, owing to the excellent administration of the Subsistence Department, are invariably good; but it is also beyond question that the degree of success in cooking and serving them depends absolutely upon the ability and carefulness of the cook for the time being.

It is certain that 100 or more men can live better on the Army ration than a lesser number, because this is one of the principles which govern in apportioning the amount of each of the component parts of the ration.

The providing proper facilities for conducting the depot mess would add a much-needed accommodation at the depots by permitting the utilization, as dormitories, of rooms now occupied by mess halls and kitchens. This is emphasized by the fact that of the 600 men of David's Island, 200 of them, to avoid overcrowding, have been in tents.

The several depot kitchens would become a cooking school, imparting both practical and theoretical instruction to a number of men who carrying with them, when assigned to companies, the knowledge acquired in the depot kitchen, would prove a positive acquisition to the command receiving them.

Respectfully submitted.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

	General.	Lieutenant-General.	Major-generals.	Brigadier-generals.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.
General officers		1	3	6		(a) 1	
Military secretary to the Lieutenant-General							
Aides-de-camp to general officers				1	2	4	
Adjutant-General's Department				1	2	2	
Inspector-General's Department				1	1	3	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department				1	4	8	
Quartermaster's Department				1	2	3	
Subsistence Department				1	6	10	
Medical Department				1	2	3	(c)
Pay Department				1	6	12	
Corps of Engineers				1	3	4	
Ordnance Department				1			
Signal Corps							
Post chaplains							
First Regiment of Cavalry					1	1	
Second Regiment of Cavalry					1	1	
Third Regiment of Cavalry					1	1	
Fourth Regiment of Cavalry					1	1	
Fifth Regiment of Cavalry					1	1	
Sixth Regiment of Cavalry					1	1	
Seventh Regiment of Cavalry					1	1	
Eighth Regiment of Cavalry					1	1	
Ninth Regiment of Cavalry					1	1	
Tenth Regiment of Cavalry					1	1	
Aggregate of cavalry					10	10	
First Regiment of Artillery					1	1	
Second Regiment of Artillery					1	1	
Third Regiment of Artillery					1	1	
Fourth Regiment of Artillery					1	1	
Fifth Regiment of Artillery					1	1	
Aggregate of artillery					5	5	
First Regiment of Infantry					1	1	
Second Regiment of Infantry					1	1	
Third Regiment of Infantry					1	1	
Fourth Regiment of Infantry					1	1	
Fifth Regiment of Infantry					1	1	
Sixth Regiment of Infantry					1	1	
Seventh Regiment of Infantry					1	1	
Eighth Regiment of Infantry					1	1	
Ninth Regiment of Infantry					1	1	
Tenth Regiment of Infantry					1	1	
Eleventh Regiment of Infantry					1	1	
Twelfth Regiment of Infantry					1	1	
Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry					1	1	
Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry					1	1	
Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry					1	1	
Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry					1	1	
Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry					1	1	
Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry					1	1	
Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry					1	1	
Twentieth Regiment of Infantry					1	1	
Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry					1	1	
Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry					1	1	
Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry					1	1	
Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry					1	1	
Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry					1	1	

Aggregate of infantry

										MILITARY ACADEMY.		
Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Saddlers.	Wagoners.	Privates, first class.	Privates, second class.	Privates.	Total.	Professors.	Cadets.	Aggregate.
												10
												17
												7
												8
												63
												26
	6					178	136		139			334
						150	118		383			50
						232	83		379			492
									494			437
												509
												30
23		22		12	11			501	691			734
21		24		11	8			543	728			771
22		22		12	12			532	721			764
19		19		9	10			520	694			736
22		22		12	6			475	658			701
20		19		11	11			553	731			774
18		22		12	12			506	693			736
22		19		12	9			555	738			779
24		23		12	2			563	747			786
23		22		11				558	734			778
214		214		114	81			6,306	7,135			7,559
22		4			1			354	495			541
18		2			3			368	502			558
23		9			2			357	505			561
22		2			1			372	507			563
19		3						372	498			554
104		20			7			1,823	2,507			2,787
14		1						332	438			473
14		5						363	468			503
19		4						323	437			471
16		5						358	464			496
14		5			2			335	449			483
16		4			1			353	466			501
12		7						298	410			445
17								287	395			430
17		6						331	444			478
19		8						302	413			447
17		14			2			318	443			478
17		1						256	363			397
14								338	434			468
16		4						373	483			518
15		4						323	436			470
16		8						347	464			498
15		11						326	441			474
16								332	436			471
17		9						343	450			494
13								380	482			516
16		5						346	457			491
14		4						351	455			490
16								276	383			465
17								319	428			459
								327	423			459
100					5			8,237	10,971			11,834

C.—Position and distribution of troops in the Division of the Atlantic, commanded by the latest returns on file in the

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Number of companies.	GARRISONS.	PRESENT.				
				Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Department.	Inspectors-general.
					Divis'n staff	1	3	2	1
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.				Department staff.					
Headquarters	Governor's Island, N. Y.	Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock		4th Art.					
Fort Adams, R. I.	Near Newport	Col. C. L. Best, 4th Art.	5	4th Art.					
Fort Warren, Mass.	In Boston Harbor	Maj. L. L. Livingston, 4th Art.	2	4th Art.					
Fort Preble, Me.	Near Portland	Maj. W. M. Graham, 4th Art.	1	4th Art.					
Fort Trumbull, Conn.	New London	Lt. Col. John Mendenhall, 4th Art.	2	4th Art.					
Fort Columbus, N. Y.	Governor's Island	Maj. R. H. Jackson, 5th Art.	3	5th Art.					
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	New York Harbor	Col. John Hamilton, 5th Art.	4	5th Art.					
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	do	Lt. Col. H. W. Closson, 5th Art.	1	5th Art.					
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	Throg's Neck	Maj. A. C. Wildrick, 5th Art.	2	5th Art.					
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	Near Youngstown	Capt. H. G. Brown, 12th Inf.	2	12th Inf.					
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	Oswego	Capt. M. H. Stacey, 12th Inf.	1	12th Inf.					
Fort Porter, N. Y.	Buffalo	Maj. Samuel Ovenshine, 23d Inf.	2	23d Inf.					
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	Sackett's Harbor	Col. O. B. Willcox, 12th Inf.	6	12th Inf.					
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	Plattsburg	Lt. Col. R. S. La Motte, 12th Inf.	1	12th Inf.					
Fort Brady, Mich.	Near Sault Ste. Marie.	Capt. James Henton, 23d Inf.	2	23d Inf.					
Fort Wayne, Mich.	Near Detroit	Col. H. M. Black, 23d Inf.	4	23d Inf.					
Fort Mackinac, Mich.	Michillimackinac Isl. and.	Capt. G. K. Brady, 23d Inf.	2	23d Inf.					
Fort McHenry, Md.	Baltimore	Maj. E. C. Bainbridge, 3d Art.	3	3d Art.					
Washington Barracks, D. C.	Washington	Col. H. G. Gibson, 3d Art.	6	3d Art.					
Fort Monroe, Va.	do	Col. J. C. Tidball, 1st Art.	5	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th A.					
Saint Francis Barracks, Fla.	Saint Augustine	Col. R. B. Ayres, 2d Art.	2	2d Art.					
Little Rock Barracks, Ark.	Little Rock	Maj. F. L. Guenther, 2d Art.	2	2d Art.					
Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	Mount Vernon	Maj. William Sinclair, 2d Art.	2	2d Art.					
Jackson Barracks, La.	New Orleans	Maj. C. B. Throckmorton, 2d Art.	2	2d Art.					
Newport Barracks, Ky.	Newport	Capt. J. L. Tiernon, 3d Art.	1	3d Art.					
Camp Mitchell, Ga.	Atlanta	Lt. Col. L. L. Langdon, 2d Art.	2	2d Art.					
Total Division of the Atlantic				65	1	3	2	1	

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 10, 1885.

Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, headquarters Governor's Island, New York Harbor, taken from Adjutant-General's Office, 1885.

PRESENT.																ABSENT.								AGGREGATE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Quartermaster's Department.		Subsistence Department.		Medical Department.		Pay Department.		Corps of Engineers.		Ordnance Department.		Post-chaplain.		Military storekeepers.		Colonels.		Lieutenant-colonels.		Majors.		Captains.		Regimental chaplains.		Regimental adjutants.		Regimental quartermasters.		Subalterns.		Enlisted men.		Total commissioned.		Aggregate.		General and staff officers.		Field and reg'tal staff officers.		Captains.		Subalterns.		Enlisted men.		Total commissioned.		Aggregate.		Commissioned officers.		Enlisted men.		Aggregate.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

*D.—Position and distribution of troops in the Division of the Missouri, commanded by
in the Adjutant.*

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Number of companies.	GARRISONS.	PRESENT.				
				Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aide-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Department.	Inspectors-general.
									Bureau of Military Justice.
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.				Divis'n staff	1	2	2	1	1
Headquarters.....	Omaha, Nebr	Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard		Department staff.	1	2	1	1	1
Fort Omaha, Nebr ..	8 miles above Omaha ..	Col. W. P. Carlin, 4th Inf.	7	5 Art. and 4th Inf.					
Fort Sidney, Nebr ..	Near Sidney Station ..	Col. H. A. Morrow, 21st Inf.	4	21st Inf.					
Fort Niobrara, Nebr ..	Near Valentine	Lt. Col. J. S. Brislin, 9th Cav.	5	9th Cav. and 4th Inf.					
Fort Robinson, Nebr.	26 miles west of Chadron.	Maj. T. B. Dewees, 9th Cav.	4	9th Cav. and 4th Inf.					
Fort Douglas, Utah.	Near Salt Lake City ..	Col. A. McD. McCook, 6th Inf.	10	6th Inf.					
Fort Bridger, Wyo	10 miles from Carter's Station.	Cap. Alfred Morton, 9th Inf.	5	9th and 21st Inf.					
Fort Laramie, Wyo.	89 miles north of Cheyenne.	Col. H. C. Merriam, 6th Inf.	6	7th Inf.					
Fort McKinney, Wyo.	On Clear Fork Creek ..	Col. Edward Hatch, 9th Cav.	7	9th Cav., 9th and 21st Inf.					
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	Near Cheyenne	Col. J. S. Mason, 9th Inf.	7	9th and 21st Inf.					
Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.	15 miles east of Rawlins ..	Lt. Col. H. L. Chipman, 7th Inf.	4	7th and 21st Inf.					
Fort Washakie, Wyo.	Near Shoshone Agency ..	Maj. A. T. Smith, 7th Inf.	3	9th Cav. and 7th Inf.					
Total			62		1	2	1	1	1
DEPARTMENT OF DA-KOTA.									
Headquarters.....	Fort Snelling, Minn ..	Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry		Department staff.	1	2	1		
Fort Snelling, Minn ..	5 miles above Saint Paul.	Lt. Col. J. J. Van Horn, 25th Inf.	5	4th Art. and 25th Inf.					
Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.	Near Bismarck	Lt. Col. E. F. Townsend, 11th Inf.	4	11th and 17th Inf.					
Fort Bennett, Dak.	28 miles northwest of Pierre.	Capt. W. N. Sage, 11th Inf.	1	11th Inf.					
Fort Buford, Dak. .	75 miles north of Glendive, Mont.	Col. J. N. G. Whistler, 15th Inf.	6	7th Cav., 11th and 15th Inf.					
Fort Meade, Dak. .	14 miles from Deadwood.	Col. S. D. Sturgis, 7th Cav.	10	7th Cav. and 25th Inf.					
Fort Pembina, Dak	Near Pembina	Maj. G. M. Brayton, 15th Inf.	2	15th Inf.					
Fort Randall, Dak.	45 miles from Springfield.	Lt. Col. R. F. O'Beirne, 15th Inf.	4	15th Inf.					
Fort Sisseton, Dak	23 miles from Webster.	Maj. Frederick Mears, 25th Inf.	2	25th Inf.					
Fort Sully, Dak. .	25 miles north of Pierre.	Col. R. I. Dodge, 11th Inf.	4	11th Inf.					
Fort Totten, Dak. .	At Devil Lake	Maj. J. M. Bacon, 7th Cav.	4	7th Cav. and 17th Inf.					
Fort Yates, Dak. .	60 miles south of Bismarck.	Maj. J. S. Casey, 17th Inf.	5	7th Cav. and 17th Inf.					
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.	198 miles northeast of Helena.	Col. E. S. Otis, 20th Inf.	10	1st Cav. and 20th Int.					
Fort Custer, Mont. .	30 miles southeast of Custer Station.	Col. N. A. M. Dudley, 1st Cav.	9	1st Cav., 6th and 17th Inf.					

Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield, headquarters Chicago, Ill., taken from the latest returns on file General's Office, 1885.

PRESENT.																ABSENT.										AGGREGATE.			
Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post-chaplain.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Generals and staff officers.	Field and reg't staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	
2	3	1	1	1												15	15	30									15	15	30
5	2	2	4	1						2						13	21	34									21	13	34
	1					1		1			7	1	1	10	363	23	386					5	8	5	13	28	371	399	
	1							1	1		4	1	1	7	206	16	222				1	1	1	2	17	207	224		
	2					1					5			7	250	16	266					3	2	3	5	19	252	271	
	1										3			5	206	10	216			1	3	2	4	6	14	208	222		
	2					1		1	1	1	8	1	1	19	456	35	491			2	1	4	3	7	38	460	498		
	1										3			5	199	9	208			1	2	5	4	8	12	17	203	220	
	2							1			6	1	1	12	260	23	283						9		9	23	269	292	
	1							1	1		7	1	1	10	394	23	417					3	3	3	6	26	397	423	
	2					1		1			6	1	1	9	316	22	338			1	4			5	5	27	316	343	
	1										2			7	173	11	184			2	1	2	3	5	14	175	189		
	1									1	1			5	133	8	141			2	1			3	3	11	133	144	
5	2	17	4	1		4	6	3	9	52	1	6	6	96	2,969	217	3,186			1	10	27	35	38	73	255	3,004	3,259	
4	1	1	5	1	1					1						16	18	34								18	16	34	
	2							1			5	1	1	10	259	20	279			2		1	3	3	6	23	262	285	
	2										3			6	172	12	184			1	1	5	2	7	14	177	191		
											1			2	44	3	47									3	44	47	
	1					1	1				5	1	1	10	304	20	324			1	1	9	2	11	22	313	335		
	1					1	1	1	1		7	1	1	17	530	31	561			3	3	8	6	14	37	538	575		
	1										1			3	76	6	82			1				1	1	7	76	83	
	1										3			7	167	12	179			1	1	1	2	3	14	168	182		
	1										2			4	76	8	84					4		4	8	80	88		
	1						1	1			4	1	1	5	171	14	185			2	2	2	4	16	173	189			
	1										2			8	166	13	179			2		5	2	7	15	171	186		
	1										5	1	1	6	240	16	256			3	3		11	6	17	22	251	273	
	1					1					9	1	1	18	508	32	540			1	1	2	4	4	8	36	512	548	
	2					1		1	1		6	1	1	14	475	27	502			3	4	12	7	19	34	487	521		

D.—Position and distribution of troops in the

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Number of companies.	GARRISONS.	PRESENT.						
				Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aides de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Department.	Inspectors general.	Bureau of Military Justice.	
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA—Cont'd.											
Fort Ellis, Mont.	Near Bozeman	Maj. G. G. Hunt, 1st Cav.	3	1st Cav. and 3d Inf.							
Fort Keogh, Mont.	Near Miles City	Col. J. D. Wilkins, 5 Inf.	9	7th Cav. and 5th Inf.							
Fort Maginnis, Mont.	115 miles northwest of Custer Station.	Lt. Col. J. W. Forsyth, 1st Cav.	5	1st Cav. and 20th Inf.							
Fort Missoula, Mont.	Near Missoula	Lt. Col. George Gibson, 3d Inf.	4	3d Inf.							
Fort Shaw, Mont.	78 miles north of Helena.	Col. J. R. Brooke, 3d Inf.	4	3d Inf.							
Camp Poplar River, Mont.	Poplar Creek Agency	Capt. W. T. Harts, 15th Inf.	2	15th Inf.							
Total			93			1	2	1			
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.											
Headquarters.....	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles..		Department staff.	1	1	1	1			
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.		Col. T. H. Ruger, 18th Inf.	10	1st, 3d, 4th, & 6th Cav.; 2d Art.; 1st, 4th, 11th, & 18th Inf.							
Fort Hays, Kans.	Near Hays City	Lt. Col. J. J. Coppinger, 18th Inf.	3	18th Inf.							
Fort Riley, Kans.	Near Junction City...	Lt. Col. C. E. Compton, 5th Cav.	7	5th Cav. and 18th Inf.							
Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, Kans.	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Capt. A. P. Blunt, Q. M. Dept.		Detachment							
Fort Reno, Ind. T.	Near Cheyenne Agency.	Maj. E. V. Sumner, 5th Cav.	7	5th Cav. and 24th Inf.							
Fort Sill, Ind. T.	65 miles north of Henrietta, Tex.	Maj. J. J. Upham, 5th Cav.	5	3d Cav. and 24th Inf.							
Fort Supply, Ind. T.	96 miles south of Dodge City, Kans.	Col. J. H. Potter, 24th Inf.	6	5th Cav. and 24th Inf.							
Fort Gibson, Ind. T.	8 miles from Muscogee	Capt. B. B. Keeler, 18th Inf.	2	18th Inf.							
Fort Elliott, Tex.	189 miles south of Dodge City, Kans.	Maj. C. C. Rawn, 24th Inf.	4	3d Cav. and 24th Inf.							
Fort Bliss, Tex.	Near El Paso	Maj. H. S. Hawkins, 10th Inf.	2	10th Inf.							
Santa Fé, N. Mex.	Headquarters District of New Mexico	Col. L. P. Bradley, 13th Inf.		District staff							
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	8 miles from Silver City.	Lt. Col. A. P. Morrow, 6th Cav.	5	6th Cav. and 13th Inf.							
Fort Marcy, N. Mex.	Santa Fé.....	Capt. C. J. Dickey, 22d Inf.	1	22d Inf.							
Fort Selden, N. Mex.	14 miles from Las Cruces.	Capt. Arthur MacArthur, jr., 13th Inf.	1	13th Inf.							
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	9 miles from Lincoln ..	Lt. Col. H. R. Mizner, 10th Inf.	5	6th Cav. and 13th Inf.							
Fort Union, N. Mex.	8 miles from Watrous.	Col. Henry Douglas, 10th Inf.	4	10th Inf.							
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	Near Wingate Station	Lt. Col. R. E. A. Crofton, 13th Inf.	8	6th Cav. and 13th Inf.							
Fort Lyon, Colo.	Near West Las Animas.	Lt. Col. J. S. Conrad, 22d Inf.	5	10th and 22d Inf.							
Fort Lewis, Colo.	12 miles from Durango.	Col. P. T. Swaine, 22d Inf.	8	6th Cav. and 22d Inf.							

Division of the Missouri, &c.—Continued.

PRESENT.																ABSENT.								AGGREGATE.				
Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
1									1		2				5	132	9	141		1			2	1	3	10	134	144
2				1				1	1	1	7	1	1	15		379	30	409		2	3	15	5	20	35	394	429	
1									1	1	3				7	237	13	250		2	3	3	5	8	18	240	258	
1									1	1	4				6	159	13	172				1	2	1	3	14	161	175
1								1			4	1	1		7	194	15	209					2		2	15	196	211
1											2				3	89	6	95				1	5	1	6	7	94	101
4	123	5	1	1	7			7	7	12	75		9	9	153	4,394	318	4,712		621		23	93	50	143	368	4,487	4,855
3	2	1	4	1												15	16	31								16	15	31
2				1				1		3	10		1	1	53	542	72	614				1	8	1	9	73	550	623
1				1					1		2				5	122	10	132		1	1	2	2	4	12	124	136	
1	1								1		7	1	1		9	362	21	383		4	9	4	13	25	371	396		
2	1			1							1				3	97	8	105								8	97	105
2										1	6				10	392	19	411		1	4	12	5	17	24	404	428	
2				1					1		4				9	238	17	255		1	1	7	2	9	19	245	264	
1								1	1	1	3	1	1	10		371	19	390		3	2	8	5	13	24	379	403	
1											2				3	88	6	94					2		2	6	90	96
1									1	3	1				4	207	10	217		1	3	4	4	8	14	211	225	
1									1	2					3	88	7	95				1	1	1	2	8	89	97
1	1	1	2					1				1	1			27	8	35								8	27	35
1									1		5	1	1		9	283	18	301				1	3	1	4	19	286	305
											1				2	43	3	46					2		2	3	45	48
											1				2	51	3	54								3	51	54
2									1		3				8	257	14	271		2	2	8	4	12	18	265	283	
2				1							3	1	1		7	199	16	215		1	1	2	2	4	18	201	219	
1				1					1	1	5				14	369	23	392		3	3	6	6	12	29	375	404	
2				1					1		4				7	222	15	237		1	3	4	4	8	19	226	245	
1									1	1	7	1	1	11		387	23	410		1	5	9	6	15	29	396	425	

D.—Position and distribution of troops in the

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.				
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Department.	Inspectors-General.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—Continued									
Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo.	8 miles from Montrose	Capt. J. A. P. Hampson, 10th Inf.	2	10th Inf.					
Total			85		1	1	1	1	1
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.									
Headquarters	San Antonio, Tex.	Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley		Department staff.	1		2	1	1
Fort Brown, Tex. .	Brownsville	Capt. J. H. Bradford, 19th Inf.	3	8th Cav. and 19th Inf.					
Fort Clark, Tex. .	Brackettville	Col. C. H. Smith, 19th Inf.	11	8th Cav. and 19th Inf.					
Fort Concho, Tex. .	85 miles south of Abilene	Col. M. M. Blunt, 16th Inf.	6	3d Cav. and 16th Inf.					
Fort Davis, Tex. .	22 miles from Marfa ..	Col. A. G. Brackett, 3d Cav.	3	3d Cav.					
Fort McIntosh, Tex.	Laredo	Maj. R. F. Bernard, 8th Cav.	3	8th Cav. and 16th Inf.					
Fort Ringgold, Tex.	Rio Grande City	Maj. W. L. Kellogg, 19th Inf.	4	8th Cav. and 19th Inf.					
Fort Stockton, Tex.	63 miles south of Toyah	Maj. G. A. Purington, 8d Cav.	3	3d Cav. and 16th Inf.					
San Antonio, Tex. .		Col. Elmer Otis, 8th Cav.	4	8th Cav., 3d Art., and 16th Inf.					
Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.	Near Marathon	1st Lieut. G. K. Hunter, 3d Cav.	1	3d Cav.					
Camp Rice, Tex. .	Near Camp Rice Station.	Maj. S. B. M. Young, 3d Cav.	1	3d Cav.					
Camp Del Rio, Tex. .	Del Rio	Capt. J. F. Randlett, 8th Cav.	1	8th Cav.					
Total			40		1		2	1	1
Grand total Division of the Missouri			220		5	10	6	3	2

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 10, 1885.

Division of the Missouri, &c.—Continued.

PRESENT.															ABSENT.								AGGREGATE.								
Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.			
1											2			4		61	7	68						1		1	7	62	69		
7	5	6		1	7		5	7	10		71	1	7	7	173	4,421	835	4,756			15	32		88	47	135	382	4,509	4,891		
2	2	1	4	1	1										1	15	17	32									17	15	32		
	2										3		2	152	7	159		159		3	3	3	6	10	155	165					
	2				1	1		9	1	1	16	575	31	606	1	2	5	5	8	13	39	580	619								
	1					1	1	5	1	1	9	277	19	296	1	1	3	7	5	12	24	284	308								
	2				1	1	1	3	1	1	4	187	14	201	1	2	3	3	6	17	190	207									
	2							1	3		5	145	11	156		1	2	1	3	12	147	159									
	2							1	2		4	186	9	195		2	3	3	5	8	14	189	208								
	1							1	2		4	137	8	145		1		3	1	4	9	140	149								
	2					1	1	1	3	1	1	8	1	1	8	257	18	275		1	1	3	2	5	20	280	280				
													2		2	54	2	56								2	54	56			
								1	1		2	52	4	56						1				1	4	53	57				
											1			1	63	2	65					1		1	1	3	63	66			
2	2	15	4	1	1	2		4	2	6	32		4	4	58	2,100	142	2,242		3	7	19	30	29	59	171	2,130	2,301			
20	11	51	26	4	3	20		22	19	37	230	2	26	26	480	13,899	1,027	14,926		10	53	101	246	184	410	1,191	14,145	15,336			

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant General.

E.—Position and distribution of troops in the Division of the Pacific, commanded by Maj.—on file in the Adjutant—

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Number of companies.	GARRISONS.	PRESENT.				
				Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aide-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Department.	Inspectors-General.
				Divis'n staff	1		3	1	1
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.									
Headquarters.....	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	Maj. Gen. John Pope		Department staff.					
Alcatraz Island, Cal.	San Francisco Harbor.	Maj. A. M. Randol, 1st Art.	2	1st Art.					
Angel Island, Cal.	do	Col. A. V. Kautz, 8th Inf.	3	8th Inf.					
Fort Mason, Cal.	do	Capt. J. A. Darling, 1st Art.	1	1st Art.					
Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.	do	Maj. R. T. Frank, 1st Art.	8	do					
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	do	Lieut. Col. A. Piper, 1st Art.	4	2d Cav. and 1st Art.					
Benicia Barracks, Cal.	Benicia	Lieut. Col. Montgomery Bryant, 8th Inf.	2	8th Inf.					
Fort Bidwell, Cal.	In Surprise Valley	Maj. A. S. Burt, 8th Inf.	2	2d Cav. and 8th Inf.					
Fort Gaston, Cal.	In Hoopa Valley	Capt. J. N. Andrews, 8th Inf.	1	8th Inf.					
San Diego Barracks, Cal.	San Diego	Capt. C. M. Bailey, 8th Inf.	1	do					
Fort Halleck, Nev.	12 miles south of Halleck Station.	Capt. E. B. Savage, 8th Inf.	1	do					
Fort McDermit, Nev.	80 miles north of Winnemucca.	Capt. Gordon Winslow, 8th Inf.	1	do					
Total			21						
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.									
Headquarters.....	Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	Brig. Gen. George Crook		Department staff.	1			1	
Fort Apache, Ariz.	90 miles south of Holbrook.	Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade, 10th Cav.	4	4th and 10th Cav. and 1st Inf.					
Fort Bowie, Ariz.	At Bowie Station	Maj. E. B. Beaumont, 4th Cav.	3	4th Cav. and 1st Inf.					
Fort Grant, Ariz.	25 miles north of Willcox.	Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st Inf.	6	10th Cav. and 1st Inf.					
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	7 miles from Huachuca Station.	Lt. Col. G. A. Forsyth, 4th Cav.	4	4th Cav. and 1st Inf.					
Fort Lowell, Ariz.	Near Tucson	Capt. L. O. Parker, 1st Inf.	3	do					
Fort McDowell, Ariz.	56 miles north of Maricopa.	Maj. H. E. Noyes, 4th Cav.	3	do					
Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Near Mojave City	1st Lt. N. P. Phister, 1st Inf.	1	1st Inf.					
Fort Thomas, Ariz.	64 miles northwest of Bowie Station.	Maj. Anson Mills, 10th Cav.	8	10th Cav.					
Fort Verde, Ariz.	38 miles east of Prescott.	Maj. C. B. McLellan, 10th Cav.	3	10th Cav. and 1st Inf.					
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	Prescott	Col. B. H. Grierson, 10th Cav.	2	do					
San Carlos, Ariz.		Capt. F. R. Pierce, 1st Inf.		Indi'n scouts					
Total			32		1			1	

Gen. John Pope, headquarters Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., taken from the latest returns General's Office, 1885.

[illegible]

E.—Position and distribution of troops in

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Number of companies.	GARRISONS.	PRESENT.						
				Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Department.	Inspectors-general.	Bureau of Military Justice.	
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.											
Headquarters.....	Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Ter.	Brig. Gen. John Gibbon.		Department staff.	1		1	1			
Boisé Barracks, Idaho.	Near Boisé City	Lt. Col. John Green, 2d Cav.	2	2d Cav. and 2d Inf.							
Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.	11 miles from Rathdrum.	Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Inf.	5	do							
Fort Canby, Wash. Ter.	Mouth of Columbia River.	Maj. J. I. Rodgers, 1st Art.	2	1st Art							
Fort Spokane, Wash. Ter.	Near Spokane Falls...	Lt. Col. J. S. Fletcher, jr., 2d Inf.	4	2d Cav. and 2d Inf.							
Fort Townsend, Wash. Ter.	Port Townsend	1st Lt. L. S. Ames, 2d Inf.	1	2d Inf.....							
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.	Walla Walla.....	Col. J. P. Hatch, 2d Cav.	5	2d Cav.....							
Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Ter.	Vancouver.....	Col. L. C. Hunt, 14th Inf.	11	1st Art. and 14th Inf.							
Fort Klamath, Oreg.	Near Lake Klamath ..	Maj. Leslie Smith, 2d Inf.	2	2d Cav. and 2d Inf.							
Total.....			32		1		1	1			
Grand total, Division of the Pacific.....			85		3		4	3	1		

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 10, 1885.

the Division of the Pacific, &c.—Continued.

PRESENT.																		ABSENT.						AGGREGATE.					
Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post-chaplain.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplain.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	
3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	16	30	30	16	14	30	16	14	30	16	14	30	
2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	108	8	116	116	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	108	117
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	67	8	75	75	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	9	68	77
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	7	191	13	204	204	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	15	194	209
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	49	3	52	52	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	51	55
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	1	1	6	331	17	348	348	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	21	336	357
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	19	525	36	561	561	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	41	539	580
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	106	7	113	113	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	8	108	116
\$ 118	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	3	3	3	53	1,651	126	1,777	1,777	4	12	28	16	44	142	1,679	1,821		
\$ 435	11	2	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	74	1	8	8	133	4,661	332	4,993	4,993	2	14	44	62	60	122	392	4,723	5,115	

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

F.—Geographical divisions, departments, and posts.

WITH DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS, POST-OFFICES, TELEGRAPH STATIONS, AND NEAREST RAILROAD STATIONS OR BOAT LANDINGS.

DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Maj. Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, comdg.—Hdqrs. Governor's Island, New York Harbor. Embraces the Department of the East.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Maj. Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, comdg.—Hdqrs. Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

Geographical limits.—The New England States. States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and the District of Columbia.

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, comdg.—Hdqrs. Chicago, Ill. Embraces the Departments of the Platte, Dakota, Missouri, and Texas.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brig. Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD, comdg.—Hdqrs. Omaha, Nebr.

Geographical limits.—States of Iowa and Nebraska; Territories of Utah and Wyoming, and so much of the Territory of Idaho as lies east of a line formed by the extension of the western boundary of Utah to the northeastern boundary of Idaho.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY, comdg.—Hdqrs. Fort Snelling, Minn.

Geographical limits.—State of Minnesota and Territories of Dakota and Montana.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brig. Gen. NELSON A. MILES, comdg.—Hdqrs. Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Geographical limits.—States of Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, and Colorado; Territory of New Mexico, Indian Territory, and the posts of Fort Elliott and Fort Bliss, Tex., including the towns of San Elizario, on the Rio Grande, and that portion of El Paso County lying north of an east and west line passing immediately south of San Elizario.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brig. Gen. DAVID S. STANLEY, comdg.—Hdqrs. San Antonio, Tex.

Geographical limits.—State of Texas, excepting the posts of Fort Elliott and Fort Bliss, Tex., and that portion of El Paso County embraced in the Department of the Missouri.

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE, comdg.—Hdqrs. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Embraces the Departments of California, Arizona, and the Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE, comdg.—Hdqrs. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Geographical limits.—States of California and Nevada.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK, comdg. —Hdqrs. Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz.

Geographical limits.—Territory of Arizona.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Brig. Gen. JOHN GIBBON, comdg.—Hdqrs. Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

Geographical limits.—State of Oregon, and the Territories of Washington, Idaho, and Alaska, excepting so much of Idaho as is embraced in the Department of the Platte.

POSTS.

[Those not garrisoned are indicated thus, *.]

Abraham Lincoln, Fort, Dak. (Dept. Dak.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; boat ldg. at post and stage daily from Mandan, on N. P. R. R., dist. 6½ m.

Adams, Fort, R. I. (Dept. East.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Newport, R. I.; boat from Newport, dist. 3 m.

Alcatraz Island, Cal. (Dept. Cal.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. San Francisco, Cal., dist. 4 m.; steamer to post.

Angel Island, Cal. (Dept. Cal.)—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. San Francisco, Cal., dist. 7 m.; steamer to post.

Apache, Fort, Ariz. (Dept. Ariz.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; tri-weekly buckboard from Holbrook, on A. and P. R. R., dist. 90 m.

Ammuniboine, Fort, Mont. (Dept. Dak.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily stage from Billings and Helena, on N. P. R. R., to Benton, dist., respectively, 210 and 134 m., and thence tri-weekly to post, dist. 62 m.; stmbt. ldg. (summer) Coal Banks, on Missouri River, dist. 38 m., and stmbt. ldg. for low-water season of navigation, Broadwater's Landing, dist. 110 m.

Barrancas, Fort, Fla. (Dept. East.)—P. O. Warrington, Fla.; tel. stn. Pensacola Navy Yard, Fla.; R. R. stn. at Pensacola, Fla., dist. 9 m.

Bayard, Fort, N. Mex. (Dept. Mo.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily stage (except Sunday) from Silver City, on the S. C. D. and P. R. R., dist. 9 m.

Benicia Barracks, Cal. (Dept. Cal.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Benicia, Cal., on C. P. R. R., dist. 1 m.

Bennett, Fort, Dak. (Dept. Dak.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; tri-weekly stage from Pierre, Dak., on C. and N. W. R. R., dist. 32 m.; stmbt. ldg. (summer), dist. 6 m.

Bidwell, Fort, Cal. (Dept. Cal.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily stage (except Sunday) from Reno, Nev., on C. P. R. R., dist. 193 m.

Bliss, Fort, Tex. (Dept. Mo.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (A. T. and S. F., C. P., T. and P., G. H. and S. A., and Mexican Central R. R.'s.) El Paso, Tex., dist. 1½ m.

Boise, Barricks, Idaho (Dept. Columbia.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Boise City, Idaho, dist. 1 m.; daily stage from Kuna, Idaho, on the O. S. L. R. R., dist. 14 m.

Bowie, Fort, Ariz. (Dept. Ariz.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily buckboard from Bowie Station, Ariz., on S. P. R. R., dist. 13 m.

Brady, Fort, Mich. (Dept. East.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; also a tel. stn. at St. Mary's village, Ontario (via Toronto), dist. 1 m.; boats land at post in summer; sled in winter from Mackinaw City, on G. R. and I. R. R., and M. C. R. R., dist. 68 m.

Brigder, Fort, Wyo. (Dept. Platte.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same (via Carter, Wyo.); daily buckboard from Carter Station, on U. P. R. R., dist. 10 m.

Brown, Fort, Tex. (Dept. Tex.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (R. G. R. R.) Brownsville, Tex. Reached by Morgan steamers about every ten days from Galveston, or by buckboard, via Ringgold, from Peña Station on railroad from Laredo to Corpus Christi.

- Buford, Fort, Dak.* (Dept. Dak.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stmbt. ldg. at post on Missouri River, dist. 303 m. from Bismarck; buckboard tri-weekly from Glendive, on N. P. R. R., dist. 76 m.
- Canby, Fort, Wash.* T. (Dept. Columbia.)—P. O. Astoria, Oreg.; tel. stn. at post; daily steamer from R. R. stn., Portland, Oreg., to Astoria, dist. 98 m., and thence by steam tug daily (except Sunday) to post, dist. 14 m.
- * *Carroll, Fort, Md.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Baltimore, Md., dist. 8 m. by water.
- * *Caswell, Fort, N. C.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Smithville, N. C., dist. 2 m.; steamer daily from Wilmington to Smithville, dist. 22 m.
- Clark, Fort, Tex.* (Dept. Tex.)—P. O. Brackettville, Tex.; tel. stn. Spofford Junction; telephone to Brackettville; daily stage from Spofford Junction, Tex., on G. H. and S. A. R. R., dist. 9 m.
- * *Clark's, Point, Mass., Fort at.*—P. O. and tel. stn. New Bedford, Mass.; private conveyance from New Bedford, dist. 3 m.
- * *Clinch, Fort, Fla.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Fernandina, Fla., dist. 3 m.
- Cœur d'Alene, Fort, Idaho* (Dept. Columbia.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily stage from Rathdrum, Idaho, on N. P. R. R., dist. 11 m.
- Columbus Barracks, Ohio.*—(See Recruiting Depots, p. 6.)
- Columbus, Fort, N. Y. H.* (Dept. East.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Governor's Island, N. Y.; steamer from New York City, dist. 1½ m.
- Concho, Fort, Tex.* (Dept. Tex.)—P. O. and tel. stn. San Angelo, Tex.; daily stage from Abilene, Tex., on T. and P. R. R., dist. 85 m.
- * *Constitution, Fort, N. H.*—P. O. New Castle, N. H.; tel. stn. Portsmouth, N. H.; stage from Portsmouth, dist. 3 m.
- * *Cummings, Fort, N. Mex.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Florida, N. Mex., on A. T. and S. F. R. R., dist. 5 m.
- Custer, Fort, Mont.* (Dept. Dak.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily stage from Custer Station, on N. P. R. R., dist. 30 m.
- D. A. Russell, Fort, Wyo.* (Dept. Platte.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Cheyenne, Wyo., on U. P. R. R., dist. 3 m.
- David's Island, N. Y.* (See Recruiting Depots, p. 6.)
- Davis, Fort, Tex.* (Dept. Tex.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily stage from Marfa, dist. 22 m., and from Murphysville, dist. 24 m., on G. H. and S. A. R. R.
- * *Delaware, Fort, Del.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Delaware City, Del.; daily steamer from Philadelphia to Delaware City, dist. 1½ m. from post; daily stage from Kirkwood, on P. W. and B. R. R., dist. 8 m.
- Del Rio, Camp, Tex.* (Dept. Tex.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Del Rio, on G. H. and S. A. R. R., dist. ½ m.
- Douglas, Fort, Utah* (Dept. Platte.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Salt Lake City, Utah dist. 3 m.
- * *Dutch Island, Fort on, R. I.*—P. O. Jamestown, R. I.; tel. stn. Newport, R. I.; special conveyance from Newport, dist. 5 m.
- Elliott, Fort, Tex.* (Dept. Mo.)—P. O. Mobeetie, Tex.; tel. stn. at post; daily stage or buckboard (via Fort Supply) from Dodge City, Kans., on A. T. and S. F. R. R., dist. 190 m., from Wichita Falls, Tex., on Ft. W. and D. C. R. R., dist. 185 m., and from Kiowa, Kans., on St. L., Ft. S. and W. R. R., dist. 161 m.
- Ellis, Fort, Mont.* (Dept. Dak.)—P. O. and R. R. stn. (N. P. R. R.) at post; tel. stn. Bozeman (telephone to post).
- * *Finn's Point, N. J., Battery at.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Salem, N. J., dist. 6 m.
- * *Foot, Fort, Md.*—P. O. same; tel. stn. Alexandria, Va.; steamer from Washington, D. C., dist. 9 m.
- Fred Steele, Fort, Wyo.* (Dept. Platte.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (U. P. R. R.) same.
- * *Gaines, Fort, Ala.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Mobile, Ala.; boat from Mobile, dist. 30 m.
- Gaston, Fort, Cal.* (Dept. Cal.)—P. O. Hoopa Valley, Cal.; tel. stn. Arcata, Cal.; bi-weekly steamers from San Francisco to Arcata, dist. 284 m.; thence by saddle-animal (mountain trail), dist. 40 m.
- Gibson, Fort, Ind. T.* (Dept. Mo.)—P. O. same; tel. stn. Muscogee; daily stage from Muscogee, on M. K. and T. R. R., dist. 8 m.
- * *Gorges, Fort, Me.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Portland, Me., dist. 2 m.
- Grant, Fort, Ariz.* (Dept. Ariz.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily stage (except Sunday) from Willecox, on S. P. R. R., dist. 27 m.
- * *Griswold, Fort, Conn.*—P. O. Groton, Conn.; tel. stn. New London, Conn.; ferry from New London, dist. 1 m.
- Halleck, Fort, Nev.* (Dept. Cal.)—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. Halleck Station, on C. P. R. R., dist. 12 m.; buckboard daily (except Sunday) to post.
- Hamilton, Fort, N. Y.* (Dept. East.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; city railroad from Brooklyn, dist. 6 m.
- Hays, Fort, Kans.* (Dept. Mo.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (K. P. R. R.) Hays City, Kans.

- Huachuca, Fort, Ariz.* (Dept. Ariz.)—P. O. same; tel. stn. Huachuca Siding and telephone thence to post; daily buckboard from Huachuca Siding, on N. M. and A. R. R., dist. 7 m.
- * *Independence, Fort, Mass.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Boston, Mass.; Government tug from Boston, dist. 3 m.
- Jackson Barracks, La.* (Dept. East.)—P. O. and R. R. stn. New Orleans, La.; W. U. tel. sta., Slaughter House, St. Bernard Parish, La.
- * *Jackson, Fort, La.*—P. O. "The Forts," La.; tel. stn. Quarantine, La.; steamer tri-weekly from New Orleans, dist. 73 m.
- Jefferson Barracks, Mo.* (See Recruiting Depots, p. 6.)
- * *Jefferson, Fort, Fla.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Key West, Fla.; boat from Key West, dist. 71 m.
- * *Johnson, Fort, N. C.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Smithville, N. C.; steamer daily from Wilmington, N. C., dist. 22 m.
- Keogh, Fort, Mont.* (Dept. Dak.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (N. P. R. R.) same.
- * *Key West Barracks, Fla.* (Dept. East.)—P. O., tel. stn. and boat ldg. Key West, Fla.
- Klamath, Fort, Oreg.* (Dept. Columbia.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stage from Delta, Cal., on Oregon division of C. P. R. R., dist. 220 m.; and from Ashland, Oreg., on O. and C. R. R., dist. 100 m.
- * *Knox, Fort, Me.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Bucksport, Me.; ferry from Bucksport, dist. $\frac{1}{2}$ m.
- * *Lafayette, Fort, N. Y. H.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; city railroad from Brooklyn, dist. 6 m.
- Laramie, Fort, Wyo.* (Dept. Platte.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stage daily from Cheyenne, on U. P. R. R., dist. 90 m.
- Leavenworth, Fort, Kans.* (Dept. Mo.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (M. P. R. R. and C. R. I. and P. R. R.) same.
- Leavenworth Military Prison, Kans.* (Dept. Mo.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same as Fort Leavenworth.
- Lewis, Fort, Colo.* (Dept. Mo.)—P. O. same; tel. stn. Durango, Colo. (telephone to post); stage from Durango, Colo., on D. and R. G. R. R., dist. 12 m.
- Little Rock Barracks, Ark.* (Dept. East.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Little Rock, Ark.
- * *Livingston, Fort, La.*—P. O. Grand Isle, La.; tel. stn. New Orleans, La.; steamer tri-weekly from New Orleans, dist. 95 m.
- Lowell, Fort, Ariz.* (Dept. Ariz.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Tucson, Ariz.; special conveyance from Tucson, on S. P. R. R., dist. 7 m.
- Lyon, Fort, Colo.* (Dept. Mo.)—P. O. same; tel. (telephone to post) and R. R. stn. West Las Animas, Colo., on A. T. and S. F. R. R., dist. 7 m.
- Mackinac, Fort, Mich.* (Dept. East.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Mackinac Island, Mich.; boat from R. R. stn. (M. C. R. R. and G. R. and I. R. R.) at Mackinaw City, dist. 11 m., and from St. Ignace, Mich., on D. M. and M. R. R., dist. 5 m.; steamboats from Chicago, Detroit, and other Lake ports arrive daily.
- * *Macomb, Fort, La.*—P. O. Rigolets, La.; tel. and R. R. stn. Chef Menteur, La., dist. $\frac{1}{2}$ m.
- * *Macon, Fort, N. C.*—P. O. Beaufort, N. C.; tel. stn. at post; boat from R. R. at Morehead City, N. C., dist. 2 m.
- * *Madison Barracks, N. Y.* (Dept. East.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.
- Maginnis, Fort, Mont.* (Dept. Dak.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stmbt. (summer) to Rocky Point, Mont. (Missouri River), dist. 53 m.; R. R. stn. Custer Station, Mont., on N. P. R. R., dist. 110 m.; and to Helena, dist. 184 m.; mail wagon from Custer Station tri-weekly. No regular conveyance from Rocky Point.
- Marcy, Fort, N. Mex.* (Dept. Mo.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (A. T. and S. F. R. R.) Santa Fé, N. Mex.
- * *Marion, Fort, Fla.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. St. Augustine, Fla.
- Mason, Fort, Cal.* (Dept. Cal.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. San Francisco, Cal., dist. 3 m.
- * *McClary, Fort, Me.*—P. O. Kittery Point, Me.; tel. stn. Portsmouth, N. H.; stage twice daily from Portsmouth, dist. $\frac{1}{2}$ m.
- McDermitt, Fort, Nev.* (Dept. Cal.)—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. Winnemucca, on C. P. R. R., dist. 80 m.; stage daily (except Sunday).
- McDowell, Fort, Ariz.* (Dept. Ariz.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; tri-weekly stage from Maricopa, Ariz., on S. P. R. R. via Phoenix, dist. 66 m.; and from Ash Fork, on A. and P. R. R., dist. 193 m.
- McHenry, Fort, Md.* (Dept. East.)—P. O. and R. R. stn. Baltimore, Md.; tel. stn. at post.
- McIntosh, Fort, Tex.* (Dept. Tex.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Laredo, Tex.; dist. $\frac{1}{2}$ m.
- McKinney, Fort, Wyo.* (Dept. Platte.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily stage from Rock Creek, on U. P. R. R., dist. 225 m., and from Custer Station, on N. P. R. R., dist. 149 m.
- * *Meade, Fort, Dak.* (Dept. Dak.)—P. O. same; tel. stn. Deadwood, Dak.; thence telephone to post; daily stage from Pierre, Dak., on C. and N. W. R. R., dist. 186 m.; from Sidney, Nebr., on U. P. R. R., dist. 260 m.; and tri-weekly from Miles City, Mont., on N. P. R. R., dist. 215 m.; and daily stage from Chadron, Nebr., on Elkhorn Valley R. R., dist. 165 m.

- * *Mifflin, Fort, Pa.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Philadelphia, Pa.; special conveyance from Pashall, on P. W. and B. R. R., dist. 5 m., or by Delaware River from Philadelphia, dist. 7 m.
- * *Missoula, Fort, Mont.* (Dept. Dak.)—P. O. same; tel. (telephone to post) and R. R. stn. (N. P. R. R.) Missoula, Mont., dist. 4 m.
- * *Mojave, Fort, Ariz.* (Dept. Ariz.)—P. O. at post; tel. and R. R. stn. The Needles, Cal., on S. P. R. R., dist. 20 m., and from Powell, Ariz., on same R. R., dist. 22 m.
- * *Monroe, Fort, Va.* (Dept. East.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; steamboats daily from Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, and New York, and railroad (C. and O.) from Richmond.
- * *Montgomery, Fort, N. Y.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (O. and L. C. R. R.) Rouse's Point, N. Y., dist. 2 m.
- * *Morgan, Fort, Ala.*—P. O. Herndon, Ala.; tel. stn. Mobile, Ala.; steamer from Mobile, dist. 30 m.
- * *Moultrie, Fort, S. C.*—P. O. Moultrieville, S. C.; tel. and R. R. stn. Charleston, S. C. dist. 5 m.
- * *Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.* (Dept. East.)—P. O. Mount Vernon, Ala.; tel. and R. R. stn. Citronelle, Ala. (no regular conveyance to post); Fort Stoddard ldg., on Mobile River, dist. 3 m.; boats from Montgomery and Mobile stop at this landing when required.
- * *Myer, Fort, Va.*—P. O. and R. R. stn. Washington, D. C.; tel. stn. at post.
- * *Newport Barracks, Ky.* (Dept. East.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Newport, Ky.
- * *Nagara, Fort, N. Y.* (Dept. East.)—P. O. Youngstown, N. Y.; tel. and R. R. stn. Lewiston, N. Y.; stage from Lewiston, dist. 7 m.
- * *Nobara, Fort, Nebr.* (Dept. Platte.)—P. O. same; tel. (telephone to post) and R. R. stn. Valentine, Nebr., on Elkhorn Valley line of S. C. and P. R. R., dist. 4½ m.
- * *Oglethorpe, Fort, Ga.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Savannah, Ga., dist. 4 m.
- * *Omaha, Fort, Nebr.* (Dept. Platte.)—P. O. same; tel. (telephone to post) and R. R. stn. Omaha, dist. 4 m.
- * *Ontario, Fort, N. Y.* (Dept. East.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Oswego, N. Y.
- * *Pembina, Fort, Dak.* (Dept. Dak.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Pembina, Dak.; R. R. stn. St. Vincent, on St. P. M. and M. R. R., dist. 2 m.
- * *Pena Colorado, Camp, Tex.* (Dept. Tex.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Marathon, Tex., on G. H. and S. A. R. R., dist. 4 m.
- * *Phaniz, Fort, Mass.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Fairhaven, Mass.
- * *Pickens, Fort, Fla.*—P. O. Warrington, Fla.; tel. stn. Pensacola Navy Yard; R. R. stn. at Pensacola, Fla., dist. 10 m.
- * *Pike, Fort, La.*—P. O. same; tel. stn. Miller's Bayou, La.; boat daily from Lake Catherine Station, on N. O. and M. R. R., dist. 7 m.; steamer tri-weekly from New Orleans, dist. 28 m.
- * *Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.* (Dept. East.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Plattsburgh, N. Y.
- * *Popham, Fort, Me.*—P. O. Hunnewell's Point, Me.; tel. stn. Bath, Me.; stage or water from Bath, Me., dist. 12 m. by water, 15 m. by land.
- * *Poplar River Camp, Mont.* (Dept. Dak.)—P. O. and tel. stn. at post; submt. ldg. (summer) at post, dist. from Bismarck, 395 m.; and semi-weekly buckboard from Glendive, on N. P. R. R., via Fort Buford, dist. 140 m.
- * *Porter, Fort, N. Y.* (Dept. East.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Buffalo, N. Y.
- * *Preble, Fort, Me.* (Dept. East.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Portland, Me.; special conveyance, by land or water, from Portland, dist. 2½ m.
- * *Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.* (Dept. Cal.)—P. O. and R. R. stn. San Francisco, Cal., dist. 4½ m.; tel. stn. at post; city railway from San Francisco to post.
- * *Pulaski, Fort, Ga.*—P. O. and R. R. stn. Savannah, Ga., dist. 14 m.; tel. stn. Tybee Island, Ga.
- * *Randall, Fort, Dak.* (Dept. Dak.)—P. O. same; tel. stn. White Swan, Dak.; stage six times a week from Mitchell, D. T., dist. 59 m.; and tri-weekly from Springfield, Dak., on C. M. and S. P. R. R., dist. 43 m.
- * *Reno, Fort, Ind. T.* (Dept. Mo.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily stage (except Sunday) from Caldwell, Kans., on Caldwell Branch A. T. and S. F. R. R., dist. 110 m.
- * *Rice, Camp, Tex.* (Dept. Tex.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Camp Rice Station, on G. H. and S. A. R. R., dist. 3½ m.
- * *Riley, Fort, Kans.* (Dept. Mo.)—P. O. and R. R. stn. (K. P. R. R.) same; tel. stn. Junction City, Kans.
- * *Ringgold, Fort, Tex.* (Dept. Tex.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Rio Grande City, Tex.; stage from R. R. stn. (R. G. R. R.) at Brownsville, Tex., dist. 117 m.; from Pena, on T. M. R. R., dist. 90 m.; and from San Miguel, Mex., on Mex. N. R. R., dist. 23 m.
- * *Robinson, Fort, Nebr.* (Dept. Platte.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stage from Sidney, on U. P. R. R., dist. 120 m.; and from Chadron, Nebr., on Elkhorn Valley R. R., dist. 30 m.
- * *San Antonio, Tex.* (Dept. Tex.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.
- * *San Carlos, Ariz.* (Dept. Ariz.)—P. O. and tel. same; R. R. stn. Bowie, on S. P. R. R., dist. 102 m.

- San Diego Barracks, Cal.* (Dept. Cal.)—P. O., tel., R. R. stn., (C. S. R. R.) and boat ldg San Diego, Cal.
- * *Sandy Hook, Fort at, N. J.*—P. O., tel., and R. R. stn. and stmbt. ldg, Sandy Hook, N. J., dist. 2 m.
- * *Scammel, Fort, Me.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Portland, Me., dist. 2 m.
- * *Schuyler, Fort, N. Y.* (Dept. East.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Westchester, N. Y., dist. 3½ m.
- * *Selden, Fort, N. Mex.* (Dept. Mo.)—P. O. and R. R. stn. (A. T. and S. F. R. R.) at post; tel. stn. Las Cruces, N. Mex., dist. 14 m.
- * *Swall, Fort, Mass.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Marblehead, Mass., dist. 1½ m.
- Shaw, Fort, Mont.* (Dept. Dak.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily stage from Helena, Mont., on N. P. R. R., dist. 80 m.; and (summer) from stmbt. ldg., Benton, Mont., dist. 60 m.
- * *Ship Island, Miss.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (N. O. and M. R. R.) Biloxi, Miss., dist. 15 m.; special boat to post.
- Sidney, Fort, Nebr.* (Dept. Platte.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Sidney, Nebr., on U. P. R. R., dist. ½ m.
- Sill, Fort, Ind. T.* (Dept. Mo.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stage or buckboard daily (except Sunday) from Henrietta, Tex., on Ft. W. R. and D. C. R. R., dist. 65 m.
- Sinelson, Fort, Dak.* (Dept. Dak.)—P. O. same; tel. (telephone to post) and R. R. stn. Webster, Dak., on Hastings and Dakota Division of C. M. and St. P. R. R., dist. 23 m.; stage to post daily except Sunday.
- Snelling, Fort, Minn.* (Dept. Dak.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.
- Spokane, Fort, Wash. T.* (Dept. Columbia.)—P. O. Miles, Wash. T.; tel. stn. at post; tri-weekly stage from Spokane Falls, on N. P. R. R., dist. 65 m.
- Stanton, Fort, N. Mex.* (Dept. Mo.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stage from Carthage, N. Mex., on A. T. and S. F. R. R., dist. 100 m.
- * *Stevens, Fort, Oreg.*—P. O. Astoria, Oreg.; tel. stn. at post; daily steamer from R. R. stn. Portland, Oreg., to Astoria, dist. 98 m.; from thence by steam tug daily (except Sunday) to post, dist. 7 m.
- Stockton, Fort, Tex.* (Dept. Tex.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily buckboard from Toyah Station, on T. and P. R. R., dist. 63 m.; and from Murphyville, on S. P. R. R., dist. 64 m.
- St. Francis Barracks, Fla.*—(Dept. East.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. St. Augustine, Fla.
- * *St. Philip, Fort, La.*—P. O. "The Forts," La.; tel. stn. Quarantine, La.; steamer tri-weekly from New Orleans, dist. 73 m.
- Sully, Fort, Dak.* (Dept. Dak.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; tri-weekly buckboard from Pierre, Dak., on C. and N. W. R. R., dist. 25 m.
- * *Sumner, Fort, S. C.*—P. O. Moultrieville, S. C.; tel. and R. R. stn. Charleston, S. C., dist. 5 m.
- Supply, Fort, Ind. T.* (Dept. Mo.)—P. O. Camp Supply, Ind. T.; tel. stn. at post; daily stage (except Sunday) from Dodge City, Kans., on A. T. and S. F. R. R., dist. 86 m., and from Kiowa, Kan., on St. L., Ft. S., and W. R. R., dist. 68 m.
- * *Taylor, Fort, Fla.*—P. O., tel. stn., and boat ldg. Key West, Fla.
- Thomas, Fort, Ariz.* (Dept. Ariz.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; buckboard six times a week from Bowie Station, on S. P. R. R., dist. 65 m.
- Totten, Fort, Dak.* (Dept. Dak.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily mail from City of Devil's Lake, terminus of G. F. and D. L. branch of St. P. M. and M. R. R., dist. 14 m.; summer by stmbt., winter over ice; and tri-weekly stage from Minnewaukan, on Jamestown Branch N. P. R. R., dist. 16 m.
- Townsend, Fort, Wash. T.* (Dept. Columbia.)—P. O. Port Townsend, Wash. T.; tel. stn. at post; special conveyance from Port Townsend, dist. 4 m.
- Trumbull, Fort, Conn.* (Dept. East.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. New London, Conn., dist. 1 m.
- Uncompahgre, Cantonment on, Colo.* (Dept. Mo.)—P. O. and tel. stn. (via Montrose) same; stage from Montrose, Colo., on D. and R. G. R. R., dist. 8 m.
- Union, Fort, N. Mex.* (Dept. Mo.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily stage or buckboard from Watrous, N. Mex., on A. T. and S. F. R. R., dist. 6 m.
- Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.* (Dept. Columbia.)—P. O. and tel. stn., and boat ldg. at Vancouver, Wash. T., boat from Portland, Oreg., daily.
- Verde, Fort, Ariz.* (Dept. Ariz.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; tri-weekly stage and buckboard, via Prescott, from Ash Fork, Ariz., on A. and P. R. R., dist. 97 m.; and from Maricopa, on S. P. R. R., via Phoenix, dist. 130 m.
- Wadsworth, Fort, N. Y.* (Dept. East.)—P. O. Stapleton, N. Y.; tel. stn. Quarantine, Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y.
- Walla-Walla, Fort, Wash. T.* (Dept. Columbia.)—P. O., tel. and R. stn. (O. R. and N. Company, connecting with N. P. R. R.) Walla-Walla, Wash. T., dist. 1 m.
- Warren, Fort, Mass.* (Dept. East.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Boston, Mass.; steamer from Boston, dist. 7 m.
- Washakie Fort, Wyo.* (Dept. Platte.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily stage from Rawlins, on U. P. R. R., dist. 147 m.

- Washington Barracks, D. C.* (Dept. East.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Washington, D. C.
- * *Washington, Fort, Md.*—P. O. same; tel. stn. Alexandria, Va.; stmbt. from Washington, D. C., dist. 13 m.
- Wayne, Fort, Mich.* (Dept. East.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Detroit, Mich.; city railway from Detroit, dist. 4 m.
- West Point, N. Y.* (U. S. Mil. Acad.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.
- Whipple Barracks, Ariz.* (Dept. Ariz.)—P. O. Prescott, Ariz.; tel. stn. at post; daily stage from Ash Fork, on A. and P. R. R., dist. 54 m.; and from Maricopa, on S. P. R. R., dist. 130 m.
- Willits Point, N. Y.* (See Engineer Depot, p. 6.)
- Winfield Scott, Fort, Cal.* (Dept. Cal.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Presidio of San Francisco; R. R. stn. San Francisco, Cal., dist. 5 m.
- Wingate Fort, N. Mex.* (Dept. Mo.)—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. (A. and P.) Wingate, dist. 3 m.
- * *Winthrop, Fort, Mass.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Boston, Mass.; stmbt. from Boston, dist. 2 m.
- Yates, Fort, Dak.* (Dept. Dak.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; buckboard (60 m.) and stmbt. (90 m.) from Bismarck, Dak., on N. P. R. R.; and from Mandan, on N. P. R. R., dist. 58 m.

ARMORIES, ARSENALS, AND DEPOTS.

ARMORIES, ARSENALS, AND ORDNANCE DEPOTS.

- Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Pittsburg, Pa.; Maj. J. W. Reilly, comdg.
- Augusta Arsenal, Ga.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Augusta, Ga., dis. 3 m.; Maj. W. A. Marye, comdg.
- Benicia Arsenal, Cal.*—P. O., and R. R. stn. Benicia, Cal., dist. 1 m.; Col. Julian McAllister, comdg.
- Cheyenne Ordnance Depot, Wyo.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Cheyenne, Wyo.; 1st Lieut. O. B. Mitcham, comdg.
- Fort Abraham Lincoln Ordnance Depot, Dak.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.; boat landing at the fort and stage daily from Mandan, on N. P. R. R., dist. 7 m.; Capt. James Rockwell, jr., comdg.
- Fort Leavenworth Ordnance Depot, Kans.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (M. P. R. R., and C. R. I., and P. R. R.) at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; Capt. J. E. Grier, comdg.
- Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Fort Monroe, Va.; stmbts. daily from New York, Baltimore, Washington, and Norfolk, and railroad (C. and O.) from Richmond; Maj. L. S. Babbitt, comdg.
- Frankford Arsenal, Pa.*—P. O. and tel. stn. (telephone to post) Philadelphia, Pa.; Bridesburg, on P. R. R., dist. $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Col. Silas Crispin, comdg.
- Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Indianapolis, Ind.; Capt. J. A. Kress, comdg.
- Kennebec Arsenal, Me.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Augusta, Me.; Maj. F. H. Phippe, comdg.
- National Armory, Mass.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Springfield, Mass.; Lieut. Col. A. R. Buffington, comdg.
- New York Arsenal, N. Y.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Governor's Island, N. Y.; steamer from New York City, dist. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Col. T. G. Baylor, comdg.
- Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Rock Island, Ill.; special conveyance from R. R. stns. and boat ldfs. in Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa, dist. 2 m.; Lt. Col. D. W. Flagler, comdg.
- St. Louis Powder Depot, Mo.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Maj. J. R. McGinness, comdg.
- San Antonio Arsenal, Tex.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. San Antonio, Tex.; Maj. Isaac Arnold, comdg.
- U. S. Powder Depot, N. J.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Dover, N. J., dist. 5 m.; Maj. J. P. Farley, comdg.
- Vancouver Barracks Ordnance Depot, Wash. T.*—P. O., tel. stn., and boat ldg. at Vancouver, Wash. T.; boat from Portland, Oreg., daily; Capt. A. H. Russell, comdg.
- Watertown Arsenal, Mass.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Watertown, Mass.; Maj. F. H. Parker, comdg.
- Waterliet Arsenal, N. Y.*—P. O. and tel. stn. West Troy, N. Y.; R. R. stn. East Troy, N. Y., dist. 1 m.; Lieut. Col. Alfred Mordecai, comdg.

RECRUITING DEPOTS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio.—P. O. and R. R. stn. Columbus, Ohio; tel. stn. at post; Lient. Col. R. H. Offley, 17 inf., comdg.

David's Island, N. Y.—P. O. Pelham, N. Y.; tel. stn. New Rochelle, N. Y.; stage and boat from New Rochelle, on N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R., dist. 2 m., or from Grand Central Depot, N. Y. City, dist. 19 m.; Lient. Col. A. L. Hough, 16 inf., comdg.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same; Maj. J. K. Mizner, 4 cav., comdg.

ENGINEER DEPOT.

Willet's Point, N. Y.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Whitestone, Queen's County, N. Y., dist. 2½ m.; Lt. Col. H. L. Abbot, comdg.

HEADQUARTERS OF REGIMENTS.

CAVALRY.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Fort Custer, Mont. | 4. Fort Huachuca, Ariz. | 8. San Antonio, Tex. |
| 2. Fort Walla - Walla,
Wash. T. | 5. Fort Riley, Kans. | 9. Fort McKinney, Wyo. |
| 3. Fort Davis, Tex. | 6. Fort Bayard, N. Mex. | 10. Whipple Barracks,
Ariz. |
| | 7. Fort Meade, Dak. | |

ARTILLERY.

- | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. | 3. Washington Barracks,
Washington, D. C. | 4. Fort Adams, R. I. |
| 2. St. Francis Barracks,
St. Augustine, Fla. | | 5. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. |

INFANTRY.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Fort Grant, Ariz. | 10. Fort Union, N. Mex. | 18. Fort Leavenworth,
Kans. |
| 2. Fort Cœur d'Alene,
Idaho, | 11. Fort Sully, Dak. | 19. Fort Clark, Tex. |
| 3. Fort Shaw, Mont. | 12. Madison Barracks, N.
Y. | 20. Fort Assiniboine,
Mont. |
| 4. Fort Omaha, Nebr. | 13. Santa Fé, N. Mex. | 21. Fort Sidney, Nebr. |
| 5. Fort Keogh, Mont. | 14. Vancouver Bks., Wash.
T. | 22. Fort Lewis, Colo. |
| 6. Fort Douglas, Utah. | 15. Fort Buford, Dak. | 23. Fort Wayne, Mich. |
| 7. Fort Laramie, Wyo. | 16. Fort Concho, Tex. | 24. Fort Supply, Ind. T. |
| 8. Angel Island, Cal. | 17. Fort Yates, Dak. | 25. Fort Snelling, Minn. |
| 9. Fort D. A. Russell,
Wyo. | | |

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 12, 1885.

G.—Statement of casualties in the U. S. Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Organizations.	Discharged.							
	By expiration of serv- ice.	For disability.	By sentence of general court-martial.	By civil authority.	By order.			
					Minority.	Other causes.	Retired.	Died.
Divisions and departments.	23					21		1
Engineers	34	4	3		4	14	1	104
Ordinance	29	4				12	7	1
First Cavalry	57	32	23		7	5	1	6
Second Cavalry	53	15	31		3	10		14
Third Cavalry	88	25	19		9	8	2	5
Fourth Cavalry	90	21	32		8	8		8
Fifth Cavalry	84	31	22		8	9		4
Sixth Cavalry	80	29	36		13	6		10
Seventh Cavalry	60	16	27		7	14		6
Eighth Cavalry	60	29	19		8	9		5
Ninth Cavalry	78	10	24		5	1		5
Tenth Cavalry	83	26	21		2	6		6
First Artillery	84	13	26			9		6
Second Artillery	54	14	19		3	13	3	7
Third Artillery	56	19	38		4	9	1	5
Fourth Artillery	54	22	25	1	5	7	3	3
Fifth Artillery	104	21	20	1	3	16		2
First Infantry	72	16	23		2	6	1	6
Second Infantry	86	7	18		8	6		12
Third Infantry	54	27	11		2	14	2	1
Fourth Infantry	55	16	21		13	11		5
Fifth Infantry	27	12	16		3	13		5
Sixth Infantry	95	23	12		5	9	1	2
Seventh Infantry	56	6	11			4		2
Eighth Infantry	75	23	6		1	3		5
Ninth Infantry	75	22	17		7	8		10
Tenth Infantry	89	12	10		6	8		7
Eleventh Infantry	29	25	27		3	5	3	1
Twelfth Infantry	64	9	20		3	3	1	2
Thirteenth Infantry	109	23	31		1	4	1	2
Fourteenth Infantry	64	10	19		5	5		4
Fifteenth Infantry	42	14	14		3	7		
Sixteenth Infantry	60	13	18		4	6		4
Seventeenth Infantry	54	15	11		4			2
Eighteenth Infantry	40	9	11		4	3		2
Nineteenth Infantry	67	9	16		6	13	1	9
Twentieth Infantry	42	15	18		4	9	1	3
Twenty-first Infantry	65	22	16		1	7		2
Twenty-second Infantry	24	15	21		6	5	1	6
Twenty-third Infantry	53	14	26	1	3	8		3
Twenty-fourth Infantry	122	5	6			1		4
Twenty-fifth Infantry	175	10	11		1	2		5
Signal Corps	49	2				49		9
Mounted Service	5	11	98	2	10	29	2	10
General Service	12	113	36		20	47	6	6
Detachments:								
West Point	53	2	2		1	10	7	2
Fort Leavenworth	20					2		
Washington	8							1
General non-commissioned staff	124	8	2			8	28	4
Total	3,100	833	933	5	201	478	72	234
								2,927

RECAPITULATION.

Discharges	5,610
Deaths	234
Retirements	73
Desertions	2,927
Total loss	8,843

H.—Statement showing number of enlistments and re-enlistments in the U. S. Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Organization.	No. of enlistments.	No. of re-enlistments.
General Service, divisions, and departments	5	21
Engineers	58	30
Ordnance	87	35
First Cavalry		
Second Cavalry		8
Third Cavalry		16
Fourth Cavalry	3	20
Fifth Cavalry		13
Sixth Cavalry		8
Seventh Cavalry		9
Eighth Cavalry	1	15
Ninth Cavalry	8	20
Tenth Cavalry	1	21
First Artillery	71	24
Second Artillery	67	31
Third Artillery	61	37
Fourth Artillery	65	50
Fifth Artillery		1
First Infantry		2
Second Infantry		
Third Infantry	2	17
Fourth Infantry		
Fifth Infantry	1	29
Sixth Infantry	8	29
Seventh Infantry	13	11
Eighth Infantry	1	19
Ninth Infantry	13	20
Tenth Infantry		2
Eleventh Infantry		15
Twelfth Infantry	61	22
Thirteenth Infantry		19
Fourteenth Infantry	18	9
Fifteenth Infantry		22
Sixteenth Infantry	2	
Seventeenth Infantry		
Eighteenth Infantry	1	23
Nineteenth Infantry	8	14
Twentieth Infantry	14	5
Twenty-first Infantry	1	6
Twenty-second Infantry	18	16
Twenty-third Infantry	1	60
Twenty-fourth Infantry	2	10
Twenty-fifth Infantry	65	43
Signal Corps		
Detachments:		
West Point, U. S. Military Academy	29	46
Fort Leavenworth, Military Prison	6	12
Washington		1
General non-commissioned staff		119
Mounted recruiting service	1,985	98
General recruiting service	2,723	249
Departmental recruiting service, viz:		
California	235	33
Arizona	33	40
Columbia	101	81
Dakota	322	165
Missouri	297	31
Platte	212	45
Texas	211	18
Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.		
Total	6,759	1,731

RECAPITULATION.

Enlisted	6,754
Re-enlisted	1,731
Total gain	8,484

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 17, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the honorable Secretary of War and the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army, my report of the Inspector-General's Department for the current year since the last annual report of my predecessor, made October 15, 1884.

PERSONNEL.

Stations of inspectors-general, acting inspectors-general, and special inspectors at that date:

Brig. Gen. Delos B. Sacket, senior inspector-general, in charge of the Inspector-General's office, Washington, D. C.

Col. Nelson H. Davis, inspector-general, on duty at headquarters Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

Lieut. Col. Roger Jones, assistant inspector-general, on duty at headquarters Division of the Atlantic, Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

Lieut. Col. Absalom Baird, assistant inspector-general, on duty as assistant to senior inspector-general in this office.

Maj. Joseph C. Breckinridge, assistant inspector-general, on leave of absence, sick.

Lieut. Col. Edwin C. Mason, Fourth Infantry, acting inspector-general, on duty at headquarters Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebr.

Capt. Robert P. Hughes, Third Infantry, acting inspector-general, on duty at headquarters Department of Dakota, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Capt. George B. Russell, Ninth Infantry, acting inspector-general, on duty at headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Capt. Edward M. Heyl, Fourth Cavalry, acting inspector-general, on duty at headquarters Department of the East, Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

Lieut. Col. Henry M. Lazelle, Twenty-third Infantry, special inspector, on duty at headquarters Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.

Maj. William F. Drum, Fourteenth Infantry, special inspector, on duty at headquarters Department of the Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Maj. Samuel S. Sumner, Eighth Cavalry, special inspector, on duty at headquarters Department of Texas, San Antonio, Tex.

Capt. John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, special inspector, on duty at headquarters Department of Arizona, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

February 27, 1885, Capt. Otho W. Budd, Fourth Cavalry, acting inspector-general at headquarters Division of the Missouri.

An act of Congress approved February 5, 1885, reorganized the Inspector-General's Department, authorizing seven inspectors-general, to wit: One with the rank of brigadier-general, two with the rank of colonel, two with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and two with the rank of major.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

February 5, 1885, pursuant to the foregoing mentioned act of Congress, Lieut. Col. Roger Jones, assistant inspector-general, was appointed inspector-general with the rank of colonel; Major Joseph C.

Breckinridge, assistant inspector general, was appointed inspector-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and,

February 19, 1885, Captains Robert P. Hughes and Edward M. Heyl, of Third Infantry and Fourth Cavalry, respectively, acting inspectors-general, were appointed inspectors-general with the rank of major, and March 2, 1885, were assigned to duty as inspectors-general of the Departments of Dakota and Texas, respectively.

CASUALTY.

On the 8th of March last, Brig. Gen. Delos B. Sacket, senior inspector-general, died. His death was a loss to the Inspector-General's Department and to the Army, deeply felt and sincerely mourned. He was a faithful and excellent officer, just and firm, scrupulously considerate of the rights of others, and of the strictest integrity. As a man, his exemplary character and charming social qualities made him respected and loved by all who knew him.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS CONSEQUENT UPON THE FOREGOING CASUALTY.

March 11, 1885, Col. Nelson H. Davis, inspector-general, was appointed inspector-general with the rank of brigadier-general, vice Sacket, deceased; Lieut. Col. Absalom Baird, inspector-general, was appointed inspector-general with the rank of colonel, vice Davis promoted; Maj. Robert P. Hughes, inspector-general, was appointed inspector-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, vice Baird promoted; and March 27, 1885, Capt. George H. Burton, Twenty-first Infantry, was appointed inspector-general with the rank of major, to fill a vacancy made by Hughes' promotion.

ASSIGNMENTS.

March 10, 1885, General Nelson H. Davis was assigned to duty in charge of the Inspector-General's office at Washington, D. C.; April 2, 1885, Maj. George H. Burton, inspector-general, was assigned temporarily to duty in the same office; and by General Orders No. 47, Adjutant-General's Office, of April 16, 1885, the following assignments of inspecting officers were made, to take effect July 1, 1885, to wit:

Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East, Col. Roger Jones, inspector-general.

Division of the Missouri, Col. Absalom Baird, inspector-general.

Division of the Pacific and Department of California, Lieut. Col. Robert P. Hughes, inspector-general.

Department of Texas, Maj. Edward M. Heyl, inspector-general.

Department of the Missouri, Maj. George H. Burton, inspector-general.

Department of Dakota, Lieut. Col. Edwin C. Mason, Fourth Infantry, acting inspector-general.

Department of the Platte, Maj. Robert H. Hall, Twenty-second Infantry, acting inspector-general.

Department of Arizona, Major William F. Drum, Fourteenth Infantry, acting inspector-general.

Department of the Columbia, Lieut. Col. Henry M. Lazelle, Twenty-second Infantry, acting inspector-general.

The officers above-named reported and assumed their duties pursuant to the order of assignment.

Those officers on inspection duty not included in this assignment were relieved (if not earlier) by the operations of this order.

Lient. Col. Joseph C. Breckinridge's leave expires October 10 next, but he reports as now ready for duty.

No other changes in the stations of inspecting officers have been made, to date.

Under the orders of their respective commanders the foregoing named inspecting officers have discharged the varied and responsible duties that devolved upon them, including inspections of troops, posts, public property, money accounts of disbursing officers, making investigations, &c., covering all matters pertaining to the *personnel* and *matériel* of the Army, in an intelligent and faithful manner.

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE.

The two "general service" men allowed division and department inspectors, one as clerk and one as messenger, supplies, *in part*, a need long felt; the services of a good clerk and of a messenger for division and department inspecting officers are absolutely necessary to a proper and efficient discharge of their duties.

The varied and responsible duties that devolve upon inspecting officers in their inspections and investigations affecting the *personnel* and *matériel* of the army, covering the disbursements of the public moneys and frequently involving the question of justice and right as between the General Government and civilians, urge the propriety if not the necessity of allowing each division and department inspector a good civilian stenographic clerk, at a fair compensation. In making important inspections and investigations this clerk should accompany the inspector, to note at the time matter requiring attention, and to take testimony in investigations. This method and aid in discharging inspection duties would promptly bring to the attention of the proper authorities matter requiring their action important for them to know, and prevent much of the delay in the transmission of information and reports, and in the application of remedies, at present unavoidable. It would put the inspection service upon a more efficient basis and be of general and acknowledged benefit, resulting in economy to the Government.

I respectfully urge that the estimates this year in the Quartermaster's Department for "incidental expenses" include compensation of clerks for the Inspector-General's department, of either the second or third grade.

INSPECTIONS OF POSTS.

During the year, to the date when the annual reports are usually made, all the military posts, it is believed, will have been thoroughly inspected at least once by division and department inspectors, in addition to the inspections required by par. 1327, A. R.

MONEY ACCOUNTS.

The reports of the inspections of the money accounts of disbursing officers of the Army required by act of Congress approved April 20, 1874 (Supplement to Revised Statutes, vol. I, page 16), made and received, are herewith submitted for transmittal to Congress as required by section 2 of said act.

These inspections (covering millions of dollars of the public funds) impose, under the law, upon inspecting officers, important and responsible duties. These funds have, so far as discovered, been faithfully disbursed. Some irregularities in regard to the drawing of checks, making deposits, and the rendition of canceled checks have been noticed.

The following remarks in the last annual report of this Department are deemed of sufficient importance to justify again inviting attention thereto :

The necessity, frequently, of disbursing officers, especially with engineer officers, of making payments for labor, &c., upon the works of river and harbor improvements under their charge, through civilian assistants, where the public funds in the hands of the latter amount sometimes to \$14,000 before vouchers for the same can be rendered, entails upon said officer a risk from loss, through robbery or other accidents, for which it seems they have no adequate protection under existing laws, regulations, and orders. In many cases, the money cannot be sent by express nor the payments made by checks, nor can the officers make their payments in person. It is suggested that some law or regulation might be made for their better protection, and which would enable them, in case of unavoidable loss of funds, in the proper discharge of their official duties, to obtain, more readily than now, relief from Congress.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies furnished by the supply departments are generally good and satisfactory and timely forwarded in respect to quality and quantity. The quality of the Army supplies has for years past been gradually improving and is to-day better than ever before within my knowledge. Exceptional articles are occasionally received. While the clothing is excellent in material, reports are made that the sizes furnished do not properly fit, in many cases incurring considerable expense to the men for alteration. Efforts to remedy this have been made by increasing the numbers of the sizes of coats and trowsers issued. By the exercise of more care by company officers in fitting their men, it is believed there would be less complaint of this nature made, although all might not be well fitted.

Some complaint has been made that in the issues of clothing there are different shades of blue. This has been unavoidable; with rather light shades it is difficult to secure the same shade of indigo blue in vats at different times; such was the case years ago. This matter is being remedied by furnishing darker shades of blue.

Flour purchased on the Pacific coast is reported inferior in quality to that bought east of the Rocky Mountains; and sometimes is not good. It is believed that Graham bread supplied to the extent of one-half the bread ration would be beneficial to the health of the troops, as it is more nutritious and digestible than bread made from finely bolted wheat flour.

There is reported at many posts an excess of horse medicines, especially in the Division of the Pacific. Horses have been physicked too much.

SANITARY CONDITION OF TROOPS AND POSTS.

The health of the troops is reported to have been generally good. The sanitary condition of military posts has received for some years past more attention than formerly, and at many it has been much improved by the introduction of a liberal supply of good water, of bathing facilities, and by the establishment of a better system of sewerage. These important matters are receiving the attention of the quartermaster's department, that is making the required improvements in this respect as the means therefor are supplied by Congress.

INSTRUCTION.

At a majority of the posts much time and attention have been given to the instruction of the troops, resulting in a marked improvement in drill, in a knowledge of tactics, and in the military bearing and dress of the men.

But at some posts it is reported that the instruction of the troops has been neglected, and military duty is discharged in a lax and apathetic manner. There is neglect in carrying out the requirements of the Army regulations in respect to guard-mounting, parades, inspections, the superintending of the stated roll calls by company officers, the wearing of uniform by officers and men, and military bearing of officers in the presence of the enlisted men. At the posts last referred to some officers do not appear to take sufficient interest in their duties and show want of adequate knowledge in their profession. It is believed that much of this unsatisfactory condition of things at some posts is due to the apathy and neglect of the post commander.

It is of the highest importance that the officers and soldiers of the line should be thoroughly instructed in the use of modern weapons, tactics, and the new conditions enforced. The precision and thoroughness impressed at our military schools should be required of officers at military posts, so far as practicable.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The great improvement made in the Army for the past few years in target practice with small arms is not only gratifying but is of the utmost importance and highly commendable. It has very much increased the efficiency of the troops in the field, and given them generally, a knowledge of the power and proper use of their arms that they did not before possess, and with this knowledge come a confidence and a *morale* which are important factors in battle.

In the further practice with small arms, skirmish firing should, I think, receive relatively more attention, and increased efforts be made to more improve generally the practice of the rank and file.

LIGHT OR FIELD ARTILLERY.

In respect to the light or field artillery, this *special* and *important* arm of the military service, there has been a lamentable contrast. It, in our Army, seems not to have kept pace in the progress of improvement with that of small arms. The means and opportunities for the desired improvement have been wanting.

Upon this subject the following extracts are taken from an interesting paper by First Lieut. William E. Birkhimer, Third Artillery, recently read at a meeting of the "Military Service Institution of the United States," Governor's Island. In speaking of the German artillery in the war of 1870-'71, he says:

No artillery less prepared than was the German would have wrought equally decisive results. Long, careful, and conscientious training, coupled with fire-practice, fitted them for a glorious career. That artillery has proved no exception to the rule that "there is no excellence without labor." * * * The German artillerymen are masters of their profession. In their last war they knew what was expected of them, and the best means for accomplishing it. Conscious of their strength they moved with alacrity and unerring precision to their allotted task.

In speaking of the artillery secret in the days of the First Napoleon, he says:

It consists in: *first*, a proper system of organization and administration for the *personnel*; *second*, on the part of the latter knowledge of the power and capabilities of their

arm and capacity to utilize them; *third*, courage and devotion to duty, guided by intelligence, on the battle-field. Indeed, for a decade and a half, official reports and the military literature of the day show that wherever the profession of arms is made a *business*, in the proper use of the term, instead of largely a pastime, more care has been directed to developing the power of artillery than to anything else. This fact furnishes the best proof that, far from receding into the background, artillery has but increased in relative importance.

In a discussion of this paper by Bvt. Maj. Gen. H. J. Hunt, U. S. Army, he properly remarks:

It is to be hoped that the publication of Mr. Birkhimer's excellent paper by the Institution may cause the whole Army to consider the subject. It is an important one to the infantry and cavalry, for their blood must make good the deficiencies of the artillery. The rifle-principle has now been applied to "cannon of small caliber" as well as to small arms, and brought new conditions into existence, which demand the "hard work" which Mr. Birkhimer truly says is the secret of superiority.

In speaking of the work done and means employed to develop the power and usefulness of the rifle musket, General Hunt says:

How is it with the field artillery where "work" is still more necessary? No means seem to have been left untried to kill all interest in it. The captain is changed so often that he can feel no permanent interest in his battery, his men, or his duties; in every change of station the drivers lose their horses and the cannoneers their guns. The few instruction batteries we have are isolated, no friction, comparison, nor emulation between them is possible, and so the very foundation of *esprit de corps* is rooted out. There is no time for a captain to go through more than a course of drill if he have that. As to practice in the special duties, they never have had the means, for these duties require careful, systematic instruction in the "polygon." We have none.

As a consequence, the artillery stands, as to the three requisites of efficiency given by Mr. Birkhimer on page 38 (224 of the Journal), as follows:

"1. A proper system of organization and administration for the *personnel*." It has none.

"2. Knowledge of the power and capabilities of the arm and capacity to utilize them." It don't possess them.

"3. Courage, devotion to duty, intelligence on the battle-field." It has plenty of these, provided the work is simple and does not involve the special duties of the arm.

The condition of our field artillery in the opinion of artillery officers, is unsatisfactory. Adequate means have not been provided to develop its powers and capabilities, and to establish its relative efficiency as compared with small-arms.

To attain the proficiency required it seems advisable to assemble at some suitable post all the field batteries properly organized, for a school of theoretical and practical instruction under the command of competent artillery officers, where there are ample facilities for drill and practice-firing.

CAVALRY SCHOOL AND HORSES.

The purchase of cavalry horses the past year as reported, has been attended with delay and difficulty; suitable horses were not easily obtained. Cavalry is an expensive arm of the service, its efficiency depending upon good and well instructed troopers, and upon suitable well trained horses. If these conditions are fulfilled, the maximum of efficiency and economy will result.

It is suggested that a cavalry school be established for thorough instruction in this arm, including drill, practice-firing, stable management, and for the proper training of horses. In connection with this school it would be advantageous for the Government to have a stud for breeding to a limited extent, horses of the best strain, shape, and vigor, suitable for, and which should be, the standard cavalry horse. This would encourage farmers to breed a like class of horses which would be better animals for their own work, and be more salable at higher prices than the average horse now raised for general use. This system once

established, would be of mutual benefit to the farmers and to the Government.

Upon this subject of purchasing horses, Lieutenant-Colonel Lazelle, acting inspector-general, remarks substantially:

One board inspected and bought the animals at ranches and other points of delivery convenient for the sellers.

After purchase they were sent, at public cost, to the points desired. A considerable number were transported by rail over a thousand miles, at an expense of \$235 per car-load. Of this lot all were more or less emaciated on arrival, two died, and fourteen were sold at auction, after being inspected and condemned, at great loss to the Government.

Of the horses presented to this board 63 per cent. were rejected.

The great economy of a contract providing that horses shall be delivered by the contractor at posts where wanted, or at the nearest railroad points, is shown by the fact that of the horses presented to another board and furnished under the above terms, only 35 per cent. were rejected, and the Government sustained no loss by death of animals or injuries thereto.

It seems important that the standard for cavalry horses should be raised.

CONTRACT SYSTEM.

The act of Congress making appropriations for the support of the Army, approved July 5, 1884, requires that all purchases of quartermaster's and subsistence supplies shall be made by contract, after public notice, &c., except in cases of emergency, which must be reported to the Secretary of War for his approval.

Respecting the operation of this law in some cases, Colonel Jones, inspector-general, remarks:

Everywhere I go I find officers doing duty in the Quartermaster's Department are perplexed with the unbusinesslike and obstructive methods they are required to follow in transacting the simplest routine business. It matters not whether it be a few pounds of nails or a thousand feet of lumber, or the services of a plumber that is needed, the same routine of advertising, inviting proposals for doing the work or furnishing the articles, unless the case be one of emergency, has to be gone through with, all of which causes delay, and an incalculable amount of writing, copying, and labor, and necessarily considerable expense.

A case is cited in which the articles required could be supplied for \$23.50, but the cost for advertising, &c., was \$30.75.

Upon this subject Lieutenant-Colonel Lazelle, acting inspector-general, reports:

Existing regulations governing the supply departments require proposals, bids, and contracts in all cases of purchases, except those of manifest urgency. * * * The effect is to bring in bids from small dealers at higher rates and for inferior articles. * * * In the purchase by this method at the depot of the Presidio of San Francisco of various articles of small value, but which aggregated a little over \$500, it was estimated that 8 per cent. above the ordinary market price of the articles was expended in printing, posting, and preparing the papers required.

It appears from the cases mentioned, and other sources of information, that purchases by this method, enforced for the whole Army, would add unnecessarily much expense and labor, and that it is not in the interest of economy or for the good of the service.

TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation is generally reported good and sufficient in quantity. It is stated that existing requirements regarding the use of public

animals and spring wagons for private purposes are not fully carried out.

MILITARY POSTS.

There are one hundred and nineteen military posts occupied by troops, of which forty-nine are garrisoned by two companies or less, thirty-five by four companies or less, twenty-one by six companies or less, and fourteen only have over six companies. Over 40 per cent. have two companies or less, at which there are only three regimental headquarters. Of ungarrisoned posts there are thirty-eight.

The concentration of these one hundred and nineteen posts into a much smaller number, with a corresponding increase of garrisons, would undoubtedly improve the efficiency and well-being of the Army and promote economy in the service. The necessity heretofore existing for many of them has, from the changed condition of the country, ceased.

It is reasonable to infer from the signs of the times that for the protection of life and property there is a need of military posts with relatively large garrisons in the vicinity of our populous centers.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The appropriations for the construction and repair of public buildings at posts appear to have been economically and judiciously expended, and the condition of officers' quarters, barracks, hospitals, storehouses, shops, &c., is in general as good and the buildings as commodious as the means available therefor permit. At some posts and depots some of the buildings are reported not suitable in quality and capacity for the purposes for which used.

But the comfort of officers and men in quarters and barracks has generally, in the past few years, been much increased. Buildings at some of the small posts have, from time to time, been patched, their character and the sites not justifying large expenditures of a permanent nature.

COOKS, BAKERS, POST FUNDS, ETC.

The importance of having trained cooks for each company in the Army and depot of recruits, and bakers for each principal post, is so great, for the preservation of the health of the troops, their well-being, contentment, and efficiency, that I submit the following extracts from the last annual report of the Inspector-General :

The subject of company cooks and laundresses is, I think, of sufficient importance, as affecting the good of the Army, to demand more than a passing notice.

It has been reported that the company ration was improperly cooked, and wastefully so. This creates discontent with the men and causes sickness. Notably was this the case in the field in the late war. Wholesome food, health, and efficiency are essential in an army. Wholesome food depends upon good cooking as well as upon the good quality of the articles supplied; and, to have this, there must be good cooks. Have we such generally? The company cook is indispensable and is really a non-combatant; hence he should be excluded from the organized fighting strength of the company.

It is recommended that efforts be made to have Congress pass a law authorizing the enlistment of men as company cooks, two to each company, to be paid a price to secure them, and not to be armed and equipped as soldiers, nor included in the military organization as combatants; also, for the enlistment of a prescribed number of men as post bakers, to insure good bread, to be non-combatants, as in the case of company cooks; also, that there be enlisted in each company one man as a laundryman, to be reported the same as cooks and bakers.

This, in our small Army, would only be giving to its effective organization what it is believed Congress intended it should have, but which is now necessarily weakened by this number of men.

From the annual report of the Commissary-General of Subsistence for 1884 upon this subject :

The proper cooking of their food is such an absolute necessity for the preservation of the health and the comfort and efficiency of the troops, that I venture again to invite attention to the importance of providing for the enlistment of cooks and bakers for the Army. One cook to each company, troop, or battery, and to each of the three general depots for recruits, and a baker to each garrisoned military post or station, would greatly ameliorate the condition of the soldier, and, when considered in connection with the end to be gained, would be found to add but little to the expense of the Army, while greatly increasing its efficiency. The present system of temporary details from the small company strength, subject to frequent changes, for cooks and bakers, is vicious in the extreme for garrison service. The men so detailed are inexperienced, and from the temporary nature of the employment they take but little interest in it, and frequently look upon the work with disgust. The natural result is good materials transformed into absolutely unwholesome food by bad baking or cooking.

In this connection I desire to recommend that the net proceeds of the savings on flour in post bakeries be divided among the troops contributing the flour, in proportion to their contributions, and that none of such savings be diverted to "post funds."

In respect to the net proceeds of the saving on flour in post bakeries, it should be used for the *direct* and *exclusive* benefit of the troops contributing the flour.

There is a general complaint in the Army against this saving going to post funds for the support of regimental bands, &c.

There is a growing necessity for a regularly organized hospital corps to provide trained cooks, nurses, and attendants for the service of Army hospitals, which becomes yearly more apparent and forms an important subject of remark in reports of medical directors of departments.

The present system of hospital service by details from the troops garrisoning a post is found to be unsatisfactory and objectionable.

The frequent changes and movements of troops necessitate changes of hospital details, and prevent that thorough drill and training required to make the service efficient; to many enlisted men the nature of the duty is distasteful and consequently but perfunctorily performed.

I recommend the organization of a hospital corps by enlisting able-bodied and intelligent men, who shall be thoroughly instructed and trained in all the details of hospital service, as cooks, nurses, attendants, litter and stretcher bearers, &c., thus preparing the Department for any emergency of peace, war, or epidemic.

The armies of foreign powers, it is reported, are already in advance of the United States in this matter, and many of the State militia organizations have recognized the necessity of such a corps.

FUEL.

Section 8 of the act of Congress, published in General Orders 37, Adjutant-General's Office, 1878, prohibits an allowance of or commutation for fuel to commissioned officers, but authorizes the Quartermaster's Department to furnish them fuel for their own actual use at the rate of \$3 per cord for standard oak wood, or at an equivalent rate for other kinds of fuel. General Orders 78, Adjutant-General's Office, 1878, limits the allowance which, apparently, they are entitled legally to purchase, to an amount less than their actual necessities demand when stationed in high and cold latitudes.

Not unfrequently it happens that at posts where the larger amount of fuel is required its price is the highest, so that the purchase of what the officer needs in excess of the allowance he can buy from the Government makes a large item of expense to him, not incurred by officers

stationed in a warmer climate; besides this, in the latter case all that is allowed may not be required, so that under existing law and orders equity is not attained.

It is suggested that an allowance of fuel to officers, graded in quantity according to climate, free of cost to them, with the right to purchase any excess of this allowance actually required for their own use at \$3 per cord (as now permitted), or at the contract price when it is less, be authorized by an act of Congress.

SCHOOLS AND CEMETERIES.

Post schools, so far as reports that have been received show, have not proved a success, generally, for the enlisted men. For the children at posts they have been more successful.

The condition of post cemeteries has been improved, although some of them need fencing and other improvements.

MILITARY PRISON.

The quarterly inspections of the Leavenworth Military Prison, required by section 1348 Revised Statutes, have been made during the year.

The last inspection was made July 30, 1885, by Maj. G. H. Burton, inspector-general. His report shows that the affairs of the institution are admirably conducted. The convicts are properly disciplined, fed, and treated. The shops are running on full time in the manufacture of supplies for the Army. The prison farm has about 260 acres under cultivation. The crops were in good condition with a prospect of a full yield. There were five hundred and forty-six prisoners present at date of inspection.

INDIANS.

The depredations committed by the band of Apaches that broke away from the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona are the only serious troubles with Indians resulting in bloodshed reported during the year.

During the past summer there was imminent danger of a hostile outbreak of the Indians on the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, Indian Territory, but the prompt and efficient steps taken by the Government to meet the case removed it and preserved the peace.

At the Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico, some danger was apprehended the current year from the Indians there, because of short rations and hungry stomachs, but the Subsistence Department of the Army came to the rescue and all was again serene

CHARACTER OF MEN ENLISTED.

The character of the men enlisted in the Army for a year or two past has, as reported, been improving, but further improvement in the enlistments is needed. While much attention has been given to the *physique* of the recruit, and properly, it is apparent that to a certain extent too much has been sacrificed to this quality in regard to his mental and moral fitness. The vicious and stupid are not wanted. The standard of character in the rank and file should be high and command the best men, and such should be the estimation of it in public opinion.

On this subject Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, acting inspector-general, Department of the Columbia, in his annual report pertinently remarks:

Though I have no positive data as to the morals, education, or intelligence of enlisted men, upon which to form an estimate of character, as compared with the average men enlisted in past years, yet it is my opinion that there is a steady and growing improvement in these particulars.

Observation justifies the assertion that there is a small percentage of men enlisted from the very lowest plane of humanity, and that not unfrequently there are included in this class a few familiar with crime.

This fact is prominent in court-martial records of trials for the crimes of theft, manslaughter, robbery, &c., and in arrests of soldiers by civil authority for crimes committed before or after enlistment.

It is evident that certain classes of men seek to mask a past degraded life by an assumed name and livelihood that classifies and removes them from prominent observation, either with the view of reform or of securing a new arena for continuance in wrong-doing. Enlistment and frontier service presents to them these features.

Though the regulations governing recruiting, in clearly defined language, prohibit the enlistment of those morally degraded, or of drunken and pernicious habits, yet there are so many examples of men of this character, that the opinion is justified that the matter does not receive from recruiting officers the attention it should to prevent the vile and criminally depraved from enlisting.

In ordinary industries applicants for places are required to furnish evidence entirely satisfactory as to character, sobriety, and capacity; surely less should not be required in the military service before contracting to care for and pay men for five years.

Recruits are received who can neither read nor write, who can barely understand the simplest English. Post schools and reading matter effect nothing with such men, and they are but little improved by training and discipline.

In the civil service the incompetent and vicious are at once discharged, and the military service should be provided with equally facile means for purging itself of the worthless; while the most stringent means should be devised to prevent bad men from enlisting. If such men make their way into the service despite these means, there should, when they thus develop, be at hand a ready method for ridding the service of them. This should as far as possible be done at receiving depots for recruits, before the expense is incurred of their distribution to regiments.

There need be no fear that a sufficient number of worthy and ambitious recruits will not present themselves for the demands of the Army by accepting only those fully worthy. We have only to elevate the standard of character and morals of recruits received, and thus induce suitable men, to obtain a better class. But the stream cannot rise above its source. Unfortunately a popular belief prevails that the rank and file of the Regular Army comes from an order socially low. This idea, doubtless, largely increases the difficulty of securing the best class of men; but by vigilant and vigorous measures men in civil life contemplating enlisting in the Army would soon be impressed with the belief that the question was not whether they would accept service, but whether the service would accept them.

Certainly our population of 50,000,000 ought now to afford a sufficient number of the very best men, if that class was made to understand that the service is not only honorable but highly advantageous for a successful start in life.

It is in the hands of the recruiting branch alone that the whole of this vital matter rests, and it is through it that any change is to be effected in the standard of men received as soldiers. It is a fair presumption, warranted by experience, that men physically sound are not unfrequently accepted at recruiting stations who are, through immorality or pernicious habits, wholly unfit for the service, some recruiting officers accepting such men without sufficient examination.

Only the very best officers of the service should be given charge of recruiting stations. I believe that regimental commanders generally select officers for that detail because of their long regimental service, with a view of granting a term of relaxation; the result is a want of that critical attention to the duty of recruiting required by the regulations. I submit that this duty should in no sense be made one of pleasure or pastime, but that these *head sources* of supply, these *feeders* of the rank and file of the Army, should be purified to the highest degree possible by exhausting any and every method to obtain the very best material, for so long as bad men are received, so long will they when it is to their advantage in any manner at once abandon the service.

It is recommended that great care be exercised to have detailed suitable officers for the recruiting service and that special provisions be adopted to prevent the enlistment of bad and incompetent men, whether it be their first enlistment or a re-enlistment, and that no deserter be

received under any consideration whatever; and, further, that a rigid system of inspections of recruiting rendezvous and depots be established for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the class of men received, and to ascertain the efficiency and condition of the recruiting service thereat.

DESERTIONS.

From the data available it is believed that desertions are not increasing, but somewhat on the decrease; the number is so large that further efforts to suppress this evil seems to be necessary. Upon this subject the following extracts are made from the reports of inspecting officers.

Col. Roger Jones, inspector-general, says:

This evil of desertion has become so serious as to call for the adoption of some means that will at least check it, * * * the causes which lead men to desert are so numerous and varied as to render it impracticable to define or detect them in a large majority of cases. * * * As the matter is now viewed the sympathy of the masses of our people are on the side of the deserter. They harbor him, shelter and protect him. * * * The reward must not be the paltry sum of \$30 which the Government now offers for the apprehension of a deserter, * * * but it must, to accomplish the object, reach hundreds of dollars. * * * Measures may somewhat lessen the evil, especially among the recruits, by a more equitable system of adjusting and settling their clothing accounts. As matters now are, a recruit enlisting two or three months prior to the semi-annual settlements, must pay for the clothing drawn in excess of his allowance before he can receive any of his pay, and it frequently happens four months, or even more, pass without his receiving any pay. What must be the effect of such a system upon the mind of a recruit can easily be foretold. Discontent with the service is one of its inevitable consequences.

The remedy proposed is a postponement of all charges against the pay of a recruit on account of clothing overdrawn, until the second semi-annual settlement following his enlistment.

Maj. G. H. Burton, inspector-general, in his last personal report says:

I have nothing special to note in the inspections, except the following observations, which I think shed some light on the question of desertion in the Army.

The post of Fort Lewis is new, and the daily labor required of the troops is excessive. The number of desertions from there during the past six months have been phenomenally great. The command is mild; the commanding officers of companies are attentive and just to their men. No arbitrary punishment prevails. The company gardens are extensive and filled with a great variety of vegetables, and the mess of the command is the best possible.

The same conditions precisely obtain at the cantonment above mentioned (on the Uncompahgre), except that the commanding officer is a little more severe in his discipline; but the men are equally well fed and otherwise cared for, and the barracks and messing are good and punishments are inflicted only by sentence of courts, and with all the comforts thus described the desertions from both post and cantonment are large.

At Fort Lyon, Colo., and Fort Hays, Kans., the companies have no gardens; the mess of companies is consequently very plain, in fact not much more than the Government ration. All the other conditions, such as discipline and care, are the same as those described at Lewis and the Uncompahgre. Yet the latter posts are finished and there is very little daily labor and very few desertions.

I think the contrast between these posts under the conditions named shows one potent cause for desertion, viz, excessive daily labor.

The troops that I have thus far inspected are under good discipline and the posts generally very clean.

It appears from the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Lazelle, acting inspector-general, that the average number of desertions per month in the Division of the Pacific, from October 1, 1883, to October 1, 1884, was 43½, and from October 1, 1884, to July 1, 1885, nine months, was 33½. This shows some decrease. He reports that in 299 cases of desertion the causes therefor, so far as ascertained and reported upon by boards of investigation assembled at the places of desertion, were, from inebriety, 22; indebtedness, 23; fear of detection for previous desertion, 17; crime and bad character, 24; unsound mind, 6; family troubles, 3; other

causes, 16; and from unknown causes other than general discontent, 188.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lazelle says:

It may be laid down as a matter of almost certainty that wherever an unusual percentage of desertions occur among troops similarly garrisoned, the cause of it lies in want of proper discipline and management. The supply and pay departments now more liberally contribute to the comforts of the soldier than formerly, and his duties are easier, yet desertions continue numerous. The remedy sought by General Orders No. 130, Adjutant-General's Office, 1882, does not touch the bottom of the matter, because the board is composed of the very officers of the post whose conduct and course should be examined into. Besides this, the board always looks for *direct* causes of desertion. Such rarely exist. The causes have grown up; they are *mediate* and not *immediate*, and are to be reached only by the most careful and impartial examination, and officers of the garrison are not always the best qualified to undertake an investigation of this sort in such cases, which is really a criticism of their own conduct. A rigid examination of the manner and methods of government at such garrisons, followed by bringing officers culpable to such accountability as they will feel very sensibly, will alone remove to some extent an evil which, in so far as it results from this cause, is a reproach to the whole service.

The company commander is largely responsible for desertion from these causes. He is the guardian of his men's rights, as well as of their instruction and discipline. If he fails to closely follow his duties in these particulars, if he loses his temper, is fault-finding, never commends, is wanting in soldierly sympathy and interest in the welfare of his men, the percentage of desertion in his company will increase.

Men do not object to discipline or rigid exactions of duty; they expect it; and the best soldiers are often prompted to enlist by a military spirit and love of a life fostering discipline, orderly requirements, and regularity.

But men have a right to expect from their officers justice, and protection from injustice by non-commissioned officers, and a patient consideration of, and faithful attention to, whatever concerns their welfare and the good of the service.

Maj. W. F. Drum, acting inspector-general, says:

Desertions usually take place from among that class of men who have a very light regard for the oath of enlistment, and who consider their contract with the Government in the same light they would an agreement to work for an individual with whom they would stay as long as it pleased them; so that, aside from the few who enlist in order to obtain transportation to a new country, desertion might in a degree be prevented by making recruits better satisfied with their situation. To do this I would respectfully suggest a more liberal ration, in both kind and quantity, for the company mess, with a special view to the climate of the part of the country where the company may be serving. In some parts of the country it is more difficult to raise vegetables or to make company savings than in others, and some kind of food may be better liked in a cold than a warm climate. Also in regard to clothing, men sometimes enlist with a view to helping relatives with their pay, and all need more or less money; a large stoppage on account of clothing discourages them. Feeling that they must have money for certain purposes and seeing what they suppose a good opportunity to earn money outside of the Army, they desert. As a remedy, I respectfully recommend that the first clothing issued a recruit be given him in addition to the present clothing allowance, as by the time he joins the command to which he is assigned his clothes are so travel-stained and worn as to be unfit for further wear.

While it is convenient to have regular times for the settlement of the clothing-book, it is recommended that the clothing account of each man be not settled until six months after his enlistment, as a man who enlists one, two, or three months prior to June 30 or December 31 may have such a stoppage against him that he would receive no money for several months, and is consequently discouraged. Care should be exercised by company commanders not to issue more clothing than is necessary, particularly in the first six months. * * * The following figures exhibit the number of desertions occurring in this department (Arizona) between October 1, 1884, and September 1, 1885, viz, Third Cavalry, 37; Fourth Cavalry, 73; Tenth Cavalry, 3; and First Infantry, 49; total, 162.

Maj. R. H. Hall, acting inspector-general, states that in the regiments serving in the Department of the Platte for 1884 there were 466 desertions, the Fifth Cavalry having the maximum number, 108, and the Twenty-first Infantry the minimum, 12. For the current year, from September, 1884, to July 31, 1885, there were 298 desertions, the

Fifth Cavalry having again the maximum, 74, and the Ninth Cavalry the minimum, 8. Also, that—

In more than 75 per cent. of these two hundred and ninety-eight cases the boards of survey upon them are reported as unable to assign any cause therefor, and in the remaining number the causes assigned are generally worthlessness, or fear of being recognized as a previous deserter. There is nothing in the law as now administered to inspire in a man who has no regard for his oath any fear of the consequences of desertion. When greater care is taken to secure for the service a better class of men, those only being accepted who can exhibit a certificate of good character from a previous employer, when greater efforts are made to apprehend deserters, and the interest of civilian officials is awakened to the subject by the offer of a suitable reward, at least \$100, for each apprehension, when the deserter upon conviction shall be indelibly marked, so that he may never again defraud his Government, and be then suitably punished by being forced to hard labor in a severe prison for a period at least equal to the term of his enlistment, it is probable that the number of desertions from the Army will materially diminish.

Capt. G. B. Russell, acting assistant inspector-general, says :

I am unable in this short time to ascertain data by which a comparison with previous years can be made so as to decide whether desertions are increasing or diminishing. I am of opinion, however, that they are not increasing. * * *

I do not think any one cause can be given for desertion. The men are generally well fed and cared for. The feeling of restlessness, which induced men to enlist, is, in my opinion, the principal cause of desertion. Young men in cities pant for the freedom of the frontier; read exciting stories of a soldier's life; enlist and find their hopes unrealized, monotonous duties, personal restraint, &c., and so desert to seek their excitement and freedom in other fields. * * *

The fact that the general public do not look upon desertion as a serious crime, and the absence of any law authorizing and directing civil officers of the United States to arrest deserters, makes the crime appear less great in the minds of offenders.

It seems to me inadvisable to permit men who have served as convicts in the military prison to re-enlist.

Capt. J. G. Bourke, special inspector, upon the subject of desertions, says:

The causes which lead men to desert are too numerous for recapitulation. Some men desert because they enlisted with no other object in view than to secure free passage to the far West, where they hoped to gratify a love of adventure; some because they become tired of the monotony of camp life (this, according to my observation, is the most frequent cause). A few get into difficulties with their comrades, and, at intervals, men who are married seek an opportunity to abandon their wives. I cannot answer as to whether the number of desertions is increasing of late years or not. * * * I have not found any instances of ill-treatment, although great pains were taken upon this point. Officers generally seem to have the interests of their men at heart, and are doing much to benefit them.

Various are the causes for desertion in our Army. Some of the principal ones may be stated to be the enlistment of men of vicious characters and of weak minds, of deserters, of men who enter the service for temporary support or who wish transportation to other points (usually west) and who *intend* to desert, restlessness under the restraint of discipline and changed condition of life and the duty, constant labor in connection with military duties, family or private troubles, disappointment and discontent from a variety of causes, one of which is due to the association with, and influence of, bad men and uncongenial comrades, coupled with the idea that desertion is not a crime nor is so considered by the people generally. *

It is an evil of such magnitude, so mischievous to the Army, costly to the Government, and so demoralizing generally, that effective measures should be taken to check and virtually stop it.

The following suggestions are submitted in the direction of remedies:

The adoption of a more rigid system in regard to recruiting; to stop the enlistment of unsuitable men of vicious habits and stupid intellects and of deserters, by increasing the responsibility attaching to the re-

cruiting officer; the exercise of more care in selection of proper officers for this duty; requiring evidence of the character and habits of the candidate for enlistment; increasing the reward for the apprehension of deserters to at least \$100, and making persistent efforts otherwise to catch them; indelibly marking (not branding) every convicted deserter upon some unexposed part of his body, so that he cannot under any circumstances again enlist, and severely punish the crime.

Secure the enactment of a law declaring not only that desertion is a crime, but that aiding or abetting desertion, or the harboring and protecting of deserters, by any citizen, is a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment, and make it the duty of United States marshals to apprehend deserters, and the duty of United States district attorneys to prosecute those who in any way aid, abet, or harbor known deserters, and require men before enlisting to make statements under oath as to their true names, habits, previous vocations, indictments (if any) for offenses, &c. The nature of this disease justifies heroic treatment.

It appears that the great majority of desertions occur in the *first* year of the *first* enlistment.

And last, though not least, one of the most effectual remedies for desertion would be the retaining of recruits at depots until thoroughly set up and instructed in the arm of service to which they are to be assigned, and until they become accustomed to the performance of military duties and to the restraint incident thereto, say six or eight months.

By this system, if properly carried out, good, well-instructed, and efficient men would be sent to regiments; men well trained for the duties required and used to the restraint due to military discipline and service, who would find the military harness easy, pleasant, and would work in it contentedly.

During this season of preparation the unsuitable and worthless men would mostly be detected, who should be discharged, and those of them who had used deception and made a false oath in their enlistment should be tried and severely punished.

The course suggested and recommended, if adopted, would greatly improve the well-being and increase the efficiency of the Army, and result in much economy to the General Government.

It would greatly tend to stifle the *sentiment* inculcated and fostered by a class of the people that the desertion of the national colors and the violation of a solemn oath are not crimes, the countenance of which is not only far-reaching in its evil consequences, but is a disgrace to the country.

COLLEGES.

By section 1225 Revised Statutes, as amended by act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, forty army officers may be detailed as presidents, superintendents, or professors of colleges and universities. On the 8th instant thirty-nine had been so detailed. On the 28th of last month ordnance and ordnance property had, in accordance with said section (1225), been issued to twenty nine colleges to which details had been made, and to eight without officers.

The positions and duties of these officers are responsible and important. It is to the credit of the Army and for the good of the institutions that these positions be well filled and that the officers efficiently discharge their duties. It should also be known whether the public property furnished is properly used, cared for, and preserved.

It is suggested that the Secretary of War cause inspections to be made of the colleges to which officers are detailed to obtain information thereof useful for the War Department and the Headquarters of the Army.

Upon this subject Lieutenant Colonel Lazelle, acting inspector-general, remarks:

I respectfully suggest the annual inspection of the work done by officers of the Army detailed in charge of military instruction at the various colleges and schools throughout the country, so far as extends to their methods and the results obtained. In one instance, under my own observation, I am satisfied that an inspection of this nature would have proved beneficial to the college concerned and to the service. There are forty officers of the Army detailed for the purpose of advancing, by example and instruction, the military profession at large, as it is represented by the Army. They are performing military duty of a highly important character, as contemplated by statute, and in the estimate of the public, and it is of the first importance that such duty should be well performed, and that these officers should be held accountable as well as others, that they bring to bear the zeal, interest, and intelligence demanded for their work. Such inspections would exhibit what ought to be known both to the War Department and to the college faculty.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

There is in the Army a pressing necessity for a new edition of the Army Regulations. The latest edition was issued February 17, 1881, and if an officer has failed to note every modification in the same made in general orders since that date, his copy of the regulations is almost useless to him.

Over four hundred and fifty paragraphs, or more than 16 per cent. of the Regulations, have been modified or annulled, and to ascertain the extent of the changes it is necessary to consult some two hundred and seventy-four general orders, running through the years 1881 to 1885, inclusive.

REMARKS.

From some of the inspecting officers annual reports are not received, due no doubt to absence from their stations on inspection duty.

Respectfully submitted.

NELSON H. DAVIS,
Brigadier and Inspector General.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY.

REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
Governor's Island, New York City, October 7, 1885.

SIR: In obedience to the instructions of the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army, contained in your letter dated September 1, 1885, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations within the division of the Atlantic during the year commencing October 1, 1884, and terminating September 30, 1885.

The geographical boundaries of the division have undergone no change during the year, and embrace but one Department, the East, which is also under my immediate command.

The aggregate of the troops serving in the division on the 30th ultimo, taken from the returns for that date received, was as follows :

	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.
General officer	1	.....
General staff	63	118
Artillery	211	1, 788
Infantry	60	720
Total	344	2, 645

On the 30th of September, 1884, the total strength of troops in the division was 350 commissioned officers, and 2,748 enlisted men.

At the date of my last report, October 13, 1884, the garrisons of Washington Barracks, D. C., and Fort McHenry, Md., viz, headquarters light battery A, and batteries B, C, D, H, I, and M, were in summer camp at Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, Va., under the command of Col. Romeyn B. Ayres, Second Artillery. Much care was given to the selection of a suitable camping place, and after a thorough examination of localities by competent officers, Fauquier White Sulphur Springs was decided upon as affording excellent opportunities for military instruction. Camp was broken October 15, 1884, and the troops returned to their respective stations, at Washington Barracks, October 20, and at Fort McHenry, October 23.

There has been no transfer of troops to or from the division during the year, and the only important movement within the division has been the interchange of stations between the Second and Third Regiments of Artillery, made last summer in pursuance of General Orders 44, dated Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., April 9, 1885. The interchange commenced the latter part of May, and was completed with economy and despatch by June 11. In this change the strength of the garrisons occupied by the Second and Third Artillery was modified as follows :

To Washington Barracks, which had theretofore been garrisoned by a light battery and four foot batteries, was added one foot battery ; Fort Barrancas, a three-company post, was reduced to a two-company post, and Little Rock barracks, whose garrison had consisted of a light battery of the Third Artillery, and a foot battery of the Second Artillery, was made homogeneous, and now consists of a light battery and a foot battery of the Second Artillery.

Under authority from the Headquarters of the Army, Company I, Twelfth United States Infantry, Captain Craigie, was transferred in November, 1884, from Plattsburg Barracks to Madison Barracks, N. Y., and since then the former has been maintained as a one-company post.

At the date of my last annual report the garrison of Fort Barrancas was in summer camp at Atlanta, Ga., and remained there until early in December, 1884, when, all danger from yellow fever being past, the troops returned to their permanent station. This year the question of the removal into summer camp of the garrisons, both of Fort Barrancas and Jackson Barracks, was presented by the commanding officers of those posts, and, after due consideration, authority was given to place them in camp at Atlanta, if it should be deemed best to do so to avoid any danger from yellow fever. Under this discretionary authority the troops at Fort Barrancas, batteries B and H, Second Artillery, left there July 24, and encamped, as in previous years, at Camp

Mitchell, Atlanta, a location which experience has proved to be quite suitable. These two batteries are still in camp there.

The authority of Congress to purchase a tract of land at Atlanta, Ga., for the establishment of a military post, has no doubt proceeded from the desire to have a sanitarium for troops stationed at the Gulf posts during the prevalence of yellow fever, and Atlanta fulfills the necessary requisites on account of its especially healthful and temperate climate, being about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. Doubtless also the fact was considered that it is a great railroad center, and therefore would enable troops to be assembled from all the Gulf posts and distributed rapidly to points where their services might be needed, leaving their *impedimenta* in the permanent barracks which it is contemplated to establish at Atlanta. As some features of this programme have not at this date been definitely concluded, I forbear to speak of them further, as the matter is one which in the future will require the action of superior authority.

There has been no necessity, so far, for transferring the garrison of Jackson Barracks to camp, and it is gratifying to know that during the past summer the South has been unusually free from yellow fever, and that neither at New Orleans nor Pensacola has the disease made its appearance to such an extent as to give cause for alarm. It may be remarked here that at no time in the past has the sanitary condition of the military posts in the command been given more thorough attention, and, under the present regulations on the subject, which require constant sanitary inspections and reports, there is but little fear, unless on extraordinary occasions, of much sickness among the troops. They are well housed, well fed, and well cared for in every respect.

At the date of my last report I expressed my gratification that authority had at last been given to build new barracks for the light batteries of artillery, stationed at Forts Hamilton and Adams, respectively, the said barracks to be in suitable proximity to the battery stables. As soon as the proper season for building arrived, energetic steps were taken to construct these barracks, and they are now undergoing critical examination by boards of competent officers before being accepted from the contractors, who have reported their completion. The restricted area of most of the Eastern posts at which light batteries are stationed militates somewhat against thorough instruction, but there is no reason to suppose that they are in any way lacking in military appearance and efficiency, and should opportunity be given them to develop their capabilities on a broader field of action, I am sure they would reflect credit upon the service, and prove that the expense of their maintenance is fully justified. For some years past I have, while on the subject of light batteries of artillery, expressed the opinion that it would be much to the benefit of their specialty could they be concentrated at a suitable post under an experienced field officer of artillery, and thus enjoy better opportunities to become proficient than in their present isolated condition. I am still of the same opinion. I invite attention to my report of October 8, 1883, on this subject, which was as follows:

I do not think the light batteries are fulfilling a useful purpose as at present located. A light artillery school under one of our best artillery officers, where all, or at least four or five of the light batteries, could be concentrated, would in my judgment best fulfill the object of their organization. Scattered as they are at present, and associated with foot troops, and required often to perform kindred duties, the specialty of their arm is apt to be lost sight of.

The troops, although their duties have been largely in garrison during the year, and of a routine nature, have by no means been idle, and on

every occasion upon which they had to appear in public they have been generally commended for their bearing and conduct. Those at Washington Barracks, Fort McHenry, and Fort Monroe attended the dedication of the Washington Monument in February last, and in March the same troops attended the Presidential inauguration ceremonies. Under authority from the Headquarters of the Army of July 7, 1885, companies E and K, Twelfth Infantry, Fort Niagara, and companies C and D, Twenty-third Infantry, Fort Porter, participated in the ceremonies attending the opening, July 15, 1885, of the "New York State Reservation."

On the 23d of July last the nation was called upon to mourn the death of ex-President of the United States General Ulysses S. Grant, which occurred on that day at Mount McGregor, New York. It having been decided to inter the remains at Riverside Park, New York City, with due military honors, I was directed July 24, by the superior military authorities, to "take charge of the ceremonies connected with the funeral and command escort to the same" at Mount McGregor, at the intervening cities of Saratoga and Albany, and at the final obsequies at New York City on the 8th of August, 1885. The occasion was so public that it is not necessary to enter into detail here. Nothing was left undone that could be judiciously controlled, to do honor to the occasion, and the day of the funeral in New York City, August 8, will long be remembered as presenting a spectacle of honor and respect possibly unequaled in the annals of such occasions.

My general orders issued between July 29 and August 13, 1885, copies of which have already been furnished the Headquarters of the Army, indicate the scope of the arrangements and show in detail those who participated in the ceremonies at New York City and other points.

Under instructions from the War Department, I placed a guard consisting of one company of troops at the tomb of General Grant at Riverside Park, and under the orders of the Secretary of War this guard is to be maintained there until the 15th of January, 1886. I have recently been in consultation with the civil authorities, including especially the department of public parks, as to measures for the comfort of the guard during the winter, and steps are now being taken to make the troops comfortable before the cold weather sets in. In this matter I have had the hearty co-operation of those authorities, who have been ready at all times since the remains were interred to aid in this direction. Battery H, Fifth Artillery (Fessenden's) took the first tour at the tomb from August 8 to September 10, and Battery K, Fifth Artillery (Brewerton's) succeeded it, and is now fulfilling its tour.

In this connection I may mention that a guard of the Twenty-third Infantry from Fort Wayne, Mich., is still maintained over the tomb of the late President Garfield at Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.

Recently, I forwarded a report as to the progress, condition, &c., of the post schools in the division, prepared and submitted under the regulations on the subject by Lieut. Col. W. D. Whipple, assistant adjutant-general. The report presented no new features, but indicated that so far as possible under existing circumstances the post school system prescribed by the War Department is being carried out. The majority of the posts in the Division of the Atlantic are contiguous to cities, towns, or villages, which, as a rule, maintain excellent public and private schools, all of which is to the benefit of those in the military service having families to educate. The enlisted men are afforded every opportunity to receive a fair measure of education at the post schools, and if they do not embrace the opportunity they have only themselves

to blame. There is a lack of material among the enlisted men for good school teachers, and I doubt whether the establishment of a corps of school teachers with adequate pay would result in securing a better attendance at the post schools. It would undoubtedly offer the chance of higher education, but if there were no pupils, then it would seem to be a useless expense. I think our post commanders may be relied upon to do all they can to induce the enlisted men to cultivate intellectual improvement.

The annual rifle competitions of the Division of the Atlantic and the Department of the East were conducted this year as in 1883 and 1884, at Creedmoor, N. Y., and were superintended by Capt. H. G. Litchfield, Second United States Artillery, an officer of much experience in these matters. The occasion was a most interesting one, and the troops of the Regular Army assembled at Creedmoor exhibited a skill in marksmanship which won admiration. In addition to the established prizes won at the regular competitions, they were the victors in several contests organized by the National Rifle Association, at what is known as the "Fall Meeting." I may mention the "Hilton Trophy" match, in which three teams participated—one of the Division of the Atlantic, one of the State of New York, and one of the State of Pennsylvania. The division team repeated its victory of last year and again won the trophy with a score of 997, New York's score being 968, and Pennsylvania's 957. A team of the Fourth United States Artillery came out first in "General Sheridan's Skirmishers' Match" with a score of 769. The trophy for this match was also won by a team of the Fourth United States Artillery, in 1884. Private George Johnson, Battery L, Second United States Artillery, was the victor in what is known as the "Military Service Institution Match." There were others of the Regular Army who won prizes in matches of more or less importance. The troops assembled at Creedmoor this year were placed in camp, and nothing occurred to mar the success of the competitions, but the experience of each year develops the fact that the Division of the Atlantic should have a range of its own, and I am happy to say that under recent authority such a range will be in readiness before or by the time of the competitions of 1886. The range is to be situated on the reservation at Fort Niagara, N. Y., with ample advantages for all kinds of competitions, and a board of experienced officers is now at the post making necessary preliminary arrangements as to site, location of buildings for range purposes, &c.

While on this subject I invite attention to the detailed report herewith of Lieut. S. E. Allen, Fifth United States Artillery, inspector of rifle practice. His observation during the year, it will be noticed, has led him to the conclusion that almost every soldier in the command has now acquired a fair degree of proficiency at short and mid ranges, and that soon scarcely a third-class man will be left. He speaks highly of the system as prescribed in Blunt's "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing," and my own observation leads me to the conclusion that the system as now established is admirable in most respects. Skirmish firing is now a leading feature, and should be effectually developed. The want of suitable grounds and ranges is somewhat of a drawback, and arrangements which were being made in the latter part of July last for the use of suitable grounds, were interrupted by the calls upon the troops in connection with the funeral ceremonies of General Grant. By next year it is hoped that opportunity and facilities will be provided. I commend to attention Lieutenant Allen's recommendation that Chapter III of Part II, "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing" ("Suggestions to Riflemen") be published separately in pamphlet form, and made

available for the use of enlisted men in their barracks, or that, if practicable, as being a better method of disseminating information on the subject, copies of the "Instructions" be issued to each company and band, to be left in the barracks, where the volume could be read by every enlisted man.

I inclose the several reports of the staff corps at these headquarters, which exhibit in detail the operations of their respective departments during the year.

The report of Inspector-General Roger Jones presents some interesting features and indicates that inspection duty throughout the division has been thoroughly performed. Colonel Jones expresses the opinion that the efficiency of our Army has been increased 50 per cent. if not doubled during the past five years, this especially arising from the fact that almost every soldier knows how to use the rifle with which he is armed and how deadly its effects are in the hands of skillful and well-trained men. He adverts to that well-worn theme "the causes of desertion," but as I only a few days ago submitted a special report on the subject, I will not further allude to it here, except to say that I do not approve of his suggestion as to branding with the letter D, either for desertion or for any other crime. His remarks on the subject of embarrassments and delays which so often arise under the present system of procuring supplies and services are worthy of attention, as his information upon the subject has been derived from personal observation and investigation while on his tours of inspection, and is confirmed by my own observation.

The report of the judge-advocate of the division, herewith, furnishes statistics on the general subject of crime throughout the command during the year. While there is no material increase of crime, there is no great abatement, although punishments awarded by courts-martial are severe and follow quickly, as a rule, upon the commission of the offense or in the case of a deserter upon surrender or apprehension. I invite attention to his recommendation as to the necessity for legislation granting to courts-martial jurisdiction in cases involving fraud in enlistment. Fraudulent enlistment is a serious and expensive evil, and should be summarily dealt with.

The report of the chief quartermaster exhibits in detail the operations of his department during the year in the matter of construction, repairs, contracts, &c. The limited allotment from the appropriation for "barracks and quarters," much below what is actually necessary, is, of course, a great disadvantage in the maintenance and preservation of public property, but the amount which is allowed is judiciously expended and applied where it will do the most good. The quarters for officers, barracks for troops, and stables for public animals are, as a rule, in fair order, and constant endeavor is made to keep them so within the limit of the means provided.

The report of the medical director indicates that the health of the command during the year has been about the average, and he gives some interesting statistical information as to the diseases which have prevailed among the troops. His suggestions as to the establishment of a special corps for duty as second-class hospital stewards, hospital attendants, cooks, &c., are worthy of attention. There is often a good deal of friction at posts in the matter of men detailed for such duties. Company commanders naturally desire their men to be thoroughly instructed in military duties, which cannot be effectually carried out under the present system of garrison details. In addition, the companies are so

small that the withdrawal of even two or three men from regular duty operates unfavorably upon the discipline and instruction of the whole. He adverts to the fact as being detrimental to good order and military discipline that many hospital stewards from lack of suitable quarters have to live in the hospitals, some of them occupying the entire second floor, and suggests that suitable quarters adjacent to the hospitals be provided for the hospital stewards. If, however, the amount of quarters at present occupied by some of the stewards is injurious to the good order of the service, the evil must be abated, and the medical director, who is at present absent on a tour of inspection, will be directed to look carefully into the matter when he returns.

The reports of the chief commissary of subsistence and of the chief paymaster are satisfactory as to their departments.

I find but little to add to the foregoing synopsis of operations during the year. Military duty in the Division of the Atlantic, where there has been no call upon the troops for service in the field, goes on with such regularity that but little room is afforded for extended comment. The commissioned officers are, as a rule, zealous and efficient, and the enlisted men well behaved, orderly, and amenable to discipline. The beneficent provisions made by the Government for the present and future welfare of the enlisted men are, I imagine, slowly but surely producing their legitimate effects, and in a few years it is reasonable to suppose that even that most serious military offense, desertion, will in a great measure be stamped out. It cannot be expected to eradicate it altogether, but it may be mitigated to a large extent under the operations of the present inducements for faithful service.

I have to commend the officers of my general and personal staff, and those whom the exigencies of service have called from time to time to temporary duty at my headquarters, for efficient performance of duty.

Pursuant to instructions this report and all the written inclosures thereto are submitted in duplicate; a printed tabular statement of "Movements of troops to, from, and within the division," and a printed "Roster of troops" in triplicate.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

List of inclosures to annual report.

1. Report of inspector-general of the division.
2. Report of acting judge-advocate of the division.
3. Report of chief quartermaster of the division.
4. Report of chief commissary of subsistence of the division.
5. Report of medical director of the division.
6. Report of chief paymaster of the division.
7. Report of inspector of rifle practice of the division.
8. Tabular statement of movements of troops, &c.
9. Roster of troops dated October 1, 1885.

REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Ill., October 9, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of military operations in this division since the date of my last annual report, October 14, 1884.

LIMITS OF DEPARTMENTS.

The Division of the Missouri comprises the four departments—Dakota, the Platte, the Missouri, and Texas.

The Department of Dakota embraces the State of Minnesota and the Territories of Montana and Dakota.

The Department of the Platte, the States of Iowa and Nebraska, the Territories of Wyoming and Utah, and so much of the Territory of Idaho as lies east of a line formed by the extension of the western boundary of Utah to the northeastern boundary of Idaho.

The Department of the Missouri, the States of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado; the Territory of New Mexico and the Indian Territory; Forts Ellicott and Bliss, Tex., including the town of San Elizario, on the Rio Grande, and that portion of El Paso County lying north of an east and west line passing immediately south of San Elizario.

The Department of Texas, the State of Texas, excluding posts of Fort Elliott and Bliss and that portion of El Paso County in the Department of the Missouri.

DISTRIBUTION AND EMPLOYMENT OF TROOPS.

The accompanying roster shows the present distribution of troops and the changes of permanent stations which have been made during the year, while the accompanying reports of the department and district commanders and chief staff officers give the details of operations of troops and of administrative business in their several departments.

Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry has remained in command of the Department of Dakota.

Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard returned from leave of absence on the 7th of November, 1884, and resumed command of the Department of the Platte, relieving Col. John Gibbon, Seventh Infantry.

Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur was relieved from command of the Department of the Missouri, upon his retirement from active service, July 10, 1885, since which date that department has been commanded by Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley has remained in command of the Department of Texas during the year.

In the Department of Dakota the troops were actively employed in enforcing neutrality obligations during the late insurrections in the British possessions. In the Department of the Platte the troops have been called upon, and are still employed to enforce international guarantee of equal civil rights to foreign subjects engaged in peaceful pursuits in the Territory of Wyoming. The year has been comparatively uneventful in the Department of Texas, and large detachments of troops from that department and the Platte have been used for service in the Department of the Missouri, which latter department has been the theater of considerable activity during a large part of the year.

OKLAHOMA.

In December last a large body of armed men again intaded that part of the Indian Territory known as Oklahoma, and it became necessary to employ military force, under the President's orders, to remove them. This delicate duty was intrusted to Col. Edward Hatch, Ninth Cavalry, and was performed with such firmness and discretion that the removal was accomplished without bloodshed or unnecessary damage to property.

The invaders remained in camp near the border, threatening to return into the coveted territory, until late in the summer, when the full development of governmental policy in respect to the public lands and Indian reservations appears to have caused them to abandon any further attempt at forcible colonization of Oklahoma.

APACHE TROUBLES—PACK TRAINS.

On the 20th of May information was received by telegraph from Col. L. P. Bradley, commanding the District of New Mexico, that a band of Apaches, under Geronimo, had left their reservation in Arizona, and that he had ordered his cavalry to intercept them if they should come into New Mexico. Colonel Bradley was at once ordered to co-operate fully with General Crook, without regard to division lines, and again, on the 9th of June, upon the receipt of instructions from the Lieutenant-General, and information that General Crook had come into the District of New Mexico to direct operations in person, Colonel Bradley was ordered "to act fully under the orders of General Crook during present operations." The troops in New Mexico were also re-enforced by four troops of the Eighth Cavalry from Texas, and the Third Cavalry were ordered to patrol the Rio Grande below Fort Bliss, to prevent the Apaches from escaping their pursuers in that direction. Thus was given all the force which General Crook desired for his operations and all the district commander thought could be made of any service in pursuit of the hostile savages. Under instructions from the Lieutenant-General, on June 11, the pack train of this division, numbering 165 animals, was sent to General Crook in Arizona. The cavalry troops from Texas carried with them the necessary pack animals for their own service, and those of New Mexico were employed with the troops of that district, acting under General Crook's orders. Thus the entire resources of this division, which could be made available in his operations against Indians, were freely placed at the disposal of General Crook, commanding a department in the Division of the Pacific. There remained in this division only a very small number of pack animals, or rather of draft animals, equipped for use when necessary as pack animals, at the most remote posts, and not available for service elsewhere. The importance of this will be appreciated when it is remembered that hostile Indians are abundantly supplied with both saddle and pack animals, and hence cannot be successfully pursued except by troops similarly provided with means of transportation for food as well as for the men. Orders have been given by the War Department for the purchase of one hundred and twenty pack mules for this division, and it is expected that they will be equipped and prepared for effective service during the coming winter. In the mean time this division must remain, as it has been since the 11th of last June, without the necessary means of transportation for active operations against hostile Indians.

The campaign against the Apaches is not yet ended at the date of

this report. Colonel Bradley gives the details of operations of his own troops, but the report of the important part of that campaign will, of course, devolve on General Crook.

CHEYENNE TROUBLES.

The Cheyenne Indians, occupying a reservation in the Indian Territory, who had for some time, and for well-known reasons, manifested increasing discontent, took advantage of the temporary reduction of the troops stationed near them—during a change of stations of regiments—to call a big “medicine dance” and discuss the question of war or peace. As soon as this became known, the troops marching toward the Indian Territory were sent forward by rail, and a force was promptly concentrated at Fort Reno, near the Cheyenne Agency, consisting of seven troops of cavalry and two companies of infantry. The “medicine,” which had been rather favorable to the war party, was observed to change immediately upon the arrival of these troops, and an immediate outbreak was no longer apprehended by the department and division commanders. But an impression which was created in the minds of the Indians that threats which had been made to disarm them were about to be enforced by the troops, caused a number of young warriors to leave the agency with their arms and horses, and go to the country bordering the upper Canadian River, near the southern border of Kansas, probably for the purpose of concealing their arms. The news of this movement was soon magnified into a savage raid upon the defenseless settlements of Southern Kansas, in which many lives and much property had already been sacrificed, and from which a general massacre seemed imminent.

Although the department and division commanders did not credit these reports, eight troops of cavalry were promptly sent by rail to the disturbed district to patrol the border and restore confidence among the frightened people, and nine troops of the Ninth Cavalry, then at North Platte, were ordered to be held in readiness. As I reported by telegraph to the Lieutenant-General on the 8th of July, these were all the troops that could be made available in time for effective service if a Cheyenne outbreak had actually commenced.

The reports of outrages in Kansas soon proved to have no foundation in fact, and the disturbed people returned to their homes. The Indians having let pass the opportunity afforded by the absence of troops to make war successfully, there was no longer any ground for apprehension that they would commence hostilities after so large a force had been concentrated to oppose them, unless war was forced upon them by some act of the Government.

The measures promptly adopted by the President, and carried into effect by the Lieutenant-General in person, to remove all apparent and just cause of discontent among the Cheyennes, proved completely successful, so far as can yet be known. There now appears no reason to apprehend serious trouble with that tribe.

In compliance with the orders of the War Department and suggestions of the Lieutenant-General, conveyed in his telegram of July 8, ten troops of the Third and Eighth Cavalry from Texas, and fifteen companies of infantry from the Department of the Platte, were moved by rail to Crisfield, Kans. Eight companies of the Sixth Infantry, at Salt Lake, and seven troops of the First Cavalry, in the Department of Dakota, and a battery of artillery at Fort Leavenworth, were also ordered to be held in readiness to move to the same point, but were not sent.

The concentration of troops at Crisfield was effected by July 19. They remained in camp at that place until August 1, when, under instructions from the Lieutenant-General, they were sent back to their permanent stations, except four troops of the Third Cavalry assigned to Fort Sill and Fort Elliott.

UTE INDIANS.

On the 17th of June I was informed of a threatened outbreak of the Southern Utes, in the vicinity of Fort Lewis, Colo., and troops were ordered to the scene of the reported disturbance. It appears that the Indians, having an insufficient allowance of food, were permitted to leave their reservation and go in the vicinity of Blue Mountains for the purpose of hunting, and while peacefully encamped in the country were fired upon by white men and some six Indians were killed and two others wounded. Although the Indians were manifestly desirous to remain at peace, under the excitement produced by resentment at the treatment they had received, they retaliated by killing one man and his wife in Montezuma Valley. But the reports of their hostility were greatly exaggerated, and by judicious management of the officers in command, further trouble was averted.

Recommendation was made that full rations be issued the Southern Utes to prevent their leaving their reservations to hunt, and the prompt action of the Interior Department upon that recommendation will, it is believed, prevent further trouble with these Indians this year.

MESCALERO APACHES.

On the 29th of June the commanding officer, District of New Mexico, reported dissatisfaction among the Mescalero Apaches near Fort Stanton, arising from insufficient food supply, and an outbreak was feared unless the addition to their ration, promised on the 1st of July, could be furnished. It was recommended that the issues be made from Army stores, the cost of which to be refunded by the Interior Department. This was authorized by the War Department, July 6, and those Indians have remained quiet.

IMPROVEMENTS AT FORT RILEY—CAVALRY HORSES.

A substantial beginning has been made in the improvements designed by the Lieutenant-General to make Fort Riley, Kans., an important central station for the cavalry of the Army. Such a post is much needed for the training and recuperation of cavalry horses and for the instruction of recruits before they are sent into the field. The great and increasing difficulty experienced in the purchase, even at high prices, of trained horses suitable for cavalry service, suggests the necessity of purchasing young, untrained horses, bred upon the plains, and training them at Fort Riley before they are issued to regiments. This will require appropriations to be made a year in advance of the time of issue of the horses to the cavalry regiments.

A considerable reserve of well-trained cavalry horses should be kept on hand for issue in emergencies. The law now limits the number of cavalry horses to the number of men actually in service, while the Indians, whom these men are expected to overtake and kill or capture, have several horses to each man. They abandon broken-down horses and take fresh ones wherever they find them in the chase. Hence when

the cavalry horses are all broken down the Indians are still well mounted.

INSTRUCTION OF FIELD ARTILLERY.

The necessity referred to in my last annual report for the means of thorough instruction in the service of field artillery is understood to be fully recognized, and its importance cannot be overestimated. It is proposed to concentrate several light batteries for this purpose, at some suitable point in this division, as soon as the necessary provisions can be made for quartering the troops.

I respectfully suggest the propriety of asking Congress for a special appropriation for this purpose, or of making a liberal allotment for it from the next general appropriation.

ENLISTMENTS AND RE-ENLISTMENTS.

In my opinion it would be wise to reduce the term of first enlistment to three years and that of re enlistment to one year. The former would greatly reduce the number of desertions and the latter would tend to secure the continuous service of old soldiers.

TRANSPORTATION.

The means of transportation provided for field service are wholly inadequate. This results, in some degree at least, from the law requiring transportation service to be performed by contract. The cost of such contract service leaves but a small margin under the head of transportation for the purchase and support of pack and draft animals. Therefore the latter are reduced to the number required for the daily service of the several posts. When a regiment is required to take the field the necessary transportation for camp equipage and supplies must be procured by contract. Nobody is prepared to furnish it promptly, and contract transportation is not fit for service with troops when it is furnished. Hence, by this system, military operations may be completely paralyzed. If the Quartermaster's Department were permitted to keep on hand the teams necessary for field service those teams could haul the regular supplies from railroad stations to the several posts, and no additional cost would be incurred.

A well organized and equipped pack train is indispensable to successful operations of cavalry against mounted Indians. Yet the one train which has by great economy been kept at Cheyenne for the service of this entire division has been barely sufficient for General Crook's operations against a small band of Apaches in the extreme Southwest. If the Cheyenne outbreak, so seriously threatened, had actually occurred, or any of the more powerful tribes farther north had gone to war, not a single battalion of cavalry sent in pursuit could have been furnished with the necessary transportation for their supplies. The troops are in an excellent state of discipline and have acquired almost marvelous skill in the use of their weapons, but their efficiency is seriously impaired by the meager provisions made for field operations. It should be borne in mind that the little Army of the United States is not and never has been on a "peace footing." A large majority of the troops must at all times be prepared for the most active field service, of a character to tax the endurance of men and animals to the utmost extent. Nothing should be withheld which is necessary to make such service effective.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY AND THE SERVICE REQUIRED OF IT.

The troops serving in this division are nineteen regiments of infantry, seven regiments of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery; in round numbers 9,500 infantry, 5,600 cavalry, and 280 artillery; aggregate, 15,000 men. They occupy sixty-five different stations, giving an average garrison of 231 men at each. A few of these posts, now no longer necessary, should be abandoned as soon as the means can be obtained to construct barracks for the troops at places where their services are needed, and some others will, from time to time, become unnecessary; but a large majority of these stations must be maintained for an indefinite time to come. Two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry are stationed in Texas, to guard the extended frontier of the Rio Grande, and one regiment of infantry occupies the Territory of Utah.

Excepting the five regiments above referred to and the few small posts to be abandoned, the stations of the troops have been selected with reference to Indian reservations, the railroads, and the growing settlements needing protection.

The total infantry force now available for the occupation of posts near the Indians is about 8,000 men, or less than one-third the number of Indian warriors in their vicinity. Hence it is manifest that the dismounted force is barely sufficient to guard the military posts, Indian agencies, railroads, and other property of great value against destruction by hostile Indians, leaving no foot troops available for other service either in the Indian country or elsewhere. The five regiments of cavalry available for immediate service against hostile Indians in this division number about 4,000 men, or less than one-sixth the number of Indian warriors.

MEANS NECESSARY TO PREVENT GREAT DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY BY SAVAGE INDIANS.

The Indians are well mounted, having several ponies to each man well armed, and abundantly supplied with ammunition. Being trained from early childhood, they are excellent horsemen and expert marksmen, equal in these respects to the best regular troops in the world. It is manifestly impossible to permanently overawe and hold in subjection such bodies of savages by the show of any force far inferior to them in numbers.

If information of the threatened outbreak of any tribe is obtained in time, it may be prevented by the rapid concentration of troops by rail. This has been done in several instances, as in that of the Cheyennes last summer. But if two or three tribes become disaffected at the same time, or any tribe take advantage of the temporary absence of troops, as they frequently do, to manifest their latent hostility, it may be impossible to prevent a general uprising which must result in a vast destruction of life and property.

Considerable progress has doubtless been made toward the civilization of some of the tribes. But their savage nature has not yet been greatly changed, and their love of war is not yet greatly diminished, while the temptations to engage in hostilities and the opportunities to do injury have been vastly increased. The reservations are now surrounded by great herds of horses and cattle, and by vast fields of wheat and corn and by thousands of defenseless settlers. When the lapse of a few years has dulled the recollection of past punishment, only a slight provocation will be needed to induce the young warriors to yield to such

tempting opportunities to satiate their native thirst for blood and plunder, and their brutal lust.

The great majority of the large frontier population are strangers to the earlier history of the Indian country. They have settled there since the Indians were located upon reservations. Relying upon Government protection, they are apparently unconscious of any danger, while in simple truth they are liable at any moment to experience all the horrors of savage warfare.

Nothing short of the immediate presence of a superior force can be relied upon to restrain the Indians from outbreak, until they have advanced far beyond their present stage of civilization. Of course troops could soon be concentrated to subdue any rebellious tribe. But the damage which might be done, even in the time required for this purpose, would be enormous, as compared with anything in our past experience of Indian wars.

The number of Indians in this division, as reported by the Interior Department, is about 175,000. Of these about 53,000 are rated as peaceable, the remaining 122,000 being more or less uncivilized and warlike. Their warriors number at least 25,000—equal to the entire strength of the U. S. Army; or two-thirds more than the whole number of troops serving in this division.

It is manifest that this numerically smaller force of troops cannot absolutely prevent Indian outbreaks in the future, as it has not in the past. The probabilities of such outbreaks may have diminished in the last few years, and undoubtedly the facilities for suppressing them have greatly increased by means of the rapid transportation of troops by rail. But the question to be now considered is, whether the vast increase of the interests of life and property involved does not now demand that such military measures be adopted as will surely prevent in the future any wholesale destruction of life and property by the uncivilized tribes of the country. It is my duty to plainly and clearly present this question for the consideration of the authorities upon whom the responsibility of action finally rests.

It must be evident to all that mounted troops are the only force which can act offensively against mounted Indians, infantry being useful, and in fact indispensable, for the protection of posts, property, &c. Seven of the ten cavalry regiments of the Army are serving in this division; two of these are habitually required along the Rio Grande frontier, leaving only five regiments for continual service near the Indian reservations. The aggregate strength of these five regiments does not exceed 4,000 men, or less than one-sixth the number of mounted Indian warriors in the division. Hence it is manifestly impossible to keep in the vicinity of any one tribe of Indians a mounted force capable of coping with the warriors of that tribe. From this results the great danger of outbreak, and enormous damage to life and property, before troops can be moved from other stations, and the great cost of transportation of troops, especially cavalry, by rail, even to meet threatened outbreaks, and the more serious danger, which cannot possibly be guarded against, of outbreak upon the reservations which have been stripped of troops for service elsewhere. If the measures suggested last summer as being necessary to overpower and disarm the Cheyennes had been fully carried out, 10,000 savage warriors in the north would have been left free to work their fiendish pleasure upon the people of Nebraska, Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana.

I desire to pointedly invite attention to the fact that, while our present force can by concentration subdue any rebellious tribe, as has so often

been done heretofore, the warlike tribes are no less prepared for war now than they have been at any former period, and that our present military force is manifestly insufficient to prevent or promptly suppress Indian outbreaks.

I beg leave to submit that, in a country of fifty millions of people, 50,000 men would be a small army to be maintained with sole reference to possible foreign wars. But when the country has constant daily use for nine-tenths of that force to protect its people and their property against destruction by savage tribes in their midst, it is extremely unwise to limit the Army to its present strength. As well might the great cities of the country limit their police force to one-half that which experience has shown to be necessary for daily service, with no reserve for great emergencies.

INDIAN POLICY.

The following measures have long been advocated by experienced officers, and every year makes their wisdom more clearly apparent.

Such portions of the present Indian reservations as cannot be profitably used by the Indians themselves should be purchased from them, upon equitable terms, and opened to settlement by white people. The purchase-money should be invested, or held in trust, for the benefit of the Indians, so as to give them a perpetual annuity in lieu of annual appropriations. The lands reserved for their use should be liberal in extent, so as to enable them to raise cattle and other stock on a considerable scale, as well as to cultivate the soil, since the latter form of industry must be of slower growth than the former among tribes just emerging from a state of barbarism. Grazing lands might be held in common while farming lands were apportioned in severalty. The title should be inalienable for a long term of years, much longer, in my opinion, than the periods usually suggested. Whatever scheme may be adopted, it should be embodied in advance in an act of Congress, so that there can be no room for doubt about the fulfillment of any contract the Executive may make with any of the tribes; the law to be carried into effect from time to time, whenever the necessary agreement can be made with the several tribes.

All savage Indians should be placed under exclusive military control, and in the presence of a superior military force. In no other way can outbreaks be prevented. A large number of Indian warriors should be permanently enlisted in the Army, and stationed, with a proper proportion of white troops, in the immediate presence of the tribes under military control. Many of the American Indians are the best natural soldiers in the world, and their fidelity when employed by the Government, even against kindred tribes, or as a police force among their own people, is very remarkable. Yet we have heretofore availed ourselves only to a very limited extent of the services of such effective auxiliaries. Even though it has often been difficult to obtain the requisite recruits for our small force of cavalry, and those obtained generally require long training in horsemanship and the use of arms to make them effective, we have not accepted the services of the many thousand Indians trained to war from childhood, and eager to enter the service of the Government.

As an element of the future military policy of the Government, this source of strength should not be ignored. If our best hopes in respect to the civilization of the Indians are realized they must become an important element of the future population. Hence their superior mili-

tary qualities should be preserved and so modified by discipline as to be made subservient to the public good.

By the employment of a number of warriors of any tribe in the Army the tribe is led to regard itself as the friend and ally of the whites. The Indians no longer indulge in thoughts of war against the whites, but rather of assisting the whites against any other tribe or people who may provoke hostilities. Thus the tribe soon becomes, in sympathy and interest, a part of the American people. The most important measure toward civilizing the Indians is to eradicate from their minds all thought of hostile relations toward their civilized neighbors. To do this, the first and most effective step must be to show them, by the presence of a superior force, that success against the whites is impossible, and the next to make them feel that their interests are in entire harmony with those of the whites. Their natural military tastes and habits enable us to do the latter at once, by simply calling them into the military service of the United States. The slow process of education in the habits and industries of civilized men will then be uninterrupted, and will work out the final result so much to be desired. If, on the contrary, the Indians are left to still regard themselves as aliens, having no interests in common with the whites who surround them, their natural military spirit must be fed constantly upon thoughts of war with their traditional enemies, the white people, and they will resist all efforts to induce them to adopt the habits of their enemies. Thus progress in civilization must be slow, and hostile risings sooner or later extremely probable, the logical result of which, after the enormous damage the Indians would do, must be their extermination. In short, the interests both of the whites and the Indians now require that measures be adopted which will effectually prevent any further conflict between them.

The project to disarm all the uncivilized Indians is frequently advocated and it seems at first very plausible. But practically all efforts to accomplish this have heretofore proved fruitless. The Indians find ready means of secreting a large portion of their arms and ammunition, and equally ready means for supplying deficiencies by purchase from traders. Besides, the free American citizens who roam at will over the plains, and whose right to bear arms is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, have no very tender regard for the lives of the Indians, and are not liable to arrest or punishment for any act of war they may commit against them, while the Indian who shoots a white man is liable to be shot in turn by the first soldiers who overtake him. There is an element of fair play involved in this question which cannot be entirely overlooked. Indians who are left comparatively free upon a large reservation, with a view to their civilization and education in the habits of civilized life, must, like other people, be left the means of self-defense against lawless attack. If they are to be disarmed they must be made prisoners and kept under guard, as well for their protection as for their control. This may doubtless be necessary in some cases in the future, as it has been in the past, and as is constantly the case with some individuals even in the most civilized communities. But it is not the way to treat whole tribes whom it is the desire to civilize. The only course consistent with justice and humanity, and with the dignity of a great nation, is to hold savage tribes in subjection by a show of force which they dare not disregard, and then to teach them by all practicable means to prefer friendship and peace rather than enmity and war.

If such measures are promptly adopted, the wrongs and errors of the past may be largely atoned for, the savage tribes of the country may be

rapidly civilized and finally incorporated into the great body of the people.

The military force now required for this service will be in training for the more important services which must ere long be required of it, unless the future history of this country is very different from its past history, and from that of all other civilized nations.

I respectfully submit that these subjects are worthy of the most serious consideration as well as, and in connection with, that of the national defense against possible foreign aggression. While the country is struggling under a great load of unemployed capital and labor, we are neglecting the ordinary prudential measures dictated by reason and experience, which teach that some part of this surplus of capital and labor should be employed to protect the accumulated wealth of the country and the lives of the people from destruction by domestic or foreign foes.

NEED OF MILITARY LEGISLATION.

There is great need in the military service of legislation, under the power conferred by the Constitution upon Congress "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

It is sometimes of supreme importance that the responsibilities of military administration and command be clearly defined by law; and it is important at all times that the rules for the government of the military service be established, like other laws, by competent authority, after due consideration and under all the light which experience can bring to the aid of the legislature. Regulations thus established, and subject to change only by Congress, would have such degree of stability as to become the basis of a sound military system, which, up to the present time, has not existed in this country.

Although the regulations have undergone changes almost without number, the most important questions involved in the command and government of the Army, which have been the source of constant embarrassment and the cause of much controversy for many years, remain unsettled at the present time. No commanding general, from the highest to the lowest, can know the extent or limits of his authority, and no one can have any staff responsible to him for the faithful execution of his orders.

During the last twenty-five years the country has passed through three momentous crises wherein these unsettled questions were of vital importance to the nation, and their decision for the occasion depended solely upon individual opinions. Another such crisis may not be far distant when such a decision might not be so fortunate for the country. Hence, while I present the necessity of a considerable increase of the Army, I also suggest, as a still greater necessity, that laws be established by Congress for the "government and regulation" of the military forces.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL TERRY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
Fort Snelling, Minn., September 16, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the military operations which have taken place in this department since the 6th day of October, 1884, the day on which my last annual report was made. At that time the force in the department consisted of the following-named troops: The First Cavalry; eleven troops of the Seventh Cavalry; Light Battery F, Fourth Artillery; the Third Infantry; the Fifth Infantry; nine companies of the Eleventh Infantry; the Fifteenth Infantry; the Seventeenth Infantry; the Eighteenth Infantry; and the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

These troops were at the time distributed to posts and stations as follows:

At Fort Snelling, Minn., the regimental headquarters, and Companies B, C, F, and I of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and Light Battery F of the Fourth Artillery.

At Fort Sisseton, D. T., Companies E and G of the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

At Fort Pembina, D. T., Companies B and I of the Fifteenth Infantry.

At Fort Totten, D. T., Troop I of the Seventh Cavalry, and Companies C, F, and I of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Randall, D. T., Companies A, C, D, and H of the Fifteenth Infantry.

At Fort Sully, D. T., the regimental headquarters, and Companies A, D, E, and K of the Eleventh Infantry.

At Fort Bennett, D. T., Company I of the Eleventh Infantry.

At Fort Yates, D. T., the regimental headquarters, and Companies B, D, and H of the Seventeenth Infantry, and Troops B and D of the Seventh Cavalry.

At Fort Meade, D. T., the regimental headquarters, and Troops A, C, E, H, K, and M of the Seventh Cavalry, and Companies A, D, H and K of the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

At Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., Companies B and F of the Eleventh Infantry, and Companies A and G of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Buford, D. T., the regimental headquarters, and Companies E and F of the Fifteenth Infantry, Companies C and H of the Eleventh Infantry, and Troops F and L of the Seventh Cavalry.

At Camp Poplar River, M. T., Companies G and K of the Fifteenth Infantry.

At Fort Keogh, M. T., the regimental headquarters, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H of the Fifth Infantry, and Troop B of the First Cavalry.

At Fort Custer, M. T., the regimental headquarters, and Troops D, G, I, K, and M of the First Cavalry, Companies I and K of the Fifth Infantry, and Companies E and K of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Assiniboine, M. T., the regimental headquarters, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, H, and K of the Eighteenth Infantry, and Troops H and L of the First Cavalry.

At Fort Shaw, M. T., the regimental headquarters, and Companies A, G, H, and K of the Third Infantry.

At Fort Maginnis, M. T., Troops A, C, and F of the First Cavalry, and Companies G and I of the Eighteenth Infantry.

At Fort Ellis, M. T., Troop E of the First Cavalry, and Companies C and E of the Third Infantry.

At Fort Missoula, M. T., Companies B, D, F, and I of the Third Infantry.

The arrival in this department of the Twentieth Infantry and Troop G, Seventh Cavalry, from the Department of the Missouri, and the departure of the Eighteenth Infantry and Troop I, First Cavalry, to that department, have taken place since the date of my last report, and the resulting distribution is as follows:

At Fort Snelling, Minn., the regimental headquarters, and Companies B, C, F, and I of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and Light Battery F of the Fourth Artillery.

At Fort Sisseton, D. T., Companies E and G of the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

At Fort Pembina, D. T., Companies B and I of the Fifteenth Infantry.

At Fort Totten, D. T., Troop I of the Seventh Cavalry, and Companies C, F, and I of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Randall, D. T., Companies A, C, D, and H of the Fifteenth Infantry.

At Fort Sully, D. T., the regimental headquarters, and Companies A, D, E, and K of the Eleventh Infantry.

At Fort Bennett, D. T., Company I of the Eleventh Infantry.

At Fort Yates, D. T., the regimental headquarters, and Companies B, D, and H of the Seventeenth Infantry, and Troops B and D of the Seventh Cavalry.

At Fort Meade, D. T., the regimental headquarters, and Troops A, C, E, H, K, and M of the Seventh Cavalry, and Companies A, D, H, and K of Twenty-fifth Infantry.

At Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., Companies B and F of the Eleventh Infantry, and Companies A and G of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Buford, D. T., the regimental headquarters, and Companies E and F of the Fifteenth Infantry, Companies C and H of the Eleventh Infantry, and Troops F and L of the Seventh Cavalry.

At Camp Poplar River, M. T., Companies G and K of the Fifteenth Infantry.

At Fort Keogh, M. T., the regimental headquarters, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, of the Fifth Infantry, and Troop G of the Seventh Cavalry.

At Fort Custer, M. T., the regimental headquarters, and Troops B, D, G, K, and M, of the First Cavalry, Companies I and K, of the Fifth Infantry, and Companies E and K of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Assiniboine, M. T., the regimental headquarters, and Companies A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K of the Twentieth Infantry, and Troops H and L of the First Cavalry.

At Fort Shaw, M. T., the regimental headquarters, and Companies A, G, H, and K of the Third Infantry.

At Fort Maginnis, M. T., Troops A, C, and F of the First Cavalry, and Companies D and G of the Twentieth Infantry.

At Fort Ellis, M. T., Troop E of the First Cavalry, and Companies C and E of the Third Infantry.

At Fort Missoula, M. T., Companies B, D, F, and I of the Third Infantry.

The following tables show the strength of the several garrisons at

the date of the returns for August, the last received at these headquarters:

DISTRICT OF MONTANA.

Posts.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Indian scouts.
Fort Assiniboine.....	38	510	2
Fort Shaw.....	16	196	
Fort Maginnis.....	17	239	
Fort Ellis.....	11	134	
Fort Missoula.....	14	161	
Total.....	94	1,240	2

INDEPENDENT POSTS.

Fort Snelling.....	23	262	
Fort Sisseton.....	9	78	2
Fort Pembina.....	7	76	
Fort Totten.....	15	171	
Fort Randall.....	14	168	
Fort Sully.....	18	173	
Fort Bennett.....	8	42	2
Fort Yates.....	22	249	2
Fort Meade.....	37	538	
Fort Abraham Lincoln.....	14	177	
Fort Abraham Lincoln Ordnance Depot.....	1	6	
Fort Buford.....	22	313	
Camp Poplar River.....	7	92	2
Fort Keogh.....	22	440	
Fort Custer.....	34	487	
Total.....	348	3,272	8

GRAND TOTAL.

District of Montana.....	94	1,240	2
Independent posts.....	248	2,372	8
Total.....	342	4,512	10

The following is a general summary of events for the year:

November 4, 1884, the building which contained the blacksmith, carpenter, tinner, and saddler shops at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., was destroyed by fire. A board of survey was unable to determine the origin of the fire, but believed it to have been the work of an incendiary.

February 21, 1885, a battalion, under command of Captain Harris, First Cavalry, consisting of Captain Upham, First Cavalry, Second Lieutenant Clay, Seventeenth Infantry (temporarily attached), and 24 enlisted men of Troop G, First Cavalry, First Lieutenant Hein, First Cavalry, and 46 enlisted men of Troop M, First Cavalry, with Assistant Surgeon Pilcher as medical officer of battalion, left Fort Custer for the Crow Indian Agency to arrest Spotted Horse, Bear Wolf, and Deaf Bull, Crow Indians, reported as turbulent and as having assaulted the Indian agent. Spotted Horse and Bear Wolf were arrested, taken to Fort Custer, and confined in the post guard-house. Deaf Bull could not be found nor his whereabouts ascertained. The command returned to the post the same day. Total distance marched, 24 miles.

March 30, 1885, instructions were received through division headquarters from the Headquarters of the Army, to "take measures to prevent the transmission of men or munitions of war across the frontier between the United States and the Province of Manitoba, in accord-

ance with instructions of the War Department," and to co-operate with Federal and State officials to the same end. The commanding officers of the District of Montana, Fort Assinniboine, Camp Poplar River, and Forts Buford, Pembina, and Totten were directed to thoroughly investigate the question, report as soon as possible, and in case of any such attempt to adopt the most effective measures to defeat it; also to co operate with the civil authorities to the same end.

April 2, 1885, scouts Culbertson and "Yellow Eagle," with three volunteer scouts, left Camp Poplar River to intersect trails running north between that post and the junction of Frenchman's Creek with Milk River, to report upon fresh tracks or signs of parties going north to join the insurgents in the Northwest territory. The party returned to post April 9, after having scouted as far as Rock Creek, about 5 miles from Frenchman's Creek, reporting the creeks full and difficult to cross. No signs of parties going north were seen.

April 2, 1885, a detachment of ten enlisted men of Troop I, Seventh Cavalry, under command of Second Lieutenant Waterman, Seventh Cavalry, left Fort Totten to scout the Turtle Mountains and their vicinity to ascertain if any attempt had been or was being made by Indians, half-breeds, or others this side of the international boundary line to furnish aid to the insurgents in the Northwest territory. A diligent investigation was made by Lieutenant Waterman, but failing to discover any signs of such attempt, or disposition on the part of any one to make any, he returned with his detachment to Totten, April 15.

April 9, 1885, under telegraphic instructions from the department commander of April 8th, two detachments were sent out from Fort Assinniboine for the purpose of scouting the Milk River Valley and the adjacent country to ascertain if any Indians or half-breeds had crossed or were attempting to cross the international boundary line for the purpose of joining or aiding the insurgents in the Northwest territory—one detachment under command of Captain Potter, Eighteenth Infantry, consisting of Captain Adams and First Lieutenant Backus, First Cavalry, with 41 enlisted men of Troop L, First Cavalry, Second Lieutenant Pardee, Eighteenth Infantry, with 31 enlisted men of Company C, Eighteenth Infantry, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Cline, as medical officer, to scout the country east from that post; the second detachment under command of Captain Hunter, First Cavalry, consisting of Second Lieutenant Goode, First Cavalry, with 49 enlisted men of Troop H, First Cavalry, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Adams as medical officer, to scout the country west from that post. Captain Potter's command returned to the post April 21, having scouted as far east as Frenchman's Creek; and Captain Hunter's command returned April 16, having scouted as far as 20 miles west of the Sweet Grass Hills; both reported that no signs of Indians or half-breeds had been seen, and no sign or information of any movement in the direction of the boundary line had been found. Reports from the adjoining agencies are to the effect that the Indians seem quite contented with their lot, and disposed to stay on their reservations.

April 9, 1885, under telegraphic instructions from the department commander of April 8, a mounted detachment, under the command of Second Lieutenant Beacom, Third Infantry, left Fort Shaw and proceeded to the Blackfeet Agency to ascertain if any of the Indians of that agency had made, or were making, any preparations to cross the international boundary line to join the insurgents in the Northwest territory, or to aid them in any form. Lieutenant Beacom found everything quiet; no Indians had left that agency to go north; and from inter-

views had by Lieutenant Beacom and Agent Allen with the leading men of the tribe, it is believed that these Indians have no desire to leave their reservation and could not be induced to take part in the troubles in the Northwest territory. Lieutenant Beacom and his detachment returned to the post April 23.

April 10, 1885, under telegraphic instructions from the department commander of April 8, a detachment under command of First Lieutenant Anderson, Eighteenth Infantry, was sent out from Fort Assiniboine to scout the Bear Paw Mountains and their vicinity to ascertain if any preparations were being made by Indians, half-breeds, or others on this side of the international boundary line to transmit munitions of war to, or to join the insurgents in the Northwest territory. The detachment returned to the post April 16, reporting that no signs of any such attempt could be discovered, except that three half-breeds were said to have left the wood contractor's camp on Beaver Creek, April 5th, with the intention of joining Riel. Distance traveled, 175 miles.

April 11, 1885, Second Lieutenant Robertson, First Cavalry, of Fort Maginnis, visited the principal half-breed settlements in the vicinity of the post with a view to ascertaining their sentiments in regard to the insurrection in the Northwest territory. After careful observation and conversation with leading men among the half-breeds, Lieutenant Robertson discovered no uneasiness on their part, or sympathy with the conduct of Riel and his followers, and there appeared no likelihood that any of them would attempt to join the insurgents or to render them aid in any form. Lieutenant Robertson returned to the post the same day. About fifty families of half-breeds live in the vicinity of Fort Maginnis.

May 3, 1885, Troop I, Seventh Cavalry, Captain Nowlan commanding, left Fort Totten to proceed to Saint John's, D. T., and vicinity to scout along the international boundary line for the purpose of preventing any persons from giving aid to or joining the insurgents in rebellion in the Northwest British provinces; also to arrest any emissaries from the insurgents found on the United States territory. On May 5th Lieutenant Waterman, Seventh Cavalry, with a detachment of 9 men, of this troop, reported to Captain Nowlan for duty. This detachment had left Fort Totten May 1st, for a similar purpose.

May 14, 1885, the headquarters of the District of Montana were transferred from Helena and established at Fort Shaw, M. T., Special Orders No. 52, current series, Department of Dakota.

May 16, 1885, Troop H, First Cavalry, consisting of 2 officers and 49 men, Captain Hunter commanding, left Fort Assiniboine to scout along the international boundary line for the purpose of intercepting any Piegan Indians going north with the intention of crossing into the British provinces to give aid to or to join the insurgents there. The command scouted as far west as the Rocky Mountains, but found no trails or signs of any large parties having crossed. Returned May 29; distance traveled, 324 miles.

May 21, 1885, at Fort Sully, D. T., the quartermaster stable and its contents were destroyed by fire.

May 28, 1885, Troop I, First Cavalry, Captain Carr commanding, left Fort Custer, M. T., *en route* to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Department of the Missouri, in obedience to Special Orders No. 56, current series, Division of the Missouri.

May 28, 1885, Companies G and I, Eighteenth Infantry, Captain Keeler commanding, left Fort Maginnis, M. T., *en route* to the Department of the Missouri, in obedience to Special Orders No. 51, current series, Department of Dakota.

May 29, 1885, Troop B, First Cavalry, First Lieutenant Galbraith commanding, left Fort Keogh, M. T., to take station at Fort Custer, M. T.

May 30, 1885, the headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, H, and K, Eighteenth Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Coppinger commanding, left Fort Assiniboine in compliance with Special Orders No. 51, current series, Department of Dakota, *en route* to the Department of the Missouri.

May 30, 1885, the ice-house at Fort Bennett, D. T., was destroyed by fire.

June 2, 1885, Companies D and G, Twentieth Infantry, Major Bates commanding, arrived at Fort Maginnis, M. T., from the Department of the Missouri, in compliance with General Orders No. 2, current series, Division of the Missouri.

June 2, 1885, Sergeant Werner and 11 privates, Troop L, First Cavalry, left Fort Assiniboine, M. T., to scout the vicinity of Bear Paw Mountains, for signs of roving Indians; he found everything quiet, and returned to the post June 5; distance marched, 96 miles.

June 5, 1885, headquarters and Companies B, C, E, I, and K, Twentieth Infantry, Captain Patterson commanding, from Department of the Missouri, arrived at Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

June 7, 1885, Troop B, First Cavalry, First Lieutenant Galbraith commanding, arrived at Fort Custer, M. T., from Fort Keogh; distance marched, 84 miles.

June 9, 1885, Troop G, Seventh Cavalry, Captain Edgerly commanding, arrived at Fort Keogh from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Department of the Missouri.

June 9, 1885, Companies A, H, and F Twentieth Infantry, Captain McNaught commanding, from Department of the Missouri, arrived at Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

June 12, 1885, Second Lieutenant Goode, First Cavalry, and 12 enlisted men of troop L, First Cavalry, left Fort Assiniboine, M. T., to scout for unauthorized persons in vicinity of Bear Paw Mountains; he found everything quiet, and returned to the post June 16th; distance marched, 141 miles.

June 20, 1885, Battery F, Fourth Artillery, Captain Smith commanding, left Fort Snelling, Minn., to participate in the encampment of the Second Regiment Minnesota National Guard, at Faribault, Minn.

June 20, 1885, First Lieutenant Slocum, Seventh Cavalry, and 9 men from companies at the post, left Fort Yates, D. T., to repair the telegraph line between Fort Sully, D. T., and the post.

June 27, 1885, upon information received that a band of marauding Indians were creating disturbances near Maiden, M. T., Second Lieutenant Macdonald, First Cavalry, and 36 enlisted men, Troop F, First Cavalry, left Fort Maginnis, M. T., and proceeded to the vicinity of Warm Spring Creek. On arriving at that point it was found that the report was false, the trouble having been caused by white men; the detachment returned to the post June 28th; distance marched, 30 miles.

July 3, 1885, Battery F, Fourth Artillery, Captain Smith commanding, returned to Fort Snelling from Faribault, Minn.

July 7, 1885, Troop I, Seventh Cavalry, Captain Nowlan commanding, returned to Fort Totten, from its reconnaissance along the international boundary.

August 12, 1885, 35 men of Troop A, First Cavalry, Captain Garvey commanding, left Fort Maginnis, M. T., to intercept a party of Piegan Indians who were reported as having stolen one hundred head of horses

from the Crow Indians, and who were expected to pass with them in the neighborhood of that post. A thorough scout of the country north and east of Fort Maginnis was made, but no trace of the Piegiens was found. The detachment returned to its station August 22, having traveled 236 miles.

August 20, 1885, a detachment of 20 men of Troop B, First Cavalry, First Lieutenant Galbraith commanding, left Fort Custer, M. T., for the purpose of protecting an employé of the Crow Indian Agency and a party of Crow Indians while engaged in removing trespassing cattle from that portion of the Crow Reservation which lies to the west of the Big Horn River and to the north of Fort Custer. The detachment returned to the post on the 29th of August, having accomplished its object. On the same day a detachment of 20 men of Troop M, First Cavalry, Second Lieutenant Tate commanding, left the post for similar duty on that portion of the reservation which lies to the east of the Big Horn River and north of Fort Custer. This last named detachment returned to the post on the 25th of August, having been equally successful.

It will be seen from the foregoing summary that the year has been an uneventful one, and that with the exception of the movements made to guard against infractions of the neutrality laws, and to prevent any possible violation of international obligations in connection with the insurrection in the adjoining British possessions, the troops of the department have been called upon for but little important duty. This excepted duty, however, was performed with zeal and energy, and thanks are due to the commanding officers of the posts in the vicinity of the boundary, and to the troops which they put into the field, for the thorough and efficient manner in which their work was done.

I respectfully refer to the inclosed reports from the commanding officers of the District of Montana and the several posts in the department for detailed information in regard to the condition of their respective commands, and to the reports of the officers of the general staff serving at these headquarters upon the operations of their respective departments during the year. From them, as well as from the reports of the post commanders, it will be seen that the troops have been well supplied and promptly paid, and that their health has been much more than ordinarily good. I invite especial attention to the report of the acting inspector-general of the department. Some of the recommendations made and views expressed by him seem to me to be deserving of great consideration.

The report of the inspector of rifle practice is not forwarded herewith. It cannot be completed until the close of the season of target practice, which will not be until the 31st of October. As soon as it can be made it will be promptly forwarded. Very great attention has been given to this practice at all the posts, and strenuous efforts have been made to push forward the instruction of the men in the use of their arms. I am confident that, when the season of practice shall have closed, it will be found that most creditable results have been achieved.

In conclusion, I desire to express my obligations to the officers serving at these headquarters for the manner in which they have performed their respective duties during the year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Ill.

List of accompanying reports, &c.

1. Report of the adjutant-general, Department of Dakota, with roster of troops, printed; consolidated return of the recruiting service; and recapitulation from bi-monthly school reports, in triplicate, manuscript.
2. Report of the inspector-general, Department of Dakota, in triplicate, manuscript.
3. Report of the acting judge-advocate, Department of Dakota, in triplicate, manuscript.
4. Report of the chief quartermaster, Department of Dakota, in triplicate, manuscript.
5. Report of the chief commissary of subsistence, Department of Dakota, in triplicate, manuscript.
6. Report of the medical director, Department of Dakota, in triplicate, manuscript.
7. Report of the chief paymaster, Department of Dakota, in triplicate, manuscript.
8. Report of the chief ordnance officer, Department of Dakota, in triplicate, manuscript.
9. Report of the commanding officer, District of Montana, in triplicate, manuscript.
10. Report of the commanding officer Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., in triplicate, manuscript.
11. Report of the commanding officer Fort Assinaboine, M. T., in triplicate, manuscript.
12. Report of the commanding officer Fort Bennett, D. T., in triplicate, manuscript.
13. Report of the commanding officer Fort Beaufort, D. T., in triplicate, manuscript.
14. Report of the commanding officer Fort Custer, M. T., in triplicate, manuscript.
15. Report of the commanding officer Fort Ellis, M. T., in triplicate, manuscript.
16. Report of the commanding officer Fort Keogh, M. T., in triplicate, manuscript.
17. Report of the commanding officer Fort Maginnis, M. T., in triplicate, manuscript.
18. Report of the commanding officer Fort Meade, D. T., in triplicate, manuscript.
19. Report of the commanding officer Fort Missoula, M. T., in triplicate, manuscript.
20. Report of the commanding officer Fort Pembina, D. T., in triplicate, manuscript.
21. Report of the commanding officer Fort Randall, D. T., in triplicate, manuscript.
22. Report of the commanding officer Fort Shaw, M. T., in triplicate, manuscript.
23. Report of the commanding officer Fort Sisseton, D. T., in triplicate, manuscript.
24. Report of the commanding officer Fort Snelling, Minn., in triplicate, manuscript.
25. Report of the commanding officer Fort Sully, D. T., in triplicate, manuscript.
26. Report of the commanding officer Fort Totten, D. T., in triplicate, manuscript.
27. Report of the commanding officer Fort Yates, D. T., in triplicate, manuscript.
28. Report of the commanding officer Camp Poplar River, M. T., in triplicate, manuscript.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL HOWARD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
Omaha, Nebr., September 19, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department during the last twelve months:

RIOTS AT ROCK SPRINGS.

I will now simply mention the recent riots by white miners at Rock Springs, Wyo. In these more than a score of Chinamen, who were working in the mines, have lost their lives and property and the settlement occupied by the Chinese was burned.

More detailed statements of these events, including the threatened disturbances at Evarston, Wyo., among miners, the arrangements made to protect the interests of the United States and prevent loss of life, also the movements of troops connected therewith, will be made the subject of a special report at a later period, when matters there shall have assumed a more settled condition.

RESUMPTION OF COMMAND, ETC.

I returned from Europe, after attending the grand maneuvers in the south of France, in October, 1884, and resumed command of the Department of the Platte the 25th of that month.

In November the orders were issued abandoning Fort Thornburgh, Utah, the garrison having been previously withdrawn to Fort Douglas. Except the ordinary military routine, the construction and repair of buildings at posts, very little was done during November.

TELEGRAPH LINES, ETC.

Captain Coates's company of the Fourth Infantry, strengthened by 12 enlisted men from the cavalry, commenced the construction of the military telegraph line from Robinson toward Laramie, getting back from the work the last day of November. Company C, Seventh Infantry, Capt. D. W. Benham commanding, worked from the other end from Laramie toward Robinson, returning the 26th of December. This line was completed the following spring by Company A, Seventh Infantry, from Laramie, under Capt. C. A. Coolidge, Seventh Infantry, and Lieut. H. W. Wheeler and 23 enlisted men, Fifth Cavalry, from Fort Robinson.

Early in March I was ordered to Washington on court-martial duty, retaining command of the department during the absence. While away from headquarters the assistant adjutant-general, Maj. J. H. Taylor, suddenly sickened and died (March 13). A single sentence will recall his record. "He was remarkable among his associates for a delicate sense of honor and devotion to duty, in the performance of which, in a marked degree during the rebellion, he exhibited the highest qualities of a soldier."

My aide-de-camp, Lieut. J. A. Sladen, immediately took his place, performing the duties of his office till the arrival of the assistant adjutant-general, Maj. Samuel Breck, who reported to me and was assigned to duty the 2d of June.

In the latter part of March and during April a lengthy march was made by Company I of the Seventh Infantry, passing from Fort Laramie to Fort Washakie, 253 miles.

MOVEMENTS OF FIFTH AND NINTH CAVALRY.

In April some little Indian excitement occurred in consequence of hunting parties of the Sioux being off their reservation without permission and the organizing of citizens to withstand their supposed unfriendly designs between Fort Niobrara and Fort Robinson. As a precautionary measure Troop K, Fifth Cavalry, Capt. A. E. Woodson commanding, was sent to Gordon City, being absent from its post about ten days, making a distance of 218 miles. The difficulty was adjusted without further disturbance.

The next event of importance was caused by the order changing the stations of the Fifth Cavalry, whose headquarters were at Fort McKinney, to the Department of the Missouri, to be replaced by a regiment of colored troops, the Ninth Cavalry, from that department.

The movement was commenced from Fort Niobrara by Maj. E. V. Sumner the 8th of May. He set out for Fort Reno with three troops, B, D, and K, of his regiment. The other troops of the Fifth Cavalry, leaving their several posts, concentrated at Fort Laramie, all arriving before the last

day of May. From that point the nine troops marched southward until nine troops of the Ninth Cavalry, under Colonel Hatch, were met. Colonel Hatch, with these troops, arrived at North Platte the 7th of July, where his movement was checked for a time by the rumored outbreak of the Cheyennes. Though there was no good foundation for them, yet the rumors of approaching Indians caused an extensive panic along the old Indian trails in Southwestern Nebraska. To meet any possible movement of Indians coming northward, after a personal inspection and review of the nine troops at North Platte, I recommended that they be moved forward to the vicinity of Ogallala. This was done, and this force, under Colonel Hatch, remained there, watching all southern approaches, till the 26th of July, when he resumed his march to Fort Laramie, and thence distributed his command to their several posts.

Colonel Hatch reached McKimney after his long march the 19th of August with five troops and the band. Three troops under Major Dewees arrived at Fort Robinson August the 10th, and one troop, Capt. L. H. Rucker commanding, ended its march at Washakie August 15.

INDIAN MATTERS.

There have been frequent reports sent here and to Washington complaining of the conduct of Indians on and off their reservations. One rumor came from the vicinity of Fort Washakie that there was great danger of an outbreak among the Shoshones and Arapahoes, and it arose about the time of the violent death of Jim Washakie, the son of Washakie, the famous and aged chief of the Shoshones. I ordered an investigation and report early in February last.

Some extracts from the investigation made by Lieut. H. S. Bishop, Fifth Cavalry, will present an individual case and the results of his inquiries:

On the day that Jim Washakie was shot he and two other Shoshone Indians had been to the town of Lander, and while there they had procured two bottles of whisky." * * * They went there (to Mrs. Axe's) and demanded to be given whisky, but were told that there was none, which they did not believe. All of the Indians were drunk, and while at the house got to quarreling among themselves. Al. Axe, a boy about eighteen years old, tried to stop them, and both he and his mother were roughly handled. * * * One of the Indians says that Jim Washakie was not present when Mrs. Axe was struck, but was looking for the horses.

But it appears from her testimony that Jim not only beat the woman badly, but behaved in a riotous manner, injuring the premises in various ways and threatening her life.

At last a personal quarrel occurred between Jim Washakie and young Axe, who had his gun near at hand.

He threw the Indian off, picked up his gun and fired at Jim Washakie, the shot striking Jim's leg just above the knee.

Young Axe went to North Fork, told what had happened, and returned home accompanied by several friends. They took up the wounded Indian, cared for him till the next morning, and then carried him to the agency where he subsequently died. The lieutenant remarks:

It is a notorious fact in this vicinity that the Axe family has been supplying the Indians with whisky for several years. The statements of the parties concerned are so conflicting that it is hard to tell just where the blame lies.

It is evident that the affair resulted from a drunken spree. The aged chief was almost heart-broken about it, and when I was at Fort Washakie last month he made inquiry of me with much feeling if there was not some way by which I could stop the people of Lander and of another

little village near the reservation from selling whisky to his Indians. There was of course great excitement among the Indians and the whites for some time after this sad event, but Lieutenant Bishop closes his report in this favorable manner:

As to the probabilities of an outbreak among the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians, one and all disclaim any idea of going to war.

The agent, responsible people and the lieutenant agree "that the Indians on this reservation were never more inclined to be peaceable than at the present time."

During my visit I found many of these Indians, especially the Arapahoes, extremely destitute. At times the children have been crying for food, and some Indians have gone to the doctor and asked for medicine to keep them (the children) from being so hungry. Major Smith, the post commander, says:

There are reports, that they have at times killed cattle belonging to the citizens, and there is probably some foundation for these reports, as the Indians are not sufficiently supplied with food.

The major suggests that—

"Farmers be employed to live among them, whose duty it should be to show them how to prepare their lands, to plant seeds, and to care for their crops. Until the Indians (Arapahoes) can be taught to help themselves, there could be raised on the agency farm a large supply of vegetables which could be stored and issued to them."

There is good farming land, with sufficient water, so that plenty of wheat, corn, potatoes, turnips, onions, and cabbages can be raised—sufficient, Major Smith declares, "to feed all the Indians on this reservation with but little cost to the United States."

I have been thus particular in setting forth a single incident, and the reports which have grown out of it, in order to show the causes of trouble, so that remedial action may be taken in season. The wild game is fast disappearing. Few of these Indians have learned to supply themselves by their labor. In a starving condition they eat up even their seed, and are sorely tempted to help themselves from the citizens' herds of cattle, which have already replaced the herds of buffalo two to one.

Another phase of Indian matters is presented in a letter addressed to the Hon. Senator Beck, from Mr. James Terrill, Banner Post-office, Wyo., of date February 8, 1885. This letter was referred to me from Washington for investigation and report.

I have been requested by many people in this section to address a few lines to you in regard to the rumor of the Indian troubles here in the spring.

I have it from members of these tribes that the Sioux, Cheyennes, Crows, Shoshones, and Arapahoes have formed a league, and will go as soon as grass grows to fight the Piegiens, Bloods, Blackfeet, and other tribes north of the Yellowstone.

In case they do, it is almost certain to end in a conflict with the whites, as the game is gone, and they will have to subsist off the country.

If you can with propriety call the attention of the proper authorities to the matter in time to prevent the consummation of the object of the combination it may save much bloodshed and property and many innocent lives. And if the outbreak should occur the blame can be laid at the door where it properly belongs.

The troops at this post are no menace to the Indians whatever. The people on both sides of the Big Horns are growing uneasy and many are preparing to leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Compton, commanding Fort McKinney, took great pains to investigate the matter presented by Mr. Terrill, and gave me most positive assurance that there was no good foundation for the rumored conflicts. The scout Grouard, after mingling with the Indians, reported that there was no ground for fear of an outbreak or Indian raid in Northern Wyoming.

Still other reports, as late as the 20th of August, claim in the vicinity of Buffalo, near Fort McKinney, that there are five hundred Crow, Cheyenne, and Arapaho Indians in that neighborhood, nearly all without passes from their agent, and assistance is demanded by the citizens to suppress depredations, such as the killing of cattle and setting fire to cattle ranges. One statement fixes the number of cattle killed by these Indians as high as three hundred head. Colonel Hatch, of the Ninth Cavalry, has these last rumors and complaints in process of investigation. As soon as his special report shall come it will be forwarded.

Doubtless the stories of Indian depredations are much exaggerated; still there is little doubt that the cattle men are, to some extent, losing their stock through roving bands of Indians, and it is believed that another year remedial measures can be taken on each reservation in time to forestall all losses from this source. For example, an efficient Indian police, like that at Pine Ridge or Ross Fork Indian Agency, would be most effective to prevent thefts or to bring the depredators to punishment if they should occur.

On the Ross Fork Reservation, which I last visited during the present month, several Indians of the Bannocks went out and stole stock from certain Indians whom they deemed their enemies, and brought the same to the reservation. The Indian police undertook to bring the parties to punishment. One policeman was killed and another wounded by two of the thieves. The latter, resisting arrest to the last extremity, were then attacked and killed by the police, helped by numerous other Indians. Much excitement resulted to Indians and surrounding whites, but thus far no other trouble has been occasioned. I was pleased to see farms, fairly cultivated by the Indians, continuously along the Ross Fork for many miles toward its head. The Shoshones bring in much grain and hay for sale. The Bannocks fall behind them, but are making fair beginnings. The painstaking agent, Mr. Cook, is much encouraged by the increasing industry of the Indians, and by the beginnings of an Indian school at the army buildings of Fort Hall, now under his charge.

I have recently seen a petition of numerous citizens from the southeastern corner of Utah asking to have that section of country transferred to the department south of mine. The petitioners allege that the Indians in that quarter take advantage of their great distance from my nearest post, namely, Fort Douglas, and depredate upon the citizens to an alarming extent, stealing their cattle and horses, and destroying their property. They say that Fort Lewis, Department of the Missouri, is nearer and the proper post to look to for relief. Permit me to say that this petition contains the first word from that section that has been sent to me in the way of complaint during the year. I had supposed that the Uintahs and other Indians in that neighborhood were acting in the most peaceable manner. Certainly the division commander, if he had been apprised of the troubles, would have ordered the forces from Fort Lewis and neighboring posts to act in that vicinity without regard to department lines.

THE CRISFIELD MOVEMENT.

On the 9th of July, under telegraphic instructions of that date from the division commander, and in view of a reported movement to the north from the Indian Territory by a party of Cheyennes, three companies of the fourth Infantry from Fort Omaha, three of the twenty-first Infantry from Fort Sidney, five of the ninth Infantry, and two of the

twenty-first Infantry from Fort D. A. Russell, one of the seventh Infantry, and one of the twenty-first Infantry from Fort Fred. Steele, and six of the sixth Infantry from Fort Douglas were ordered to be held in readiness for immediate movement for field service. On the following day, in accordance with further instructions from the commanding general of the division, the detachment from Fort Omaha was put in motion by rail, to Kansas City and thence to Crisfield, Kan.

July 11, the detachments from Forts Fred. Steele and Sidney were concentrated at Cheyenne, where they were joined by the detachment from Fort D. A. Russell, and the whole moved by rail to Crisfield, Kans., via Denver, Colo., and McPherson and Wellington, Kans. On the same day the headquarters and nine troops of the Ninth Cavalry left North Platte for the vicinity of Ogallala. On the 13th Col H. A. Morrow, Twenty-first Infantry, was sent to command the fifteen companies of infantry thus detached for service on the northern border of the Indian Territory.

The force thus engaged remained at Crisfield until August 6, when, pursuant to the order of the division commander, the companies were placed *en route* to their respective posts, which they reached on the 7th and 8th of that month.

As previously noticed, a general stampede of the settlers to the railroad from the vicinity of the old Cheyenne trail occurred when the object of these movements became known, but the excitement was soon allayed.

Colonel Morrow reports that the conduct of both officers and men under his command showed the highest military training.

During these operations the remaining three troops of the ninth Cavalry, which were not with Colonel Hatch, were detained in the Department of the Missouri, but finally were sent by rail to Niobrara, reaching their destination August the 9th and 14th. This post is now commanded by Lieut.-Col. J. S. Brisbin, of that regiment.

The return movement was hastened by another Indian excitement, which had arisen in the vicinity of Fort Niobrara, on account of an outrage alleged to have been committed by an Indian upon a citizen school teacher. Some settlement of this affair has since been made by the Indian Department and the excitement abated.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

For the purposes stated in it, the following general order was promulgated:

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 9. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Omaha, Nebr., May 26, 1885.

For the purpose of military instruction and practice in practical field engineering, outpost duty, escort and defense of convoys, defensive and offensive maneuvers, and, generally, the minor operations of war, the troops of this department will be assembled in camps as follows:

(1) Troops from Forts Douglas and Bridger, at a point near the Echo and Park City Railroad, and in the vicinity of Wanship Station; the camp to be located by Col. Alexander McD. McCook, Sixth Infantry, and commanded by the senior officer present for duty.

(2) Troops from Forts Russell, Laramie, Sidney, and Robinson, at a point on the Union Pacific Railroad near Pine Bluffs Station; the camp to be located by a staff officer from these headquarters, and commanded by the senior officer present for duty.

(3) The infantry companies stationed at Forts Washakie, McKinney, Steele, and Niobrara will conform to the requirements of this order, each, however, confining its movements to the country within 50 miles of their own posts. The battalions from Forts Washakie and Steele will be commanded by the senior officer present for duty at those posts; the battalion from Fort Niobrara, by the senior officer of in-

fantry present for duty. The Fort McKinney company will be commanded by the senior officer present with it for duty. The cavalry stationed at Forts McKinney, Niobrara, and Washakie will, in consideration of the march incident to a change of station, be exempt from the operations of this order.

(4) The troops from Fort Omaha, including Light Battery D, Fifth Artillery, will encamp at a point near Fremont, Nebr. The camp will be selected by a staff officer from these headquarters, and will be commanded by the senior officer present for duty.

(5) The troops will march to the camps to which they are assigned, timing their movements so as to arrive on Saturday, the 5th day of September; camps will be broken on Monday, the 21st day of September, the troops returning by easy marches to their several stations.

(6) The allowance of tents for each command will be as follows: For the personal use of the commanding officer, one wall-tent; for an office, one wall-tent; for each two staff officers, one wall-tent; for the officers of each company, one wall-tent and one common tent; for every three enlisted men, one common tent; for the sick, one hospital tent; for the shelter of stores, one paulin or tent; for the guard, two common tents, and the necessary tents for servants and messes. Each enlisted man will carry with him one half-shelter tent for outpost service.

(7) The troops will wear the prescribed fatigue dress. Full dress will not be worn at any time. Harversacks, canteens, and knapsacks (blanket bags), lightly packed, will be worn during the marches and on all duty outside the camp.

(8) After returning to his station, each commander of camp will submit to these headquarters a report, giving in detail the operations of each day, with such remarks as he may desire to make.

By order of Brigadier-General Howard.

J. A. SLADEN,
Aide-de-Camp.

Before the period contemplated by the foregoing order, the movement of troops from this department to Crisfield, on the border of the Indian Territory, thereby giving them service in the field, and during the time of the proposed encampments the use of troops at Rock Springs and Evanston, Wyo., hindered its complete fulfillment.

Two camps, however, were established. One, 14 miles from Wanship, Utah, where were assembled the Sixth Infantry and Companies B, C, and G Ninth Infantry, and D and H Twenty-first Infantry, making fifteen companies under the command of Colonel McCook.

The companies of the Ninth and Twenty-first, and Company F Sixth Infantry, have been withdrawn for duty in connection with the Chinese laborers.

The arrangements for the camp at Pine Bluffs were prescribed by the following circular letter:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
Omaha, Nebr., August 18, 1885.

Commanding Officer, Forts Sidney, D. A. Russell, Robinson, and Laramie:

The following additional arrangements have been made for the camp at Pine Bluffs Station, Wyo., to be established September 5 next, in accordance with General Orders No. 9, current series from these headquarters:

The encampment will be composed of Company E, Twenty-first Infantry, from Fort Sidney; Company H, Ninth Infantry, from Fort D. A. Russell; Company C, Fourth Infantry, from Fort Robinson, and five companies and the band of the Seventh Infantry, from Fort Laramie.

Major Parker, Ninth Infantry; is designated to command the camp, Asst. Surg. F. J. Ives, Medical Department, is designated as medical officer, and First Lieut. James B. Jackson, Seventh Infantry, is appointed acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence of the camp.

Post commanders of the posts named will furnish the troops from their posts with the necessary transportation (including an ambulance for the sick from each post) from the public transportation at the post. Grain for the camp will be furnished from Cheyenne depot on requisition.

The troops will take from their stations rations to the 15th of September, and the remaining rations will be furnished on timely requisitions on the chief commissary of subsistence of the department.

The site selected for the camp is near a large water tank, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Pine Bluffs Station, near the railroad track. The site may, however, be changed by the commander of the camp if found necessary.

The officers and troops of the posts above named, lately at Crisfield, are exempted from the operations of General Orders No. 9, current series from these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Howard.

SAM'L BRECK,
Ass't Adjutant-General.

The designated troops are now in camp and engaged in such military work as the number of companies available and the limited number of men in each company will permit.

As far as now appears from reports and my personal observation, for troops that are not otherwise called into the field during the year, camps of instruction with men equipped for field service are a useful variation from the monotony of garrison life. Primarily the new men are taught how to live in camp and by the assembling of larger bodies of men these camps give a means for more extended military exercises than are at all practicable at the present posts.

TARGET PRACTICE.

This has been carried on with zeal by the troops in this department, and with good results. The figure of merit of the department is largely ahead of that at the end of the last target year, with still one month more for practice. Skirmish firing, to which attention is being specially paid now, is developing wonderful accuracy in the shots and a great rapidity of fire, in the latter case so much so as to make it a difficult problem in the future to supply the ammunition required. Shots being fired at the rate of one every three seconds gives a fair average of the rapidity of fire. Some men, more expert than others, in the recent competitions, fired eight shots in the fifteen seconds allowed for halting, and one person as high as ten. With such rapidity the question of a magazine system need not be considered. The Springfield, with its plain mechanism and accuracy of fire, in my judgment, supplies all that is required in a military rifle. The Department of the Platte competition passed off well, the enthusiasm of the men being greatly increased by the prizes given, especially by the generous citizens of Omaha. The officers connected with the competition were very efficient. The department did not this time stand first in the division competition. This, the competitors believe, was due to change of climate and want of acquaintance with the range—elements in favor of Dakota. To insure equal terms to all competing teams in a division competition I have recommended the selection of a central range, in this division, which will be more satisfactory to all concerned. This range, if located at Chicago, will be available for the militia of the West, and be for them what Creedmoor is for the East.

Maj. Guy V. Henry, the inspector of rifle practice, who takes great interest in the work, urges substantially the foregoing views and recommendations. In them I heartily concur.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The report of the judge-advocate of the department shows the number of enlisted men tried by general courts-martial:

At Fort Bridger.....	8
At Fort Douglas.....	15
At Fort Laramie.....	12
At Fort McKinney.....	10

At Fort Niobrara.....	3
At Fort Omaha.....	54
At Fort Robinson.....	16
At Fort D. A. Russell.....	55
At Fort Sidney.....	6
At Fort Fred. Steele.....	14
Total.....	183

The report also shows the number of enlisted men tried by garrison courts, as follows:

At Fort Bridger.....	91
At Fort Douglas.....	440
At Fort Laramie.....	153
At Fort McKinney.....	106
At Fort Niobrara.....	145
At Fort Omaha.....	235
At Fort Robinson.....	213
At Fort D. A. Russell.....	245
At Fort Sidney.....	130
At Fort Fred. Steele.....	50
At Fort Washakie.....	6
Headquarters Ninth Cavalry in the field.....	48
Headquarters Seventh Infantry.....	1
Total.....	1,863

This constitutes an aggregate of 2,056 cases of enlisted men tried by general and by garrison courts-martial.

Of course there are many cases, especially of desertion, which belong to other parts of the Army than those stationed here, but yet, considering that our largest total of enlisted men is only 3,008, the proportion of the command court-martialed during the year is certainly very large; and yet, if one should infer from these numerous courts that the discipline of the command is bad, he will make a mistake. It arises simply from the fact that the court-martial is now the only source of punishment for the slightest infraction of regulations. I strongly recommend that every post commander and every field officer be endowed with sufficient authority for the settlement of the numerous minor cases which arise in the conduction of marches and the ordinary affairs of a garrison. With their powers properly limited the court-martial lists would be relieved of two-thirds of their present numbers and, I believe, a more paternal and wholesome system of government preserved. Courts-martial, by becoming too common, lose their force and influence, and their tendency is continually to lessen an officer's sense of responsibility, and the care that the subordinate should have for the authority of his commander. Of course it is necessary to estop the tyrannical and limit their power; but when this goes too far, as the courts do, army organizations become weak and clumsy. Generally speaking, our officers can be trusted to keep within the limits of the laws and regulations.

I have long thought, and I say it without wishing to reflect upon the worthy officers of that department, that the special machinery of a department of justice could be dispensed with without detriment to the service. This would lessen the tendency to magnify the distinctive work of courts-martial which are a source of shame and disrepute to the Army

DESERTIONS.

In order to call special attention in this report to the subject of desertions, I introduce the following table furnished me by the inspector-general of the department:

List of desertions in Department of the Platte since September 1, 1884, to August 31, 1885, as per boards of survey received.

	General staff.	Fifth Cavalry.	Ninth Cavalry.	Fifth Artillery, Battery D.	Fourth Infantry.	Sixth Infantry.	Seventh Infantry.	Ninth Infantry.	Twenty-first Infantry.	Total.
No cause assigned.....	1	19	8	10	30	41	25	25	16	175
Hard character, drunkard.....		1					1			2
Dissatisfied with the service.....		3					2	7	1	13
Being in debt.....		1			1	7	1			10
Heavy drinking, worthlessness.....		2			1	4	1	7		15
Fear of charges preferred, and sentence of general court-martial.....					1				1	2
Implicated in theft.....					1	1	1			3
Fear of apprehension from previous desertion.....					1	1			2	4
On account of servant woman at the post.....					1					1
Fear of punishment.....						1		1	1	3
Forced to desert on account of filthy habits.....						1				1
No regard for his oath.....						1	1			1
Deserted with comrade.....									1	1
Had stabbed a comrade.....							1			1
To obtain higher wages at their trade.....								2		2
A desire to return to his wife.....								1		1
Enlisted to get transportation West.....								2		2
Enlisted for shelter in winter.....								1		1
To escape disgrace.....								1		1
Dread of a surgical operation.....								1		1
Dissolute habits.....									1	1
Total.....	1	26	8	10	36	56	33	48	23	241

Total number of desertions during the preceding year, 466.

From the regimental and post returns there are 57 more than are given in the above list, making a total of 298.

This of course includes a large number from other posts than those in this department, and the aggregate is 168 less than the preceding year. For more than 75 per cent. of the cases the boards of investigation can assign no cause and in the remaining cases the cause "worthlessness" prevails. A small number have deserted from fear of detection as previous deserters.

Among the remedies suggested by the inspector general are: 1st, greater care in the selection of men; 2d, more persistent efforts in apprehending deserters; 3d, stronger inducements to civil officials to seize them, offering at least \$100 as reward; 4th, that there should be some method to identify a previous deserter as such when he shall attempt to re-enlist, and 5th, that he should be confined at hard labor for a term at least equal to his enlistment.

I concur fully in the above suggestions, particularly that the punishment should vary according to the time the deserter had yet to serve, but not to punish for a period measured simply by the length of his enlistment. Then, of course, the aggravation of the offense varies very much with circumstances. In my annual report for 1883, I discussed the subject of shorter terms of enlistment. I still believe that three years would be sufficiently long for the first enlistment, and that it would be wise to retain all the soldier's pay in excess of \$10 per month until expiration of enlistment. Again, it will be no detriment to the Government to allow discharges to worthy men upon repayment of expenses to the Government. Further, the restoration to service of deserters who have quickly repented and those where the intention appears doubtful has already had a good effect in lessening the number.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS.

The present distribution of the troops in this department is as follows:

Fort Bridger, Wyo.—Companies B, C, G, Ninth Infantry, and Companies D and H, Twenty-first Infantry. (The same as in September, 1884.)

Cheyenne Ordnance Depot, Wyo.—Detachment Ordnance Corps, six enlisted men.

Fort Douglas, Utah.—Sixth Infantry. (The same as in September, 1884.)

Fort Laramie, Wyo.—Headquarters and Companies A, C, D, F, H, and K, Seventh Infantry. (This garrison in September, 1884, was headquarters and Companies A, C, D, F, H, I, and K, Seventh Infantry.)

Fort McKinney, Wyo.—Headquarters and Troops B, D, E, H, L, Ninth Cavalry, and Company A, Twenty-first Infantry. (This garrison in September, 1884, was headquarters and Troops C, E, I, L, Fifth Cavalry, Company K, Ninth Infantry, and Company A, Twenty-first Infantry.)

Fort Niobrara, Nebr.—Troops A, G, I, Ninth Cavalry, Companies F and H, Fourth Infantry. (This garrison in September, 1884, was Troops B, B, K, Fifth Cavalry, and Companies F and H, Fourth Infantry.)

Fort Omaha, Nebr.—Light Battery D, Fifth Artillery, headquarters and Companies B, D, E, G, I, and K, Fourth Infantry. (The same as in September, 1884.)

Fort Robinson, Nebr.—Troops C, F, K, Ninth Cavalry, and Company C, Fourth Infantry. (This garrison in September, 1884, was Troops F, H, M, Fifth Cavalry, and Company C, Fourth Infantry.)

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.—Headquarters and Companies A, D, E, F, H, I, K, Ninth Infantry, and Company K, Twenty-first Infantry. (This garrison in September, 1884, was headquarters and Companies A, D, E, F, H, I, Ninth Infantry, and Companies I and K, Twenty-first Infantry.)

Fort Sidney, Nebr.—Headquarters and Companies C, E, F, and G, Twenty-first Infantry. (The same as in September, 1884.)

Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo.—Companies B, E, Seventh Infantry; Companies B and I, Twenty-first Infantry. (This garrison in September, 1884, was Companies B, E, G, Seventh Infantry, and Company B, Twenty-first Infantry.)

Fort Washakie, Wyo.—Troop M, Ninth Cavalry; Companies G and I, Seventh Infantry. (This garrison in September, 1884, was Troops A and G, Fifth Cavalry.)

The strength of these garrisons, according to the latest returns, is shown in the following table:

Name of post.	Officers present.	Enlisted men present.	Total present.
Fort Bridger, Wyo.....	9	179	188
Cheyenne Ordnance Depot, Wyo.....		5	5
Fort Douglas, Utah.....	13	118	131
Fort Laramie, Wyo.....	18	236	254
Fort McKinney, Wyo.....	19	384	403
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.....	14	242	256
Fort Omaha, Nebr.....	18	307	325
Fort Robinson, Nebr.....	7	163	170
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.....	21	311	332
Fort Sidney, Nebr.....	14	202	216
Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo.....	10	167	177
Fort Washakie, Wyo.....	6	71	77
Camp of instruction near Peoa, Utah.....	24	457	481
Total.....	173	2,842	3,015

DEPARTMENT STAFF.

As there have been many changes in the department and personal staff, I will here embrace a complete list:

Maj. Samuel Breck, Adjutant-General's Department, adjutant-general.

Maj. Robert H. Hall, Twenty-second Infantry, acting inspector-general.

Lieut. Col. Horace B. Burnham, deputy judge-advocate-general, judge advocate.

Maj. George B. Dandy, quartermaster, chief quartermaster.

Maj. John P. Hawkins, Subsistence Department, chief commissary of subsistence.

Col. John E. Summers, surgeon, medical director.

Maj. Charles M. Terrill, paymaster, chief paymaster.

First Lieut. Dan C. Kingman, Corps of Engineers, engineer officer.

First Lieut. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, chief ordnance officer.

Maj. Guy V. Henry, Ninth Cavalry, inspector of rifle practice.

PERSONAL STAFF.

First Lieut. Joseph A. Sladen, Fourteenth Infantry, aide-de camp acting assistant quartermaster for department headquarters.

First Lieut. Guy Howard, Twelfth Infantry, aide-de-camp.

For further consideration of the transactions at department headquarters, the depots, and garrisons, I submit the reports of the chiefs of the different staff departments, who have without exception ably administered their offices, and also the reports of garrisons and depots as far as received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Commanding Department.

To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Ill.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL MILES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., September 12, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of military affairs in this department:

On my assuming command of this department pursuant to telegraphic instructions and assignment by the President, I found the troops in Southern New Mexico occupied in guarding that frontier from the incursions of the hostile Apaches from Arizona and Old Mexico, and they are still engaged in this service; the troops of Northern New Mexico and Colorado holding the disaffected and poorly-fed Utes of the mountains under restraint and protecting the settlements. In this they have been successful in preserving the peace. The Indians had just grounds for disaffection and complaint; six of their number had been murdered by lawless white men, their reservation overrun, their game destroyed, and their daily allowance of food reduced to one-half pound of beef and one-quarter of a pound of flour per day per Indian. The last difficulty has been for a time overcome by the prompt action of the honorable

Secretary of the Interior in the increase of the food allowance. A large body of troops had been massed in Southern Kansas for the protection of the extensive settlements. I also found a large force of troops in the Indian Territory holding in restraint the turbulent, restless tribes of Indians there. In company with the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army I visited the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservations in the Indian Territory, where the condition of affairs might rightly be termed a pandemonium. A very large part of the Indian Territory and reservations had been leased, fenced; and to some extent stocked with cattle. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes had been, as far as possible, buddled together in disagreeable and unhealthy camps; they were turbulent, disaffected, and on the verge of open hostilities. Two of their prominent men had been murdered, and they were defiant and utterly beyond the control of their agent or his Indian police. They were receiving rations for over 2,000 more Indians than they numbered. Besides the men engaged with the cattle herds there was a large number of white men that had taken advantage of the condition of affairs scattered through the Territory, without any visible or legitimate means of support. This condition of affairs was soon changed. The President revoked the cattle leases, as under the law and the terms of the leases he had a right to do. A very efficient and resolute Army officer, Captain Lee, was placed in charge of the agency, and he now has the Indians under positive control, and is rapidly improving their condition. There will be a saving of more than \$100,000 annually in the legitimate issue of rations. One hundred and thirty of the most active and restless of the young men have been enlisted as soldiers, and are now performing good service under the surveillance of competent officers and strong bodies of troops, and in addition to their military duties they will be required to cultivate ground enough to raise all the vegetables needed during the year. The reservation is being rapidly cleared of lawless and unauthorized white men, and peace and confidence have been restored to the settlements in Southern Kansas. The military garrisons in the Territory have been increased, and the large bodies of troops from other departments (with the exception of four troops of the Third Cavalry) returned to their proper stations.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The object in reserving the Indian Territory as a place where the scattered tribes of Indians from Texas, Missouri, Kansas, and other States and Territories could be congregated and removed from before the advancing settlements was humane and judicious, and it has accomplished its mission. The Indian Territory is now a block in the pathway of civilization. It is preserved to perpetuate a mongrel race far removed from the influence of civilized people; a refuge for the outlaws and indolent of whites, blacks, and Mexicans. The vices introduced by these classes are rapidly destroying the Indians by disease. Without courts of justice or public institutions, without roads, bridges, or railways, it is simply a dark blot in the center of the map of the United States. It costs the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars to peaceably maintain from 60,000 to 80,000 Indians there, when the Territory is capable of supporting many millions of enlightened people.

I am convinced that the time has arrived for a change, and I therefore recommend that Congress authorize the President to appoint a commission of three experienced, competent men, empowered to treat

with the different tribes; to consider all legal or just claims or titles; to grant to the Indian occupants of the Territory a sufficient quantity of land in severalty required for their wants and support, but not transferable for twenty years; that their title to the remainder be so far extinguished as it may be held in trust or sold by the Government, and a sufficient amount of the proceeds granted them to indemnify them for any interest they may possess in the land; that enough of said proceeds be provided to enable the Indians in the Territory to become self-sustaining. The land not required for Indian occupation to be thrown open for settlement under the same laws and rules as have been applied to the public domain.

LARGE INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The same recommendations would apply with equal force to nearly every Indian reservation in the United States, and from an extensive experience both east of the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific coast, I know that the plan is practicable, just, and humane. I have recommended it for years, and have demonstrated, by actual experience, its success. There are, however, several important elements essential to success: first, the officials or commission to treat with the Indians must be men of experience, who understand the Indian methods of reasoning, their tastes and ambitions. They must be men who would inspire absolute confidence in the Indians. They must be practicable men and not theorists, and, what is more, they should be provided with something more than promises. I have seen the best of efforts fail from this cause alone. To successfully treat with Indians the representatives of the Government should be able to assure them that the Government is acting in good faith and for their benefit, and a sufficient sum of money should be appropriated or made subject to the President's order to fulfill any obligations of the Government. The exact terms would vary with various interests and desires of the several tribes. If this method were adopted I am satisfied that it would be perfectly practicable to make any tribe of Indians self-supporting in five years. Their condition would be greatly improved, they would have homes and property of their own, the Government would be relieved of the enormous expenditure of money to maintain the present system, and millions of acres of valuable lands, now lying idle, would be open to settlement.

I recommend that Congress be requested to authorize the enlistment of a larger number of Indians as soldiers; I have had them under my command for years, have found them of great value, and have never known one to desert.

TROOPS IN THE DEPARTMENT,

From reports and personal inspection, I have found efficient, well supplied, and instructed, temperate, and fairly well quartered. The military duty required of them is excessive and laborious. There are enough companies and regiments, but there are not enough men in the ranks, and I renew my recommendations, heretofore made, that the present number of enlisted men authorized be largely increased. One of the principal causes of the great number of desertions in the Army is in my judgment attributable to the present defective and very expensive system of recruiting, and I recommend that it be discontinued. The position of the soldier should be made such as intelligent Americans would seek, rather than desert. Sufficient extra compensation should

be made to induce men to enlist in the various regiments and companies. The officers would then know the kind of men they were getting, and a less number would come from the lower wards of our great cities, and the Government would be spared the great expense of transporting them from 100 to 3,000 miles to their stations. The enlistment should be for three years, and re-enlistment for one year. In this way many of the best soldiers would continue in service and the worthless characters be discharged. The penalty for intended and actual desertion should be imprisonment for a definite term of years.

One source of disappointment and discouragement to the ambitious and intelligent soldier is the impossibility of obtaining promotion above the grade of that of an enlisted man. As there are but few vacancies other than those filled by graduates from the Military Academy at West Point, it would be well to allow ambitious young men, after five years' service, to go before an examining board, and should their record as soldiers be found perfect, and they be able to pass a rigid examination, then they should be entitled to their discharge with the rank of second lieutenant. It would be a material and social advantage to many worthy young men, and would disseminate military knowledge and experience in the care of troops among the people of the States and Territories.

The following is a brief statement of the most important movements of the troops in this department since the last annual report was forwarded :

Of the seven troops of the Ninth Cavalry which were in the field in the Indian Territory in October last guarding the Oklahoma country, five were returned in that month to their proper stations, the intruders having apparently disbanded; the remaining two (I and L) were directed to remain in the field during winter—I, stationed at Camp Russell, Ind. T., and L, at Caldwell, Kans.

On December 26, 1884, telegraphic information being received from the commanding officer Fort Reno that about 225 intruders, armed with shot-guns and Winchester rifles, had effected their entrance into Oklahoma and had been met by a detachment of soldiers, five troops of the Ninth Cavalry were sent from Forts Hays, Reno, Riley, and Sill to report to Colonel Hatch at Caldwell, Kans., at which point they arrived in January. Colonel Hatch calling for additional troops, owing to the large number of intruders encountered, twelve companies of infantry from Forts Lyon, Union, Wingate, Gibson, and Reno were directed to report to Colonel Hatch, but before these companies reached their destination the boomers had surrendered, and they were ordered to return, *en route*, to their respective stations. The boomers were escorted over the line and six troops of cavalry retained in the field to guard the country.

In March five more troops of the Ninth Cavalry from Forts Elliott, Riley, and Supply, and four companies of infantry from Forts Lyon and Reno, were ordered to report to Colonel Hatch for field service. The company from Reno (A, Twenty-fourth) returned to that post April 25.

In May the Fifth Cavalry, stationed in the Department of the Platte, was ordered to exchange stations with the Ninth Cavalry three troops of the Ninth (A, G, and I) being retained in the field (two at Arkansas City, Kans., and one at Fort Reno, Ind. T.) until the arrival of three troops of the Fifth. The Ninth Cavalry, with the exception of the aforementioned three troops, left for the Department of the Platte in June. The three troops of the Fifth designated to relieve the three troops of the Ninth arrived at Arkansas City June 7, but owing to the then arising

Cheyenne Indian troubles the three troops of the Ninth were further retained and ordered to Fort Reno, together with the three troops of the Fifth Cavalry. The remaining nine troops of the Fifth Cavalry arrived in the department during the latter part of June, five of which proceeded to Fort Riley, their proper station, while the other four troops were sent to Fort Reno for detached service in connection with the Cheyenne question. Of the three companies of infantry from Fort Lyon, still in the field at Ponca Agency, Ind. T., and Camp Russell, Ind. T., respectively, two were sent to Fort Reno in June, as also three companies of the Eighteenth Infantry, just then arriving from the Department of Dakota.

Reports being received early in July that depredations had been committed and white settlers killed by Cheyenne Indians in Southern Kansas, a battalion of cavalry (I First, B Third, L Fourth, and M Sixth) from Fort Leavenworth was ordered to Kingman, Kans., and four troops of the Fifth Cavalry from Fort Riley to Kiowa, Kans.

Fifteen companies of infantry from the Department of the Platte and ten troops of cavalry from the Department of Texas arrived at Crisfield, Kans., in July, pursuant to orders from the division commander. These troops returned to their stations in August, with the exception of four troops of the Third Cavalry, which have been designated to remain in this department and assigned, temporarily, to Forts Elliott and Sill.

Upon the departure of the troops from the Departments of the Platte and Texas, the three companies of the Eighteenth and Company F, Twenty-second Infantry, were ordered from Fort Reno to Kiowa, Kans.

Company E, Tenth Infantry, on detached service at Fort Reno, returned to its proper station, Fort Lyon, August 16.

The three companies of the Eighteenth Infantry (now at Kiowa) have been ordered to Fort Riley, and Company F, Twenty-second Infantry (now at Kiowa), and Company I, Twenty-second Infantry (now at Ponca Agency), will also return to their proper station, Fort Lyon. But three troops of the Fifth Cavalry will remain in the field in Southern Kansas (near Kiowa), the battalion from Fort Leavenworth having already returned to its post September 4.

In the District of New Mexico the troops of the Sixth Cavalry stationed at Forts Bayard, Stanton, and Wingate have from time to time performed, and some of them are now performing, field duties, scouting for, and protecting settlers from, hostile Indians.

Troops E and H, from Fort Stanton, went to South Fork April 30, to settle a difficulty between Mescalero Indians and white settlers. Returned to post May 2.

Troops C, L, and M, from Fort Bayard, and A and I, from Fort Wingate, were ordered into the field in May to scout the Mogollon and Burro Mountains for hostile Chiricahua Apaches, and Troops D, E, and H, from Fort Stanton, to scout the San Andreas Mountains. The last named three troops returned to Fort Stanton July 28, and Troop M was relieved from duty in the field in June to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for duty at the School of Application for Cavalry and Infantry, from which post it left for the field in Southern Kansas as above stated.

Troops A, C, G, I, and L are now encamped in Southern New Mexico, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Morrow, Sixth Cavalry.

The two troops of the Sixth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Lewis, have also performed more or less field duty during the summer on the Dolores and Mancos Rivers in the Montezuma Valley, and one of them (F) is in the field on the Dolores River, Colorado.

Two companies of infantry (Twenty-second) from Fort Lewis have

also been on detached service in that part of Colorado (the companies being relieved from time to time by other companies from the same post) to protect settlers against a threatened attack of the Southern Ute Indians.

Four troops of the Eighth Cavalry, pertaining to the Department of Texas, have been in the field in New Mexico since June 8, operating against Chiricahua Apaches.

CHANGES IN STATIONS.

During the summer of 1885 the Ninth Cavalry and the Twentieth Infantry were transferred from this department, as also Troops G, Seventh, and M, Eighth Cavalry. They were replaced by the Fifth Cavalry from the Department of the Platte, the Eighteenth Infantry from Dakota, and Troop I, First Cavalry, from the Department of Dakota.

MILITARY POSTS.

Fort Craig, N. Mex., has been abandoned per General Orders No. 21, current series, Adjutant-General's Office, and the reservation turned over on July 1 to Mariano Armijo, of Albuquerque, who was designated custodian by the Department of the Interior.

Owing to the construction of the numerous railroads and the increased facility for moving troops, several other posts have ceased to be of any military value, and the concentration of troops in larger or regimental posts would promote the efficiency of the troops and be economy for the Government. It is useless, however, to attempt this until Congress appropriate sufficient funds to enlarge and put the permanent military stations in suitable repair for the accommodation and shelter of the troops. There is a certain number of central points with ample reservations where permanent garrisons should be maintained as long as the Government exists.

Concerning affairs in the District of New Mexico, I inclose the report thereof by Colonel Bradley, Thirteenth Infantry, the commander of the district.

Attention is invited to the attached synopsis of the accompanying reports of the chiefs of the several staff departments at these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Ill.

Synopsis of annual reports of chiefs of staff departments.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

The return of the department for July, 1885, shows the following figures:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Present at posts and in the field	333	5,242
Absent	115	716
Total present and absent	448	5,958
Belonging to the Departments of the Platte and Texas	99	1,464
Leaving as the regular force of the Department of the Missouri	849	4,494

INSPECTOR GENERAL

Reports results of inspection of military posts, and reports troops under good instruction and discipline. Officers' accounts were properly kept. Commanding officers are attentive to their duties. Target practice has received careful attention. The comforts of the enlisted men are increasing and more contentment is noticeable. Recommends, if laundresses cannot be restored, that steam laundries be erected at posts. Recommends the enlistment of competent nurses for each post hospital, being a want long felt. Says one patent cause for desertion may be found in the excessive amount of labor required of the soldier.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE

Reports 9 commissioned officers tried during the year in this department. Enlisted men tried by general courts-martial, 328. Enlisted men tried by inferior courts-martial, 1,821. Number of convictions of desertions during year approved by department commander, 86. This shows a diminution in the case of enlisted men as compared with last year, when 5 commissioned officers and 421 enlisted men were tried by general and 2,267 enlisted men by inferior courts-martial, while there were 120 convictions for desertion. Number of desertions in this department for the last year was 419, 89 per cent. of which occurred during the two first years of enlistment, which fact encourages a belief that if the term of service were reduced to three years there would be a material decrease in desertion.

Submits consolidated report of boards of survey on desertions. The aggregate of 419 desertions, which took place from an average enlisted strength of 4,400, shows a decrease of 33 per cent. from the number in the previous year.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER

Submits—

Statement of funds received, expended, transferred, and on hand during fiscal year 1884-'85.

Statement of expenditures from "barracks and quarters" during fiscal year 1884-'85.

Statement of receipts and expenditures from "hospitals" during fiscal year 1884-'85.

Statement of funds remitted to officers for disbursement during fiscal year 1884-'85.

Statement of payments for services of civilian employés during fiscal year 1884-'85.

Statement of articles purchased and delivered under contract during fiscal year 1884-'85.

Statement of troops and property transported during fiscal year 1884-'85.

Table of routes, names of contractors, and rates of compensation for wagon transportation.

List of officers doing duty in the Quartermaster's Department at the close of the fiscal year.

States that among the expenditures "regular supplies," "incidental expenses," and "army transportation," there are \$3,000 for blank books and \$2,500 for mathematical instruments for the School of Application at Fort Leavenworth, \$6,944 for forty mules for Department of Texas, and \$7,428.61 transferred to chief quartermaster Department of Texas, and \$1,571.39 to Department of Dakota.

It appears from the "statement of payments for services of civilian employés" that a gradual decrease in the amount paid took place from July to December, 1884, and a gradual increase from January to May, 1885; this was owing to operations in Oklahoma, Indian Territory. In June there was another increase, due to Indian troubles in New Mexico. Nevertheless, the total of the year is \$5,609.17 less than the allotment granted by the division commander.

Enumerates troops for which transportation was provided, with cost of same.

Names railroads whose accounts for transportation services are settled in his office.

Number of mules on June 30, 1885, was 1,260, of which a portion belonged to Department of the Platte. Number allowed this department is 1,160.

Names posts where water-works are in course of construction.

States that contract for construction of an iron truss bridge of two 135-foot spans across the Republican River near Fort Riley, for which Congress appropriated \$10,000, was let February 18, 1885, and at the close of the year the bridge was nearly completed.

CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.

States arrival in the department, October 22, 1884. Reports modifications and improvements made by him with regard to supplying posts. Instead of having all the stores required at posts shipped to the depot at Fort Leavenworth and then filling requisitions by shipments from that point, he adopted the plan of sending the non-perishable stores to posts where needed direct from the places of purchase. This sys-

saves transportation, rehandling, chances of injury, and time. The more perishable stores were not included, nor was this system adopted for posts in the vicinity of Fort Leavenworth, Forts Hays, Riley, Gibson, and Lyon, these garrisons being liable to be disturbed by frequent changes and removals of troops. Says arrangements have been made to supply certain posts with such staple articles as the Denver market affords, from Denver, Colo., where an officer of the Subsistence Department is stationed.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR

Reports that—

To meet the requirements of medical attendance at the various posts and camps ten surgeons, fifteen assistant surgeons, and eleven acting assistant surgeons are present for duty. At two posts three medical officers are required and at several others two.

Medical officers have been detached during the year to attend troops in the field in the Indian Territory and in Southern Kansas.

Troops pertaining to Departments of Texas and the Platte were accompanied by medical officers supplied from their own departments.

Gives summary of sick and wounded of white and colored troops. It appears the sick rate has not been excessive and the mortality very slight. The largest mortality was from gun-shot wounds and typhoid fever. The fever cases were imported from the cavalry recruiting depot at Jefferson Barracks.

Recent reports from Fort Gibson show a large sick rate from intermittent fever, which, however, seems easily and quickly controlled. It is presumed the new garrison will soon become acclimated.

Says he has inspected the hospitals at all the permanent posts in the department, found the medical service generally efficient, officers attentive to their duty and intelligent in its execution.

Most hospitals are in good condition. In a few instances new structures are required, which have been made the subject of special reports.

Medical supplies at posts were found abundant.

CHIEF PAYMASTER

Furnishes tabular statement of payments made, fines collected, &c., in the department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. Says more than one-sixth of the entire amount appropriated for the pay of the Army was disbursed by the five paymasters on duty in this department, who represent only one-ninth of the entire force of paymasters in the Army. Recommends that application be made for the services of another paymaster, the troops in this department being distributed over an extensive territory, and Indian troubles being liable at any time to divert portions of the troops to remote places.

ACTING CHIEF ENGINEER OFFICER

Reports that 38 original drawings (which he enumerates), 53 tracings, and 750 blue prints have been made in his office during the year; 97 maps, 6 tracings, and 783 blue prints were issued; 8 scout notes were received, copied, and forwarded. A map of Northwestern New Mexico was completed and forwarded to the Chief of Engineers.

The only field work done was the resurvey of the boundary lines of the reservation of the cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colorado.

Descriptions of all posts in the department have been made, and corrected plans, reduced to a prescribed size, to accompany them.

CHIEF ORDNANCE OFFICER

Enumerates duties devolving upon his office, viz: Scrutiny of requisitions and issues from the depot at this station; examination of proceedings of boards of survey and of inspection reports; noting of all reports of defects in ordnance stores, with a view to improving future manufactures. States number of requisitions received and of issues made, enumerating the chief items issued. Also gives the number of inspection reports and proceedings of boards of survey received and of letters and indorsements written.

Says money accountability has not been large. The troops have been well supplied with ordnance stores, and no complaints of their quality have been received. Magazine rifles of the "Lee," "Chaffee-Reece," and "Hotchkiss" patterns have been issued to troops for trial. But few reports in regard to them, and these of an incomplete nature, have been received, not sufficient time having elapsed since their issue.

Two targets, modifications by Lieutenant-Colonel Flagler of the "Cushing" and "Brinton," were received for trial. The "Cushing" was tested at Fort Leavenworth, and favorably reported on; the "Brinton" has not yet been tested. The late model small-arm ammunition gives general satisfaction.

INSPECTOR OF RIFLE PRACTICE

Says that owing to much field service and transfer of two regiments from the department, there was much less opportunity for target practice than usual. The interest taken in target practice was not diminished, however. There were 67 competitors for the department team against 84 last year. The decrease is due, he thinks, to this being an "off year," in which no Army contest takes place.

Submits tables showing figures of merit of posts on July 31, 1885, and for the month in which practice was had, pointing out the great progress made. Mentions several organizations which are worthy of marked notice. One hundred and thirty-eight sharpshooters and 1,462 marksmen have qualified during the part of the target year ending July 31, 1885. All posts have recently been supplied with skirmish targets and material, and it is hoped that rapid progress will be made in this most important branch of target practice. States that no pistol practice has been had in the department; thinks this should not be neglected during the time immediately following the close of the target season.

Thinks officers should be excluded from annual competitions or else have a competition by themselves, they having too many advantages over enlisted men.

Thinks the awarding of prizes should be modified; refers to the fact that under present method the best skirmish firer sometimes will win both medals. Recommends that a prize be awarded to each member of the team; some men being on the team for three years without obtaining a prize, when they are debarred from further competition, and although they have the honor of being transferred to a distinguished class, they have nothing to show for it.

REPORT OF COLONEL BRADLEY.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO,

Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 10, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of troops and the condition of Indian tribes in the District of New Mexico since the date of the last report, September 29, 1884:

The troops stationed at Fort Craig—Chaffee's troop of the Sixth Cavalry—were transferred to Fort Wingate, by marching, October 26, 1884, an officer and small detachment of men being left at Craig to protect public property until it could be removed. Fort Craig was finally abandoned as a military post and the reservation and buildings turned over to the agent of the Interior Department July 1, 1885.

The troops in the district have been in the field a large part of the time during the past year, owing to the unsettled state of the Southern Utes in Colorado and the raids into New Mexico by the Apache Indians of Arizona.

Perrine's troop of the Sixth Cavalry was camped at Pi Ute Spring, in Eastern Utah, for scouting purposes and to watch renegade Utes until October 31, 1884, when it returned to Fort Lewis.

Since last June two troops of cavalry and two companies of infantry have been almost constantly in the field from Fort Lewis guarding settlers on the Mancos, Dolores, and San Juan Rivers from attacks from the Southern Utes, and restraining white men from assaulting Ute Indians out hunting by permission of their agent.

On the 20th of June a party of Southern Utes camped on the Dolores were fired on by white men in the night, and three bucks, two women, and one child were killed and one buck and one woman wounded. These Indians were off their reservation by proper authority for the purpose of hunting, the issues of food at the agency having been reduced to less than half rations. In retaliation for this unprovoked attack the Utes the next morning killed a settler and wounded his wife. By a prompt use of troops from Fort Lewis the Indians were re-

strained from further attacks on the whites, and with the assistance of their agent were mostly returned to the reservation, where they have since been kept quiet by the promise of increased rations. One troop of cavalry and two companies of infantry are now scouting the country west and south of Fort Lewis for the protection of settlers, and they will be kept in the field till late in the season.

At the time the Utes were off their reservation hunting their rations furnished by the agent were 1 pound of beef and 3½ pounds of flour per head a week, and the increased ration, furnished at the commencement of the new fiscal year, is now less than two-thirds of a full issue. I wish to call the attention of the department commander to these facts, and to urge that the proper steps be taken to secure a full supply of food for the Utes as the surest means of preventing hostilities between them and the whites. They are a spirited and energetic people, and they will not go hungry while there is beef in their neighborhood.

On the 29th of April, 1885, two troops of the Sixth Cavalry under Captain Wallace were sent from Fort Stanton to the Mescalero Reservation, at the request of the agent, to prevent a threatened outbreak of the Mescaleros and Jicarillas, the trouble growing out of the shooting of Indian horses by white men. Through the good management of Major Van Horn, commanding Fort Stanton, and Agent Llewellyn, the trouble was settled and the troops returned to their post.

A detachment of one officer and twenty men from Fort Stanton were stationed at the Mescalero Agency last winter, and were withdrawn this summer on the report of the agent that they were not needed longer.

In the latter part of May and the early part of June the Chiricahua Apaches raided through Western New Mexico.

The Apaches left their reservation near Fort Apache on the 17th of May, about forty-two bucks, headed by Geronimo, Chihuahua, Natches, and Mangus, and ninety-six women and children in the band.

It was supposed from information received from Arizona that the hostiles would strike south with the view of reaching Mexico by the shortest line, but they crossed into New Mexico on the 18th, making for the Mogollan Mountains, followed by two troops of the Fourth Cavalry and Apache scouts. Overton's troop, Sixth Cavalry, was ordered from Fort Bayard to the Upper Gila country on the 18th, and Madden's and Tupper's troops of the Sixth started from Bayard for the Upper Gila and San Francisco country on the 19th. I left Santa Fé on May 19 and reached Fort Bayard on the 20th.

As indications pointed to the hostiles moving toward their old place of resort in the Black Range, near Ojo Caliente, I ordered Rafferty's troop of the Sixth from Bayard to Lake Valley, and directed that two troops of the Sixth, under Major Biddle, be sent from Fort Wingate to Lake Valley by rail to scout the east side of the mountains and watch the trails leading to the fords of the Rio Grande near old Fort McKee.

Captain Smith, with two troops of the Fourth Cavalry and scouts overtook the Apaches in the Mogollan Mountains on the 22d of May, and had a short engagement, the Indians breaking as soon as they were pressed.

Two troops of the Fourth and three of the Sixth Cavalry, with about 100 Apache scouts, scouted the Upper Gila, San Francisco, and Mogollan country from the 22d to the 28th of May without overtaking the hostiles, though it is probable that the main camp, with the women and children, was in the Upper Gila and Mogollan country all this time.

As soon as the hostiles were pressed they scattered through the

roughest part of the mountain country and the bucks divided into three bands, raiding over a country 75 miles square, killing ranchmen and miners in remote points of this district.

On the 26th of May Major Van Vliet reached Fort Bayard with five troops of the Tenth Cavalry and 32 Apache scouts from Arizona, and on the 27th marched north on the old stage road to scout the Mimbres and Black Ranges. One troop of the Tenth (Kelley's) was sent to Fort Cummings to watch Cook's Range and Cañon.

Captain Lee, with 75 men of the Tenth Cavalry from Arizona, reached Bayard on the 27th and marched north to the Upper Gila country, via Georgetown, on the 28th.

On the 27th Major Biddle struck a fresh trail of a small band of hostiles west of Kingston, and immediately pursued with Kendall's and Rafferty's troops of the Sixth Cavalry. This band was led by Geronimo, and consisted of 17 bucks, with about forty horses. Major Biddle pressed them vigorously through the roughest parts of the Mimbres and Cook's Ranges, but was unable to overtake them. He followed them to the Mexican line, which they crossed near Lake Palomas on the 30th of May. Biddle went into Fort Cummings for water, and took with him from there Kelley's troop of the Tenth Cavalry, which continued with him to the border. This command had three Navajo scouts from Fort Wingate as trailers.

On the return of Biddle's command from Mexico he was ordered to camp on the east side of the Florida Mountains with Rafferty's and Kelley's troops, and Kendall's troop, was ordered to Deming to report to Captain Crawford, of General Crook's staff. Crawford moved west to Lordsburg by rail with this troop and Apache scouts and marched south to the Mexican line.

June 3, the trail of the main band of hostiles was found leading south from the Mogollan Mountains, and Madden's, Tupper's, and Overton's troops, of the Sixth, were ordered to the Burro Mountains and the Middle Gila country to try and intercept them; but it appeared that when the Apache scouts under Lieutenant Davis found the trail, the hostiles had nearly thirty-six hours' start, and they out-traveled the two troops of the Fourth Cavalry and Apache scouts following them, and turning west across the Arizona line escaped the troops stationed in the Burros and on the Gila to watch the old trails leading south. The hostiles stole fresh stock on their way south, and by rapid traveling succeeded in crossing Stein's Range, moving from there to the Guadalupe Mountains, and thence into Mexico. General Crook had troops stationed in Stein's Pass and San Luis Valley, but they did not succeed in heading the Indians. Captain Overton, with his own and Madden's troop of the Sixth followed the trail of the hostiles through Stein's Range to San Simon, and, there giving up the pursuit, returned to the Burro Mountains.

On the return of Tupper's troop from the Mogollans, he was sent east to the Good sight Mountains to watch trails leading out of the Mimbres and Cook's Ranges.

June 7 the troops of the Tenth Cavalry returned to Fort Bayard from the Mogollan, Mimbres, and Black Ranges, and were ordered to their stations in Arizona.

I think the hostiles were all out of New Mexico by the 8th of June, except, perhaps, a small raiding party in the southwestern part of the Territory, who returned from Mexico after getting the squaws and children over the line.

June 17, four troops of the Eighth Cavalry, from the Department

of Texas, reached Deming and reported to me, for duty in the district. Major Wilcox was sent to Lake Valley with Troops G and K, to be stationed at Hillsboro' and Fairview, and Major Sumner, with Troops C and H, to the west side of the mountains, to station one troop in the Burro Mountains and one at Alma. These troops have constantly scouted the country between the Rio Grande and the Arizona line for any Indians escaping from Arizona or returning from Mexico.

On the 26th of May two Apache squaws from Geronimo's band came to the Mescalero Reservation, and were arrested by the Indian police and brought to the agent. They were turned over to the commanding officer Fort Stanton as military prisoners, and held there until the 16th of June, when they were sent under guard to Fort Bowie, Ariz., by request of General Crook.

These squaws were sent by Geronimo with messages to the Mescaleros, asking them to take the war-path and rendezvous in the San Andreas Mountains, where he would join them with his band and raid the country on the east side of the Rio Grande. The prompt measures taken by Major Van Horn and Agent Llewellyn prevented any attempt on the part of the Mescaleros to leave the reservation, though it may be said to their credit they showed no disposition to join Geronimo.

Major Van Horn left Fort Stanton on the 27th of May with two troops of the Sixth Cavalry and a party of Mescalero scouts under San Juan, and scouted the country east of the Rio Grande, especially the San Andreas and O-curo Ranges, watching the fords of the river near old Fort McRae, but the hostiles made no attempt to cross.

After the Apaches were driven out of New Mexico, General Crook, commanding the Department of Arizona, organized an expedition to pursue them into Mexico, and I was ordered to co-operate with him in the disposition of troops in the district.

On the 7th of July Colonel Morrow left Fort Bayard for the Mexican line with three troops of the Sixth Cavalry, and was joined near the line by Chaffee's and Kendall's troops. The five troops were stationed at favorable points near the border to watch for hostiles returning from the south, and they are now scouting the country from the Arizona line to Lake Palomas.

Early in July two companies of the Tenth Infantry were ordered from Fort Union to Lang's Ranch, in the San Luis Mountains, New Mexico, to guard General Crook's supply camp, and they are still stationed at that point. A part of the Sixth Cavalry have been employed from time to time guarding supply trains into Mexico.

Recent reports indicate that the hostile Apaches in Mexico are broken up into small bands, and that some small parties are trying to get back into New Mexico.

The cavalry troops at Fort Stanton are scouting the country west of that post to the Rio Grande, and troops of the Sixth and Eighth Cavalry are scouting from the Rio Grande west to the Arizona line.

Forts Lewis, Wingate, and Bayard are the important posts in the district, from nearness to the Ute, Navajo, and Apache Reservations. I think the garrisons of these posts should be increased, and I recommend that Forts Union and Selden be abandoned and that the garrisons of these posts be transferred to Lewis, Wingate, and Bayard. The day of usefulness of Forts Union and Selden is past; they are simply shelters for troops, and the garrisons are remote from any points where they are likely to be needed.

There are about 15,000 Indians in the district of New Mexico, under

the care of agents, exclusive of the Pueblo Indians, who number about 8,000.

The Navajoes are a powerful tribe, rich in flocks and herds, and entirely self-supporting. They are, in general, orderly and quiet, but they need to be watched, as the settlement of the country over which they have grazed their flocks for years leads to frequent collisions between them and white men.

The Utes are entirely dependent on the Government, and must be well fed to prevent their leaving their reservation and preying on the surrounding country.

The Mescalero and Jicarilla Apaches are cultivating their lands to a fair extent, and are gradually improving their condition. They are still capable of doing serious mischief, and they need ample supplies and careful watching till they reach the condition of self-support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. P. BRADLEY,

Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, Commanding.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI

Fort Leavenworth, Kans.



REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL STANLEY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, Tex., September 15, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the commander of the Division of the Missouri, the conditions and wants of this department. During the past year its affairs have been uneventful. Indian raids, the record of which, so few years ago, formed a goodly portion of department reports, have ceased; and Mexican outrages, when sifted to the bottom, have generally turned out to be neighborhood feuds, in which the aggressor was as likely to belong on the left as the right bank of the Rio Grande.

The call for troops in Texas is to be near the place where the peace seems most likely to be broken, and to be ready to act promptly when needed. The Rio Grande, separating this department from the States of Mexico, gives a frontier of more than 1,000 miles; throughout its entire length there is constantly a smuggling commerce carried on, with more or less profit. It is occupied on either side by stockmen rather than agriculturists. In many cases these stock-raisers have lands on both sides, with residences either in Texas or Mexico. With a sparse population, not very highly civilized, and with an extradition treaty so defective as to be wholly inoperative, it is not so strange that crime is committed upon this border as that there is so little of it.

The powers of the military authorities are very restricted; but experience shows that the presence of troops has a most beneficial effect in keeping down robbery and even disturbance. The orders of the department require constant scouts to be kept up from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the mouth of the Pecos, with occasional scouts from Fort Davis to the border south of that post. The posts of Fort Concho and Fort Stockton are still kept up, with no other reason than that there are no quarters for their garrisons elsewhere, and the danger, judging from

the outcry of the citizens in the vicinity of the posts, of anarchy, should the troops be taken away. The small subposts upon the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Lower Rio Grande are still maintained, securing peace and safety to these great routes of travel.

It is recommended that the old post of Fort Duncan be regarrisoned, at least as a subpost, as it commands one of the principal highways into Mexico, and is well situated for observing and scouting the river.

The permanent posts where the titles have been vested in the United States have all been slightly improved during the past year, and measures have been taken to continue improvements during the coming fiscal year. It is discouraging that the amounts allowed for barracks and quarters are totally inadequate to the necessities of the several posts.

The act of the last Congress, making appropriation for the purchase of the site of Fort Brown, failed to provide for the completion of the title thereto through the courts. As it is not believed that any satisfactory title can be obtained otherwise, it is recommended that the act be amended to provide for recourse to the courts in the premises.

The general state of discipline in this department is good.

The late act of Congress, providing for a retired list of enlisted men, has undoubtedly improved their prospects; and we should raise the standard of merit, and at the same time correct the wording of soldiers' discharges. Only *good* or *bad* should be allowed in giving characters on discharge papers. Scaling a man's character as one would the price of cotton, or the quality of a lot of beeves, is absurd and misleading; and when an officer gives a bad character to a discharged soldier he should, as a basis therefor, show the number of times the man has been tried or punished, thus guarding the soldier against caprice and injustice.

My report of last year called attention to the inequitable manner in which the Subsistence Department bought the company savings of pork, and sold vegetables to the companies to the amount credited for the pork. This evil still continues, and is made worse by the instructions of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, limiting the period during which shipments of vegetables may be made to a few months in the year. Nearly one-half of the pork issued by the Subsistence Department is sold back by the companies, thus showing the dislike for it as a diet in this climate, and that it is not a valuable part of the ration, but is used as a medium of exchange, to the disadvantage of the soldier. This matter results in almost depriving the soldier of vegetables, and seems to me so unjust that I recommend it to be made a subject of special investigation.

The amount allowed for buildings at San Antonio this year will, it is hoped, furnish four sets of company barracks and five sets of officers' quarters. It would be most desirable to have double the amount the next fiscal year, and thus bring the post of San Antonio well toward completion.

Valuable reports are herewith submitted from the staff officers of this department, to which I invite attention. The recommendations therein are respectfully approved.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Ills.

REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL POPE.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., October 1, 1885.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army, the following report of the military conditions in this division during the past year:

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

There has been little of interest to report in this department. Several changes of station of companies of the Eighth Infantry and First Artillery have been made, but no movements of troops on a large scale anywhere in the department.

The Indians in California and Nevada have continued, and are likely to remain, perfectly quiet.

It would seem very desirable that some arrangement be made to break up the Indian reservations near Fort Gaston, and assign the lands included in them, in severalty, to the Indians now occupying them. These Indians are sufficiently civilized to understand and appreciate such a distribution among them of these extensive lands, and I have no doubt this arrangement would be both satisfactory and profitable to them and beneficial to the public interests.

I could wish also that the Indians who remain in the vicinity of Fort McDermitt be provided for in that neighborhood. They seem wedded to that region, and it seems impracticable to keep most of them anywhere else except by force. They have been, in my opinion, rather harshly treated for some years past, and have borne it quietly and peacefully. There does not seem to me any sufficient reason for keeping the large military reservation at McDermitt for military purposes, and certainly much of it could be properly and justly assigned to these Indians.

There does not seem to me any sufficient reason to keep up Fort Halleck; but as my recommendation to abandon it has not been favorably considered by the Lieutenant-General, I forbear any further remarks on the subject.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

For a full and detailed account of affairs in the Department of Arizona, and especially of the recent outbreak of a small part of the Chiricahuas, I refer to the exhaustive report of General Crook, commanding the department.

It is unnecessary, in view of General Crook's report, that I should also enter into any detail of these matters. There is no doubt that the troops have done and are doing all that it is possible for troops to do in quelling this outbreak and restoring peace and safety, but it is clear enough that the divided jurisdiction over the Apaches, as indeed over all other Indians and Indian affairs in this division, has been of serious injury to the interests of the Government and the safety of the frontier. In the case of the Apaches, General Crook's report makes the truth of this statement perfectly clear.

It is beyond reasonable question, in my opinion, that sole and complete jurisdiction over the Apaches should be given to the military commander in Arizona, at least until the Indians have been placed in such condition that there shall be no longer danger of any hostile acts, and until

the Indians have made fair progress toward self-support. Divided jurisdiction and conflicting views on the part of officers of different departments of the Government, not responsible to each other, can only lead to bad administration and to such dissatisfaction among the Indians themselves as is sure to result in troubles of the same character.

The proximity of a foreign country complicates very much our relations with the Apaches, and a solution of the difficulties with these Indians demands a single and firm control over them, and a control, too, which can be regulated and enforced by military power.

I trust, therefore, that to General Crook, who knows more of these Indians and of the country which they occupy than any other Army officer whom I know of, and who is, therefore, better fitted to deal with them than any other person, civil or military, be committed the sole and complete charge of these Indians until at least all danger of outbreak or hostilities is entirely at an end.

The causes of the late troubles are clearly set forth in General Crook's report, which makes it clear that he can in no manner be held responsible for transactions or failures on the part of others which have directly culminated in the flight of the Chiricahuas from their reservation.

It is certain that General Crook has done for these Indians, and for the preservation of peace in Arizona, all that was possible for any man to do, restricted, as he is, in the exercise of wise and efficient control over them.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

The report of General John Gibbon, herewith submitted, recites in detail all that is of interest in his department.

The painful story of the return of the small band of Nez Percé Indians from the Indian Territory to their old homes and reservation in Washington Territory is told with force and feeling, and should command the sympathy of the country and the active interposition of the Government. To abandon these poor Indians, without food and without implements even to shelter themselves from the severe winters incident to that climate, seems to me a most unhappy and more deplorable act, which should be remedied without delay, for the sake of humanity as well as because it is due to fair dealing and to the honor of the Government.

The military forces are now issuing food to them to a degree limited both as to quantity and character, but the military stores will not long suffice to protect them from starvation. The necessary tools and implements to shelter themselves or to raise crops it is not in the power of the Army to give them, and immediate action on the part of that Department of the Government charged with their care is demanded by every consideration of humanity and of right.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS.

I respectfully renew my recommendations of last year on this subject.

Every year makes it more and more desirable, and in fact necessary, that the smaller posts, many of which are now practically useless except to shelter their small garrisons, should be given up and their garrisons concentrated at posts larger and more easily and economically supplied.

A good beginning has been made in the Department of the Columbia, and last year and the year previous I forwarded plans and estimates for the enlargement of the Presidio of San Francisco and the erection of more buildings, for the purpose of concentrating there, as fast as it

can be safely done, all the troops in California and Nevada. I need not restate the reasons then given for this recommendation, as its advantages are clear and well known to the Government. They were approved by the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army and by the Secretary of War, and the President of the United States transmitted to Congress the request of the War Department, that the necessary appropriation for the purpose be made. For some reason, no doubt want of time, the appropriation was not made. I respectfully ask that it may be again submitted to Congress, and the necessary appropriation again asked.

It should seem that Fort Vancouver, the Presidio of San Francisco, and some point in Arizona as near as possible to the Mexican line are the most suitable points at which from time to time to concentrate most of the troops in this division.

In view of such concentration, these points should be prepared by some systematic improvements in conformity to general plans, and that all funds appropriated for the purpose be applied to that end.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The reports from the division on this subject are so complete that it is hardly necessary for me to enter into the history of the matter.

The results have been surprisingly satisfactory, and I think warrant the statement that at this date at least 30 per cent. of the enlisted men of the Army are qualified marksmen.

MILITARY PRISON AT ALCATRAZ.

The condition of the prison at Alcatraz is as satisfactory as could be expected under its present conditions, but it seems to me that if facilities for doing work useful to the Army in any of the mechanical departments could be afforded the labor of the prisoners could be made far more useful than now, to the benefit of the Government no less than of the prisoners. Mere manual labor is of course limited in range and is now done equally by the prisoner who can do nothing else as by the prisoner who is a good mechanic and who might be far more profitably employed.

I do not suppose that these facilities can be given in any way except by law, and I only mention the subject for the consideration of higher authority.

GENERAL.

The whole, or nearly the whole, occupation of the troops in this division, except in Arizona, during the past year has been drill and discipline and the administrative duties incident to such a command, from which, however, we are now happily in a large degree relieved by the concentration of nearly all of the details of such duties in the supply departments in Washington. The concentration of the troops will without doubt greatly increase their proficiency in all the details of a soldier's duty, and as the conditions are as favorable to such concentration to-day as they are likely to be in the near future, it is hoped that advantage may be taken to begin the work soon. The building of quarters, involving considerable enlargement of certain selected posts, is necessary, and it is hoped that appropriations may be asked in this view at least to make a beginning.

I inclose herewith reports of the chiefs of the staff departments at these

headquarters. They show in detail the various operations of those departments, and will be found to exhibit a state of things in all respects creditable to the officers concerned.

I also inclose a roster of the division and a field return of the troops serving in it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

General R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL CROOK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA, IN THE FIELD,
Fort Bowie, Ariz., September 9, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the condition of military affairs in the Department of Arizona was up to the 17th of May eminently satisfactory. All the various bands of Apaches were on their reservation, and for a period of more than two years not an outrage or depredation of any kind had been committed by Indians in the Department of Arizona or in New Mexico.

On the evening of the 17th of May I received a telegram from Captain Pierce, in charge of the police control of the White Mountain Reservation, repeating in substance a dispatch from Lieut. Britton Davis, Third Cavalry, who was in immediate charge of the Chiricahua prisoners, stating that Geronimo and Mangus, with a party of their following, were making preparations to leave the reservation, and giving details of preparations which had been made to prevent the exodus. Captain Pierce stated that he should immediately start with such scouts as he could hastily gather, by a route which would probably intercept them, should they finally leave the reservation. Before any reply could be sent to this telegram the telegraph wire between San Carlos and Fort Apache was cut, and the next afternoon information was received that Geronimo, Mangus, Nana, Natchez, and Chihuahua, with about fifty bucks, had left at dark on the previous evening, and that Captain Smith, with two troops Fourth Cavalry, and Lieutenants Gatewood and Davis, with a party of White Mountain and Chiricahua scouts, were in pursuit. So soon as their departure was known all available troops were put in motion to overtake or intercept them. The commanding officer, District of New Mexico, was notified of the outbreak and of the movements of my troops, and finally no efforts were spared to warn citizens at exposed points of the danger impending. The details of the operations against the renegades will be made the subject of a special report at a later date; but I may add here that Captain Smith marched without resting until dark on the 18th, a distance of 60 miles, over exceedingly rough and difficult trails, and continued the pursuit with all celerity and energy possible, but was unable to do more than to hurry them ahead and possibly prevent depredations and save the lives of people living on Eagle Creek and at the ranches along the Gila. The evidence shows that the renegades, numbering, as it was afterwards ascertained, thirty-four men and eight well-grown boys, and ninety-two women and children, traveled 120 miles before stopping for rest or food. I may also add, as showing the amount of difficulties with which troops in this

country have to contend in the pursuit of Indians, that though there were twenty troops of cavalry and one hundred Indian scouts at different times on the trail of the small parties into which the Indians had separated, it is thought that the renegades escaped into Mexico without the loss of one of their number, and this in spite of most earnest and vigorous pursuit.

I have traversed the whole question of Indian management in former reports, but it seems proper and even necessary that I should again discuss it, as its importance increases in even greater ratio than the property interests of the Territories concerned.

The first point, perhaps, in order is the danger of divided control and consequent divided responsibility. From this source spring most of the troubles incident to Indian management, not caused by absolute bad treatment and injustice. "The hand that feeds should punish." So absolutely necessary is this that I have always insisted upon it as a fundamental principle in Indian government, and though I have usually failed in impressing this necessity upon the Departments at Washington, I have endeavored in every way to preserve harmony between the officers of the Indian and War Departments. So long ago as 1873 I find among the instructions which I issued in a general order from headquarters Department of Arizona, dated April 8, 1873, the following paragraph:

Perfect harmony between the officers of the Indian and War Departments on duty together is absolutely necessary in treating Indians so lately hostile and so apparently incorrigible, and the department commander earnestly enjoins this harmony, and directs that in case of difference in matters where the line is not plainly marked, that officers carefully avoid such difference being made known to the Indians, and that they refrain from any over act in the matter at issue until instructions from these headquarters shall have been received.

I have so often pointed out the dangers arising from lack of harmony in the management of the Apaches, in letters to the Department, in conversations with Indian agents and Interior officials, that it seems hardly necessary to again recur to it, but the importance of the matter requires that the attention of the Department should again be called to it in pointing out the difficulties and unfortunate results which have followed the course of management of Indian affairs on the White Mountain Reservation.

Upon returning to this Department in 1882, I found that perhaps one of the most serious causes for dissatisfaction on the part of the Apaches then on the reservation was that they were huddled together around their agency, where it was impossible for them to find land to cultivate. Upon remarking on this grievance to Mr. Wilcox, the agent, I was informed that he acknowledged the justice of the Indians' complaint, but that he was acting in strict compliance with the orders of the Interior Department, but that if I would take the whole responsibility of settling the Indians in other localities within the reservation he would make no objection.

Relying upon the support of the agent, or at least upon his non-interference, I permitted a large number of Coyoteros to move from the agency and select locations of their own choice upon the different creeks emptying into Salt River, with the result that though they have received practically no assistance from the Interior Department, even in the way of seeds and agricultural implements, they have become self-sustaining. In full and frank conversations with Mr. Wilcox, and in frequent councils with the Indians during the fall of 1882, at which the agent was either present or represented by his clerk, I explained that work—labor of some kind by the Indians for themselves to the end that

they should become self-sustaining—was the only factor that would raise the Indians beyond the state of vagabondage, and that upon this factor I mainly relied in controlling and managing them. I therefore, with the full approbation and even solicitation of the Indian agent, ordered Captain Crawford, whom I had placed in San Carlos in command of the Indian scouts, to direct, supervise, and take charge of the farming work of all the Indians, with instructions to advise and aid them to the full extent of his power.

In these measures I had the hearty co-operation of Agent Wilcox, and so expressed myself in my annual report for 1883. Agent Wilcox, who represented the Interior Department, told me in the fall of 1882 that he knew nothing about Indians, had no confidence in the Apaches, and asked me to take charge of them and manage them in my own way, and that he would give me his hearty support and co-operation in every way, and that he would not remain as agent unless I remained in command, &c. The subject of bringing the hostile Chiricahuas on the reservation where we could control them was discussed by myself and the Indians in the presence of the agent. I explained to them that so long as the Chiricahuas remained out and hostile, the reservation Indians would in a greater or less degree be held responsible for their outrages. We all agreed that it was for the best interests of all concerned that those of the Chiricahuas, whom we could not kill, should be brought on the reservation, where we could control them. This whole matter was thoroughly understood before I started for the Sierra Madre. Affairs on the reservation continued in this satisfactory condition, and there was perfect harmony between the officials of the War and Interior Departments up to the time that I returned from this expedition.

Imagine my surprise when I reached the border on my return from the Sierra Madre, with a portion of the Chiricahuas as captives, to learn that the agent had telegraphed to Washington protesting against their being brought on the reservation. This fire in my rear was bolstered up by a so called protest from the Indians. When it is understood how easily such documents can be manufactured at Indian agencies, it will cause no surprise. As to the methods employed, I refer to the record of an official investigation made at the time by Captain Crawford. (Appendix A.)

This was the first evidence of any disposition on the part of the Interior Department to in any manner change the relations which had up to this time existed on the reservation.

Very shortly after my return I was ordered to Washington for consultation, and after a very full discussion, the memorandum or agreement of July 7, 1883, was signed by the Secretaries of War and the Interior, by which the police control of the entire reservation was vested in the War Department. The scope of this control was thoroughly discussed, and as thoroughly understood, not only by myself but by the other persons present, viz, the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The idea that the authority which I had already exercised on the reservation, simply as a matter of necessity, was to be in any degree lessened or limited was never even hinted at. On the contrary, my duties and powers were by the "agreement" expressly recognized and made of record, and were exercised and enforced without any objection for nearly two years. Upon this express understanding I made myself responsible for the peace and quiet of the Indians. It needs to be added that I had hardly left Washington before articles were published in newspapers in such widely separated localities that their common origin was apparent, in

effect charging that I had been taken prisoner with my command in Mexico, and that the so-called terms granted the Chiricahuas were extorted from me as the price for the lives of myself and command. These articles were said at the time to have originated in an interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who was reported to have said that I had acknowledged as much in my conference with the Secretaries and himself. That there was any truth in the articles was denied at the time by the Secretary of War, and was really of no importance except that in connection with other statements of a similar nature they were widely disseminated in the newspapers throughout the country, and were used by the unfriendly portion of the press, especially in the West, as evidence that the Interior Department was not in sympathy with my views.

These Chiricahuas were off the same piece of cloth as the other Apaches, and were certainly no worse or more difficult to manage in 1883 than the other Indians were when I had put them on the reservation ten years before. In my judgment the only prospect of peace was to treat the Chiricahuas in the same way, and get them where we could compel them to have settled habitations.

For more than two years there was not a single depredation committed by the Apaches, the first time within the memory of white men that so long an interval of peace had been enjoyed in Arizona and New Mexico. The destruction of Victorio and a portion of his band in Mexico, November 20, 1880, did not stop hostilities on the part of his survivors, as was confidently predicted at the time. The records at the headquarters of my department, incomplete as they possibly may be, show that in Arizona and New Mexico alone over fifty white people, men, women, and children, were killed by these Indians between the time of Victorio's death and September 4, 1882, when I assumed command of the Department of Arizona, and this apart from their constant depredations and outrages in Mexico. I knew that there had not been a time within fifteen years that the Chiricahuas had been at peace, but that during this whole time they had been constantly depredating either in Mexico or in this country. I fully realized that the property interests in Arizona and New Mexico had enormously increased since the campaign against Victorio, and that we could not afford another war with these Indians, that would be so much more disastrous and marked by so much more of atrocity and destruction, owing to the increase in population and property interests, and would also be of longer duration. In my Sierra Madre campaign I had demonstrated to the Chiricahuas that they were not safe from retribution even in their chosen fastnesses. I had surprised one of their camps and had killed and captured some of their number. They recognized the situation and begged me to accept their surrender and allow them to return to the reservation. I certainly could never expect to find them more terror-stricken. I therefore offered them the alternative of war to the knife, with the certainty of absolute annihilation eventually, or their unconditional surrender. I made no other terms with them, though they doubtless understood that they were to be allowed to return to the reservation and would not be molested for past offenses so long as they behaved themselves, and this understanding was afterwards accepted by the Government. I believed I could control them on the reservation if not interfered with.

No one knew better than I the responsibility I was assuming when under the provisions of the memorandum of agreement of July 7, 1883, I became responsible for the good behavior of all the Indians on the White Mountain Reservation. I most certainly would not have put

myself in the position I did had I thought that the understanding between myself and the Interior Department would have been violated in the slightest particular.

As I have said before, up to this time the Indian Department seemed only too willing to have me manage the entire Indian business, giving me the most hearty co operation, and I certainly could not conceive that with the added danger of the Chiricahuas there would be any less degree of co-operation. Months afterward it appeared that on the very day the above agreement was entered into, the Secretary of the Interior wrote Agent Wilcox in terms which must have convinced him that neither he nor the Commissioner of Indian Affairs were in accord with my views in reference to Indian management, and at the same time saying that the agreement was a make-shift to relieve them from responsibility and transfer it to my shoulders; also hinting that expression of views adverse to the method of settlement would be agreeable to the Department. The result was inevitable, and on the 12th of September I find that Agent Wilcox is complaining to the Interior Department with reference to the agreement that it deprived him of his power in his government of the Indians, and left little to sustain his authority and influence, and recommending its termination. Of course, I have no knowledge of the contents of confidential communications between the Indian Department and its agent, but, as the sequel, I find that early in December following—in less than five months—the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, takes the ground that the agreement was “with the express understanding that the military officers were to have the supervision of the police regulations on the reservation under the *direction* and with the *approval* of the Indian agent. (The italics are mine.) With this action of the Interior Department officials at Washington, it is not to be wondered that the dangers of divided control and want of co-operation should become manifest. In spite, however, of annoyances and difficulties innumerable, Capt. Emmet Crawford, Third Cavalry, whom I had placed in charge of the police control of the reservation, and whom I had personally instructed in details of administration, and who thoroughly understood my views of Indian management, continued to perform his thankless duties with energy and perseverance, and, considering the impediments constantly placed in his way, with rare success. The whole of the Chiricahuas had been on the reservation for a considerable period, and several of their number had raised good crops and had generally behaved in a manner to warrant the most hopeful anticipations. It is true that I had been unable to secure the adoption of many recommendations which I considered important to the improvement and welfare of the Apaches, as, for instance, a supply of agricultural implements for all of the Indians, the erection of a mill at Fort Apache for grinding the Indian grain, competition among the traders to reduce the extortionate prices charged by those licensed, &c. In December, 1884, Agent Wilcox was relieved and Mr. Ford was appointed Indian agent. Although Mr. Ford at first promised Captain Crawford that he would give such assistance as possible in furthering the farming operations, and would work in harmony with the military, for some reason or other, by the middle of January, he took a new course, and protested against the construction of a ditch for irrigating purposes by the Yuma Indians on the opposite side of the river from the agency, under the direction of Lieutenant Dugan, Third Cavalry, and which had been commenced with his approval, and on the 17th of January took away from the Indians the picks and shovels employed in the work. Upon telegraphic report of this occurrence, I wrote

to the division commander, on January 20, 1885, inclosing copies of Captain Crawford's telegrams, asking in effect that either I be sustained in my administration or relieved from my responsibility. This letter was forwarded with an indorsement from the division commander, ably and conclusively pointing out the dangers of divided control, and asking that the scope of my powers be enlarged rather than abridged. (Copies of this correspondence are attached—Appendix B.) In reply I received a telegram dated War Department, Washington, D. C., February 14, 1885, directing me, pending conferences between the Interior and War Departments, with a view of harmonizing matters, "not to interfere with farming operations of Indians who are not considered as prisoners," and stating that the question of relieving me must, in the public interest, be held in abeyance for the present. (Appendix C.) Upon receipt of this telegram I forwarded, February 19, 1885, the following letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Whipple Barracks, Prescott, February 19, 1885.

GENERAL: In reply to your telegram of the 14th instant, I have the honor to say that the agreement of July 7, 1883, by which "the War Department was intrusted with the entire police control of all the Indians on the San Carlos Reservation," was entered into upon my own expressed willingness to be personally responsible for the good conduct of all the Indians there congregated. My understanding then was, and still is, that I should put them to work and set them to raising corn instead of scalps.

This right I have exercised for two years without a word of complaint from any source. During all this time not a single depredation of any kind has been committed. The whole country has looked to me individually for the preservation of order among the Apaches, and the prevention of the outrages from which the southwest frontier has suffered for so many years.

In pursuance of this understanding, the Chiricahuas, although nominally prisoners, have been to a great extent scattered over the reservation and placed upon farms, the object being to quietly and gradually effect a tribal disintegration and lead them out from a life of vagabondage to one of peace and self-maintenance.

They have ramified among the other Apaches to such an extent that it is impossible to exercise jurisdiction over them without exercising it over the others as well. At the same time trusted Indians of the peaceful bands are better enabled to keep the scattered Chiricahuas under constant surveillance, while the incentive to industry and good conduct which the material prosperity of the settled Apaches brings to the notice of the Chiricahuas is so palpable that it is hardly worth while to allude to it.

As this right of control has now been withdrawn from me, I must respectfully decline to be any longer held responsible for the behavior of any of the Indians on that reservation.

Further, I regret being compelled to say that in refusing to relieve me from this responsibility (as requested in my letter of January 20), and at the same time taking from me the power by which these dangerous Indians have been controlled and managed, and compelled to engage in industrial pursuits, the War Department destroys my influence and does an injustice to me and to the service which I represent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
Presidio, San Francisco, February 24, 1885.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

If General Crook's authority over the Indians at San Carlos be curtailed or modified in any way there are certain to follow very serious results, if not a renewal of Indian wars and depredations in Arizona. It is impossible to understand why any one having the interests of the Government and the people at heart should object to measures which have secured peace to Arizona for the past two years, and have, in addition, done so much to improve the condition of the Indians, or to the control of the officer who has inaugurated these measures and brought them to so satisfactory an issue.

General Crook is no doubt justified in his request to be relieved from any responsibility for these Indians if the authority once given him is now taken away, but I should certainly consider it a great misfortune to all concerned if he is compelled by this action to abandon these Indians again to their own devices, with no other influence to control them except that of the civil agents.

I trust that the War Department will consider the matter with extreme care before taking away from General Crook the authority given him, and which has worked such good results, both to the people of Arizona and to the Indians.

JOHN POPE,

Major-General Commanding.

On the 11th of April, 1885, in forwarding by indorsement Captain Crawford's report of the whole matter in dispute, I again pointed out the dangers of divided control, and again asked "that, if divided authority is to obtain on the Apache Reservation, its entire control and management be relegated to the Interior Department, and that I be relieved from further responsibility." Appendix D.)

The immediate result of this unfortunate disagreement was the loss of Captain Crawford's services. Captain Crawford had been for more than two years and a half in charge of the military management of Indian affairs on the reservation, and was in consequence thoroughly acquainted with all the Indians, who all knew him personally, and respected and feared him, and was naturally much better qualified for the duties of his position than any new man could be. In the management of such Indians as the Apaches a power once exercised can never be withdrawn from the person in charge without loss of respect and influence. There are no closer observers. These Indians are politicians of the worst class, and rival their white brothers in worshiping the rising sun and excel them in contempt for those from whom authority has been withdrawn. Therefore it is better to place new people in charge than to continue the old management with emasculated powers. Hence I consented to relieve Captain Crawford, in compliance with his request. (Appendix E.)

It may be urged that the control of the Chiricahuas was not abridged or interfered with, and in one sense this is true, but, perhaps, in a larger degree quite the contrary. It is impossible on this reservation to measure or calculate the bad results of any friction, and although, this friction occurred in connection with the management of the most quiet and peaceable Indians on the reservation, its bad effects were with those the most difficult to control. In fact, it may be laid down as a maxim that to control such Indians as the Chiricahuas they must believe that the person in charge of them has *absolute power*, and this belief cannot be weakened without danger.

Ever since the return of the Chiricahuas my responsibility has been under any circumstances very great. This tribe unquestionably represents the wildest, fiercest, and most cruel and barbarous in all their habits and instincts of the American Indians. They were like hornets in a nest, at times quiet, and again without warning swarming and excited, and at such times persons intrusted with their management carried their lives in their hands, which the slightest indiscretion would forfeit. The young bucks would get restless, either at their enforced quietude, or would take offense at the efforts made to curb their wild, undisciplined habits. As an instance of the difficulties at first met, let me cite the case of Ka-e-te-na, a prominent young chief. In March, 1884, before Geronimo had returned to the reservation, this Indian became dissatisfied. He had lost all his property and horses in gambling, and said that he was going on the war-path. It was dangerous to arrest and punish him, lest Geronimo might learn this fact and be afraid to return.

Captain Crawford, therefore, was compelled to have his every movement carefully watched, so that he could do nothing without his actions being immediately reported, until he finally succeeded in quieting him down. Had there at this time been any friction which would have shown that Captain Crawford was not supreme on the reservation, it is hardly probably that he could have succeeded in preventing an outbreak.

So serious did I consider the matter that I was on the point of ordering all the White Mountain scouts from Apache to San Carlos, when Crawford reported the matter settled. Later, in June of the same year, Ka-e-te-na again became troublesome, but now Geronimo and all the Chiricahuas were on the reservation, and sterner measures were taken. The young chief was arrested by the scouts, tried by an Indian jury, found guilty and sentenced to three years' confinement. He was sent to Alcatraz Island for safe keeping. In October, 1884, it was suggested to the Indians that Ka-e-te-na might be allowed to return, provided they would become responsible for his good conduct, but Geronimo and Chatto both opposed the plan, for the reason that he was so restless and wild that he kept the other Indians constantly stirred up and unsettled.

Indians in all matters which affect their own interests are excessively shrewd. It is impossible on the White Mountain Reservation to take any action which affects any Indians without the matter being known and discussed generally among them. The Indians certainly knew that the scope of the power of the military officer in charge had been curtailed. It was a grievance among the Indians about Fort Apache, who were self-sustaining, that they could get nothing from the Government, not even farming implements with which to cultivate their land, whereas those about the agency, whom I had also placed at work, and whose farming operations I had directed, not only had all the farming implements they needed, but clothing and wagons, and were in addition fed by the Interior Department. It was among these Coyoteros about Fort Apache that I had scattered many of the Chiricahuas in order that they might have the advantage of the instruction in the new way I was endeavoring to teach them. These Indians knew that any weakening of my power or authority would affect them injuriously. They looked to me personally for the welfare of their future. I had placed them on their lands, had afforded them a market for their crops, and they knew that to my efforts was due whatever of improvement there had been in their circumstances. Whatever of dissatisfaction or uneasiness there might be among these Indians with reference to the change in the conditions on the reservation was certainly immediately known among the Chiricahuas. They knew that for a year past I had been endeavoring to get a mill at Apache, so that their grain could be ground into flour. As it was, they had to sell their grain at cheap rates and buy flour at most extortionate prices. They had been asking for years for new traders, in order that competition might reduce the excessive charges of the licensed traders. They had been all winter without their annuities, much of the time suffering intensely from cold. Some entire families had but one blanket, and with scarcely clothing enough to cover their nakedness, though living in brush huts with the mercury at times below zero. They knew that these annuities were in the agent's warehouse at San Carlos. In spite of my efforts their people in captivity had not been returned to them, which they thought they had just reason to expect, as they had turned over all the prisoners they held to me. The Chiricahuas knew that it was only a question of a short time before I should insist upon their becoming self-sustaining. It had been my

intention to begin diminishing their rations last fall, but the frost destroyed most of their crops.

No one can know just what effect these matters have on the Indians' minds; but, as I have said before, they affect most those the most difficult to manage. What will merely make the semi-civilized Indian dissatisfied will arouse in the wild Indian all his worst passions, but he is so adroit in concealing his real feelings that, after an accumulation of grievances until his patience is worn out, often the first symptom is some act of outrage or depredation.

The Indians felt that all these various measures were for their advantage, and that they were entitled to expect favorable action. When they found that it did not follow, they felt aggrieved. It is impossible to say just how much these matters influenced them; but at this time there was a renewal of the manufacture of *tiswin*, which was an unmistakable sign of dissatisfaction. *Tiswin* is an intoxicating liquor made from corn or barley, which not only develops their worst and most brutish qualities, but when indulging in it they barter or sell anything in their possession for it. As it was impossible to raise them from a state of vagabondage while *tiswin* was made, I had strictly prohibited its manufacture, and by punishing severely any violation of my order had practically broken up this traffic. I knew that the desire for *tiswin*, which is more difficult to control in the Indians than is the passion of the civilized citizen for intoxicants, had not been eradicated, and that the fire smouldering was liable to break out again at some unexpected time. I may here state that it is much more difficult to prevent the use of intoxicating drinks among the Apaches than among other Indian tribes, in that other Indians must depend upon buying their liquor, whereas the Apaches, in addition to this source of supply, manufacture it themselves.

I have been unable to learn the causes which precipitated the outbreak of the Chiricahuas; indeed it is my experience that Indians of late years rarely break out except from an accumulation of grievances, and the reason assigned is often the pretext rather than the cause. From the investigation made it would seem that the step was taken hurriedly, without premeditation, for fear of punishment. Geronimo and Mangus had made *tiswin* and been drunk, and Lieutenant Davis informed them that he should report them for my action, and without warning as many of them as could be induced by persuasion or intimidated by threats left the reservation.

Though the Chiricahuas were nominally prisoners of war, in point of fact they were not, but had been placed on farms to work for themselves to the end that they might become self-sustaining and accumulate property, in order that its possession might quiet down their restless, nomadic spirit and anchor them to some one spot where they could make a home and future for themselves. To do this it was necessary to place them upon their honor to a great extent. As it was an impossibility for us to guard them, we were compelled to depend upon our secret service force to keep us advised of all that was going on, and govern them accordingly. It was by this means that Ka-e-te-na and his followers were prevented from leaving the reservation last year. The restlessness and wild spirit, which was so strong in them when they first came to the reservation, had so far subsided that probably there was a little over-confidence felt toward them, and possibly vigilance had been somewhat relaxed. Their chiefs in the present outbreak, Geronimo and Mangus, had up to this time led their tribe as workers and farmers.

One of the difficulties in managing such Indians is that you must delegate your power and depend upon others to execute. No one can learn the problem except by experience, frequently of years. There are questions constantly arising which require prompt action properly taken, action that cannot be deferred until instructions can be given, even if they could be given intelligently. So much depends upon the Indians' actions, manner, and general behavior that no matter how thoroughly one may know the Indian character it is often necessary that these things should be observed personally to be able to judge intelligently of the action to be taken. It should not be expected that an Indian who has lived as a barbarian all his life will become an angel the moment he comes on a reservation and promises to behave himself, or that he has that strict sense of honor which a person should have who has had the advantage of civilization all his life and the benefit of a moral training and character which has been transmitted to him through a long line of ancestors. It requires constant watching and knowledge of their character to keep them from going wrong. They are children in ignorance, not in innocence.

These Indians violated their most sacred promises given to me under circumstances which make this outbreak of the most heinous nature and also make it necessary that the most summary punishment should be meted out to them, not only as being just for their own offenses and atrocities, but as an example to the remainder of the Apache tribe. While their subjugation will be a lesson to the others which will settle this question definitely, the same end should have been attained without bloodshed. The crisis of their management had passed.

Too much importance should not be given to this outbreak of the Chiricahuas. It has no more significance, so far as the question of managing them goes, or in the ultimate end desired—that of making them self-sustaining, self-respecting citizens—than the frequent conflicts between civilization and the barbarism of mobs among our own people, as instanced by the draft riots in New York during the war of the rebellion or the more recent outbreaks in our cities. Of course, these people are barbarians, and when once aroused it is not strange that the smoldering instincts which are the growth of centuries should blaze out, and that they should commit fiendish acts of cruelty. And, after all, are their crimes more fiendish or their cruelties more appalling than the crimes, for instance, of the draft riots above referred to, when negro men, women, and children were murdered in the streets of New York with attending acts of inhumanity as cruel and atrocious as any signaling an Indian massacre?

I do not wish to be understood as in the least palliating their crimes, but I wish to say a word to stem the torrent of invective and abuse which has almost universally been indulged in against the whole Apache race. This is not strange on the frontier from a certain class of vampires who prey on the misfortunes of their fellow-men and who live best and easiest in time of Indian troubles. With them peace kills the goose that lays the golden egg. Greed and avarice on the part of the whites—in other words the almighty dollar—is at the bottom of nine-tenths of all our Indian troubles.

As explaining the subsequent action by the War Department, it seems proper to state that on the 18th of April I received a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Interior, in which the whole question at issue is reviewed, and it is suggested for the consideration of the Department of the Interior "whether it is not desirable and advisable in the public interests that the entire con-

trol of these Indians be placed under the charge of General Crook, with full authority to prescribe and enforce such regulations for their management as in his judgment may be proper." (See Appendix F.)

Since the events herein narrated I am gratified to be able to report that further dangers from divided control and divided responsibility have been removed on the White Mountain Reservation and that recently the whole administration of affairs at that agency has been placed in charge of Capt. F. E. Pierce, First Infantry, who relieved Captain Crawford in command at San Carlos, and who has been appointed Indian agent by direction of the President.

The reports of the chiefs of staff bureaus on duty at headquarters Department of Arizona are attached, marked G, H, I, K, L, and M, respectively, to which your attention is respectfully invited for information with reference to the administration and work of their departments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL
DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

APPENDIX A.

[Telegram.]

SAN CARLOS, ARIZ., June 26, 1883.

General Crook, Whipple Barracks, Arizona :

In regard to the meeting held by the Indians of the reservation on the 14th instant, opposing the return of the Chiricahuas, I would state that after due investigation I have learned as follows: When it was first understood that the hostiles were to return, several of the principal chiefs inquired about it, more out of curiosity than for any other reason, and said if General Crook brings them here all right; we don't like them, for some of them are bad people, but if the general says he wants them here we will let them come.

For several days after this there was a great deal of comment made on your action by white men on the reservation, and the Indians were told often that if the Chiricahuas returned now they would cause another outbreak in the fall, and then the "rangers" from the different towns would come here and attack the camps on the reservation. Some of the English-speaking Indians were carefully impressed with this idea and given to understand that you were making a great mistake. This was soon all over the reservation, and the Indians becoming alarmed began to say that if the return of hostiles was to result in their leaving the reservation they did not want them to come here. It was suggested by the people who had been talking to them that they express their opinion in the matter. Two or three of the chiefs in a conversation with the agent found that he was strongly opposed to your action. These chiefs then inquired if the suggestion made by the white men in regard to an expression of their opinions would meet with approval, and were told that it would. The next day, the 14th, about eight chiefs and some thirty or forty bucks met in the school-house with the Indian agent and had a talk over the matter of the return of the Chiricahuas. Two San Carlos chiefs, known as Casadore and Targ-gie-de-schuse, spoke for their tribes; Snooks for the Yumas, and George for the White Mountains. They all expressed themselves strongly opposed to your action. Snooks left out in his statement of the views of his people an important fact which he previously had mentioned, that the Yumas and Chiricahuas were hereditary enemies and that his people would like to kill them all, but that they would do as they were told. Casadore and Targ-gie-de-schuse were actuated by an idea that their expressing such an opinion would put them in favor with the agent. George, I believe, was telling a falsehood to cover up his feelings in the matter. He has many relatives among the hostiles and some of the worst of them are friends of his. The other White Mountain Indians who took part in the meeting were about on a par with George, but not of so much influence. From all that I can learn I think no meeting would have been held, no opinion expressed, and in fact no opposition made in the least had the Indians been left to them-

selves. The Yumas and Mojaves are beyond doubt opposed to the Chiricahuas, as they have always been at war with each other. But as for the other Indians they are indifferent except the White Mountains, who are friends and relatives of the hostiles, and want them to return, but will not say so.

CRAWFORD,
Captain Third Cavalry.

APPENDIX B.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Whipple Barracks, Prescott, January 20, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith copies of telegrams from Capt. Emmet Crawford, Third Cavalry, of the 18th and 19th instants, and my reply thereto, and referring to these papers, to report that the present military police control of the White Mountain Indian Reservation is in accordance with the terms of an agreement entered into between the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Interior, July 7, 1883, which states that "the War Department shall be intrusted with the entire police control of all the Indians on the San Carlos Reservation." In accordance with the terms of this agreement and the instructions of the Secretary of War, Capt. Emmet Crawford, Third Cavalry, was by General Orders No. 13, series 1883, Department of Arizona, placed in charge of the police control of the reservation July 24, 1883, and is still in charge.

In maintaining peace and quiet on the reservation, my main reliance has been in keeping the Indians constantly at work or employed in remunerative labor. The result has been that already there is a noticeable advance on the part of these Indians. Not only has there been marked improvement in their actions and demeanor, but also a decided step forward has been made, with every prospect that within a short time all the Apaches will be self-supporting. In enforcing this policy Captain Crawford has apportioned land for cultivation, marked out and had constructed, by the Indians, irrigating ditches, &c., under his personal supervision, without any objection on the part of the Indian agent. I regret now to report that the agent recently appointed has different views, and is protesting against the work now being done under the supervision of Captain Crawford, which is merely one of the methods employed by him to "insure peace;" consequently differences of opinion which seriously threaten the welfare of the Indians have arisen between Captain Crawford and the agent. Captain Crawford is proceeding in accordance with what I deem to be the only policy that can be adopted with reasonable hopes for success, and also, in my judgment, in strict compliance with the terms of the agreement between the two Departments.

As it is evidently prejudicial to the interests of all concerned that there should be any conflict of authority in matters so important, I respectfully request that instructions be given which will prevent such unnecessary complications. So thoroughly am I convinced of the paramount importance of adhering to the policy which for nearly two years has obtained on the reservation, and the efficacy of which has been so clearly demonstrated that I am unwilling to be held responsible for the quiet of these Indians, and at the same time be hampered and interfered with by controversies with reference to the extent of my powers.

In the event that the views of the Indian agent are approved, I respectfully request that matters referred to in the agreement be relegated to the control of the Interior Department, and that I be relieved from all the responsibilities therein imposed.

Owing to the importance of this question please reply by telegraph.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

(First indorsement.)

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., January 28, 1885.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army. It is needless to reiterate what the authorities in Washington and everybody in this region know perfectly well now. General Crook's management of these Indians has been marked by unusual and surprising success, and if matters are left in his charge a very few years longer all fears of Indian trouble in Arizona may be dismissed.

One of the difficulties (and the principal one) he has met with is the constant dis-

cord between the civilian Indian agents and the military. It is not even hoped that a stop may be put to such controversies so long as there is a joint jurisdiction over the Arizona Indians. It is not human nature that such an anomalous relation should escape such troubles, but in view of General Crook's superior ability and experience, and the great success he has met with, I most emphatically recommend that instead of relieving him as he suggests, the entire control of the Indians be turned over to him.

These constant controversies, which cannot be avoided as long as human nature remains what it is, lead continually to more difficulty in managing the Indians, and more danger of the whole success, so far, being shipwrecked altogether.

As the agents and the military cannot possibly get on without friction, and, as in my judgment, the safety of Arizona from Indians depends upon persistence in the judicious policy adopted by General Crook, I trust that he may be entirely sustained in the matters set forth in the inclosed papers, and that his powers in Arizona be enlarged instead of abridged.

JOHN POPE,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

[Telegram.]

SAN CARLOS, January 18, 1885.

General Crook, Whipple Barracks, Arizona :

I have had Lieutenant Dugan surveying and superintending the work upon a ditch for Yuma Indians. Agent Ford promised at first to render what assistance he could and work in harmony with me. He now protests against the work and says I am interfering. The object seems to be to prevent the poor Yumas from doing anything for themselves in order that rations may be issued them. Dugan has labored faithfully on the ditch and will continue the work. Agent yesterday took from Indians picks and shovels. I have issued others. It is impossible to get along here without misunderstandings and help Indians along. I will not stop the work unless I have orders from you to do so, as I consider it for the peace and welfare of the Indians that they be kept at work.

CRAWFORD,
Captain.

[Telegram.]

SAN CARLOS, January 18, 1885.

General Crook, Whipple Barracks, Arizona :

In connection with Yuma ditch, I wish to report that it would be an unfortunate occurrence to have work interfered with, as Indians are working hard and take a great deal of interest in work laid out for them by Lieutenant Dugan.

CRAWFORD,
Captain.

[Telegram.]

SAN CARLOS, January 18, 1885.

General Crook, Whipple Barracks, Arizona :

Agency chief of police and farmer have both been interfering and making reports against me to agent, and talking to Indians in such a manner as to greatly weaken my authority on reservation among Indians and employes. They are upheld in their course by the agent.

In order to put a stop to their interference, and teach both Indians and employes a lesson, I will remove these two men from the reservation. It is the only course I have in order that orders placing me on duty here may be properly carried out.

Will my action meet approval?

CRAWFORD,
Captain.

[Telegram.]

SAN CARLOS, January 18, 1885.

General Crook, Whipple Barracks, Arizona :

The complaint I have against chief of police is that he used policemen to drive from the reservation a small band of horses Chief Es-kim-e-zin was bringing here for sale to scouts, and concealing Indians I desired to arrest for offenses. The former reported to the agent that I had given Indians orders not to work for farmer, which was false in every particular.

CRAWFORD,
Captain.

[Telegram.]

SAN CARLOS, January 19, 1885.

General Crook, Whipple Barracks, Arizona :

The chief of police has an Indian policeman I desire to arrest concealed at agency. Immediate action should be taken, as I find the effect is bad upon other Indians. The only recourse I can see is to arrest the chief of police. It will take a long time to

refer matters to Washington, and then nothing will be done to sustain me. I think both farmer and chief of police should be arrested and removed from the reservation in order that my authority may be established, and if a report is required it can be made afterwards.

CRAWFORD,
Captain.

APPENDIX C.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 14, 1885.

Commanding General Department of Arizona, Prescott, Ariz. :

Referring to your letter of 20th ultimo, relative to affairs at San Carlos Agency, the Secretary of War directs that pending conferences between the Interior and War Departments, with a view to harmonizing matters, you do not interfere with farming operations of Indians who are not considered as prisoners. The prisoners or Indians captured and surrendered who have not been turned over and received as agency Indians are under the military authorities exclusively, but police control of the others does not include control of their farming work, which under the Department agreement remains with the agent. The question of relieving you at your own request from the special Indian duty must in the public interest be held in abeyance for the present.

By command of Lieutenant-General Sheridan.

C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APPENDIX D.

SAN CARLOS, ARIZ., March 27, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with instructions subscribed on copy of letter from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of War, dated Washington, D. C., February 26, 1885, I have the honor to make the following report:

To insure a clear understanding of the matter for consideration, it is necessary for me to speak of others of a similar nature and having direct bearing upon it.

One of the greatest obstacles to the success of the farming ventures of the Indians on this reservation is the want of properly constructed ditches and dams. Since I have been on duty here the principal assistance on these works has, until this year, been given by those under my command, and this without objection from the agent.

The detail of a larger number of officers than formerly for duty in connection with the police control of the reservation enabled me this year to suggest to one of them that he make a study of the construction of irrigating ditches and dams. This he did, and leveling instruments having been obtained, Lieutenant Dugan, the officer referred to, first set to work to find out the most advantageous method of putting water upon the Apache Yuma Indian farms, and having determined that an improvement of the existing ditch was the most satisfactory, laid out the work to be performed on it by the Indians under the direction of two enlisted men detailed by me for that purpose.

Whilst Lieutenant Dugan was thus employed I had occasion to speak to the agent, Mr. Ford, of what he was doing. Mr. Ford then assured me that he would be glad to do everything in his power to forward Lieutenant Dugan's plans.

After Lieutenant Dugan had appointed a day with the Indians upon which work would begin, he went to Agent Ford to ask the issue or loan to the Indians of a number of picks and shovels necessary for the rapid carrying on of the work. Mr. Ford gave Lieutenant Dugan to understand that the required implements would the next day be turned over to him, but on the morning of that day he sent me a note in which he requested that I would order that nothing further be done on the ditch in question. Agent Ford in a subsequent note stated that orders for work on the improvement of this ditch conflicted with orders of his head farmer concerning other work already laid out for these Indians. This work was known to Lieutenant Dugan to be about to be done upon a wire fence, and had been spoken of to Mr. Ford by Lieutenant Dugan, who stated to him that he had no intention of interfering with the plans of his head farmer for the benefit of these Indians, and pointed out to him that on account of the large number of available working men both the fence and the ditch could very advantageously be carried on at the same time. To this Mr. Ford seemed to agree.

Of course since, with at least the assent of the agent, I had promised the Yuma In-

dians to help them with their ditch, I could not violate that promise and the work proceeded.

In the meanwhile similar promises had been made other bands of Indians.

One of these was with regard to the Tonto and Mojave ditch, and in fulfillment of it, Lieutenant Dugan leveled and staked this ditch and named a day on which the Indians would begin the work.

A day or two before the date appointed, i. e., February 25, 1885, the date of Acting Agent Paugburn's telegram to the Secretary of the Interior, Lieutenant Dugan went to the ditch to complete his work on it and found a number of Indians there. The agency head farmer had plowed up a number of stakes that he had established, thus undoing his work. As Lieutenant Dugan had proceeded so far and under such circumstances I considered it an interference that any one should render his plans useless, and therefore sustained him in his order to the Indians, that they would begin work upon their ditch when he told them and not before.

A copy of telegram from War Department to General Crook governing such matters having that afternoon been received, the work on the ditch recommenced the next morning under the agency head farmer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EMMET CRAWFORD,
Captain Third Cavalry.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Whipple Barracks, Arizona.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Whipple Barracks, Prescott, April 11, 1885.

Respectfully forwarded through Headquarters Division of the Pacific, in explanation of what is referred to in telegram of the 14th of February, ultimo, from the Adjutant-General of the Army to me as an interference with the farming operations of Indians on the White Mountain Reservation who are not considered as prisoners. In connection with this report, I desire to invite especial attention to the nature of the complaint of which it is in explanation and remark—to one familiar with the subject no comment is needed. It is obvious for the reasons stated in my letters of January 20th and February 19th on this subject, that such conflicts of authority as are herein illustrated are highly prejudicial to the interests of the Indians, and are provocative of trouble in their management, which cannot be divided with the expectation of satisfactory results. The action of the officer in charge of the police control on that reservation has been in accordance with what I deem to be the only policy that can be adopted with reasonable hopes of success, and in strict compliance, as I understand it, with the terms of the agreement between the two Departments on the subject; and so firmly is my judgment convinced in the matter, that under any other policy I feel my services in this connection would be of very little value in the Department, and am therefore constrained to renew my request expressed in letter of January 20th, that, if divided authority is to obtain on the Apache Reservation its entire control and management be relegated to the Interior Department and that I be relieved from its further responsibility.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

APPENDIX E.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 7. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Whipple Barracks, Prescott, February 27, 1885.

In view of orders from the War Department transferring the Third Cavalry to the Department of Texas, Capt. Emmet Crawford of that regiment is relieved from the police control of the San Carlos Reservation and will be succeeded by Capt. F. E. Pierce, First Infantry, who will be governed in the performance of his duties by General Orders, No. 13, of 1883, from these headquarters.

In relieving Captain Crawford the department commander desires to express his appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by him in engaging the recently hostile Apaches in the pursuits of peace and industry upon their reservation, and to recognize that the satisfactory results attained in this direction are chiefly due to the able manner in which he and those associated with him have administered the duties of their difficult and thankless task.

By order of Brigadier-General Crook.

M. BARBER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
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APPENDIX F.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 28, 1885.

SIR: In connection with previous correspondence relative to the Indian prisoners upon the San Carlos Reservation, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of letter of the 7th ultimo from your Department, transmitting, with certain inclosures, a copy of a letter of the 6th ultimo from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in relation to the alleged interference of Captain Crawford with the duties of Agent Ford upon said reservation. The letter from your Department of the 26th ultimo inclosing a copy of a telegram of the 25th ultimo from Acting Agent Pangburn upon the same subject, and requesting that the attention of General Crook be called to Captain Crawford's conduct and that he be directed not to further interfere with the agent in the discharge of his duties not connected with the police of the agency, was also duly received.

In view of the tenor of the communications referred to, and of the fact that, in consequence of the disagreements existing between the military authorities and the Indian Office touching the control of these Indians, General Crook had, under date of January 20 last, asked to be relieved from further responsibilities in connection with the question of their control, the latter was instructed by telegraph on the 14th ultimo to refrain from interference with the farming operations of Indians who are not considered prisoners pending conferences between the Interior and War Departments with the view of harmonizing matters, and was informed that the question of relieving him from the special Indian duty must in the public interest be held in abeyance for the present.

I inclose herewith, asking your attentive perusal of the same, a copy of the reply of General Crook, dated the 19th ultimo, together with a copy of the indorsement made thereon by the commanding general Division of the Pacific, and a copy of a communication from Captain Crawford, dated the 27th ultimo, with copies of the subsequent correspondence based thereon.

Upon an examination of this subject I find that it had its origin in a communication addressed by the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of War, under date of June 14, 1883, to the effect that General Crook would soon return to the vicinity of the San Carlos Agency with a large number of renegades who were guilty of murder, theft, and other crimes; that in the opinion of the Department of the Interior these Indians should not be allowed to return to the agency; that there could be no permanent peace if these Indians were allowed to murder the people, steal their stock, and then surrender themselves and return to the agency to be supported by the Government; that the criminals should be held as prisoners and punished for their crimes, and that the children should be taken from their parents and put to school.

Further correspondence ensued touching the care and control of these Indians—numbering between three and four hundred—and on June 20, 1883, General Schofield, then commanding the Division of the Pacific, telegraphed recommending that for the present at least their management be left entirely in the hands of General Crook, and that both the War and Interior Departments give him full authority and means to carry out his policy, which seemed the only possible way to a successful issue, as the Chiricahuas could not evidently be treated arbitrarily as prisoners of war and General Crook alone had power to control them. He repeated a report of General Crook that "if these Indians are not fed they must starve or go back on the war-path," and referred to the reasons of General Crook for his recommendation that if he was not sustained these Indians would never again surrender, but fight to the last man, requesting reply by telegraph whether or not the Interior Department would take charge of the Indians, as he would be only too glad to get rid of the hard work and responsibility their management would entail.

On June 27, 1883, the Department of the Interior informed the War Department that it declined to receive these Indians, which was replied to by the War Department stating that General Crook had been instructed to keep the Indians apart and feed them.

On July 7, 1883, the following agreement was entered into between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior:

"In view of the difficulties encountered in making satisfactory disposition of the Apache Indians recently captured by General Crook, under existing methods of administration, it is determined by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior, after consideration, that the Apache Indians recently captured by General Crook, and all such as may be hereafter captured, or may surrender themselves to him, shall be kept under the control of the War Department at such points on the San Carlos Reservation as may be determined by the War Department (but not at the agency without the consent of the Indian agent) to be fed and cared for by the War Department until further orders.

"For the greater security of the people of Arizona, and to insure peace, the War Department shall be intrusted with the entire police control of all the Indians on the

San Carlos Reservation, and charged with the duty of keeping the peace on the reservation, and preventing the Indians from leaving it, except with the consent of General Crook or the officer who may be authorized to act under him.

"The War Department shall protect the Indian agent in the discharge of his duties as agent, which shall include the ordinary duties of an Indian agent, and remain as heretofore, except as to keeping the peace, administering justice, and punishing refractory Indians, all of which shall be done by the War Department, as above stated."

By General Orders, No. 13, Headquarters Department of Arizona, July 24, 1883, the entire police control of these Indians was placed under charge of Capt. Emmet Crawford, Third Cavalry, and he was instructed to carry out such provisions of the above quoted agreement as devolved upon the War Department. Captain Crawford has since been relieved in orders from this duty by reason of the transfer of his regiment to the Department of Texas. A copy of the order is herewith inclosed.

Having thus given the material facts in the history of this subject so far as relates to the placing of these Indians under control of the War Department, it remains to be added that the conduct of Captain Crawford in the discharge of the duties and responsibilities devolved upon him has been a source of much complaint on the part of the civil agents, who seemingly regard the discharge of duty by Captain Crawford as an unwarranted and improper interference with duties that pertain of right to their office. The course of Captain Crawford, however, is fully sustained by the military authorities, and, with especial reference to the request of General Crook to be relieved from further duty and responsibility in connection with these Indians, I beg to invite particular attention to the indorsement of the division commander of the 24th ultimo on letter of General Crook of the 19th ultimo (copies inclosed), in which it is stated that if General Crook's authority over the Indians at San Carlos be curtailed or modified in any way, there are certain to follow very serious results, if not a renewal of Indian wars and depredations in Arizona.

In view of the foregoing the question is respectfully submitted whether the relief of General Crook from his present duties as requested by him would not tend to enhance the danger of a renewal of Indian troubles in Arizona, now happily under control, and regarding the general subject as one of the utmost importance in its relation to the interests of the people of Arizona, and as involving the question of the peaceful government of the Indians herein referred to. I submit for your consideration whether it is not desirable and advisable, in the public interests, that the entire control of these Indians be placed under the charge of General Crook, with full authority to prescribe and enforce such regulations for their management as in his judgment may be proper, independently of the duties of the civil agents, and upon this question the Department will appreciate an early expression of your views.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL GIBBON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
Vancouver Barracks, Wash., September 18, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of Maj. H. Clay Wood, assistant adjutant-general, of the operations in this military department during the past year since the last annual report and up to the 29th of July last, when I assumed command.

To this report, which gives in a sufficiently explicit manner the current operations of the department, I add that since I assumed command I have visited the following posts in the department, and inspected them and the troops garrisoning them: Forts Walla Walla, Cœur d'Alène, and Spokane.

The troops were found in a satisfactory state of drill and discipline.

The quarters occupied by officers and men are not at all these posts adequate for comfortable accommodation. Some few additional quarters are now in process of construction, and some additional ones will be estimated for in the next annual estimate. This is not the case at Fort Spokane, where two companies in addition to the present garrison could

be accommodated. The stable at that post for the troop of cavalry stationed there, however, should be replaced by a new one, the present one being not at all suitable for the shelter of horses during the inclement winter of that locality. Five new stables should also be erected at Fort Walla Walla, there being but one new one at that post; the others are old, dilapidated, and very much open to the weather. A new hospital is also very much needed at this post, the present one being old, very much out of repair, and badly located near a swamp, all the prevailing winds at the post blowing directly from the hospital toward the post. The new one should be placed on the opposite side of the post, where there is a good location and ample room for it. The old hospital could be converted into a quartermaster's store-house, the present storage at the post being entirely inadequate.

This fall after I complete the inspection of the remaining posts I shall be better prepared to report upon some contemplated changes in the garrisons calculated to add to their comfort and efficiency.

INDIANS.

The Indians in the department are perfectly quiet and peaceful. Reports have been lately received from white people who desire to settle upon land in the valley of Clark's Fork that they have been followed about by straggling Indians of the Calispell band, and warned not to make settlement. The Indians in that region appear to be a lot of renegades from various bands scattered along Clark's Fork, and from what I can learn do not appear to be under any particular chief. The commanding officer of Fort Spokane has been instructed to send a small party, under an officer, to scout in that region and warn such Indians as are met that they must not interfere with white settlers. The country is very broken and inaccessible, so that pack mules only can be used.

I have several times had occasion to report the condition of the remnant of Nez Percé band at present located on the Columbia River opposite Fort Spokane. Whilst at that post I had several interviews with Chief Joseph at the post and in his camp. He and those with him show every disposition to conform to the directions of the Government, settle down, make homes for themselves, and live like white people. They are, however, in a very poor condition to do this before winter overtakes them. They have no tools, cattle, or implements of any kind; those left behind in the Indian Territory not having yet been replaced, and thus will need the protecting care of the Government, including the food requisite to prevent starvation for at least six months. They are poorly clad and living in thin, flimsy cotton tepees. The Indian Department having failed to provide them with food, they are now entirely dependent upon the scanty rations issued them from army supplies at a daily cost of \$23.59. I understand that some food, amounting to about a three months' supply, is now *en route* to Fort Spokane. As soon as the Indians commence to receive this food from the Indian Department, the commanding officer, Fort Spokane, has directions to discontinue at once the army issues.

The several reports of the headquarters staff officers are herewith inclosed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, commanding.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
Vancouver Barracks, Wash., September 17, 1885.

SIR: By your direction I have the honor to submit a report of the operations in this department from the date, October 2, 1884, of the last annual report to July 29, 1885, the date you assumed command.

Probably the most important event of the year, certainly the most important to the Indians themselves, has been the return to this department of the remnant of Chief Joseph's band of the Nez Percés—now principally composed of old men, women, and children, widows and orphans—from the Indian Territory, where they had been living, virtually prisoners of war, since the close of the Nez Percé hostilities and their capture in 1877. Popular feeling in Idaho Territory unquestionably was decidedly opposed to their return. Rumors of threats of violence on the part of disaffected whites had come to the knowledge of the Interior Department. Several of the Nez Percé warriors were under indictment in Idaho Territory for the murders perpetrated in 1877. Anticipating there might be danger on their passage through Idaho, the Interior Department had requested that every precaution be taken to prevent difficulty between the white settlers and these Indians.

They came into the department by the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line Railways, and were met by Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Fifth Infantry, acting judge-advocate, at Pocatello, and escorted thence by troops to Wallula Junction, on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's Railroad, where they were divided into two parties—one proceeding, under military escort, by rail and river, via Walla Walla and Lewiston, to the Lapwai Agency in Idaho, and the other, including Joseph, likewise escorted, by rail and wagons, via Spokane Falls, to the Colville Reservation. Those members of the band moved to the Lapwai Reservation, their former home, soon dispersed among their relatives and friends. They numbered one hundred and sixteen persons. The proportion of men, women, and children is not shown by the records.

First Lieut. Daniel C. Pearson, Second Cavalry, under date of the 8th instant, reports that "the condition of these Indians is satisfactory, peaceful, and creditable to all concerned. Upon their arrival in June last, thirty days' rations were supplied to them, and since then none at all. They dispersed among their tribal friends on the third day after arriving, and have been living with them on their farms, and with them have been self-supporting since that time. The only rations to be supplied the returned Indians the coming winter will be for the benefit of about forty of their number who are old men and women and widows. Some have shown a disposition to visit the old Wallowa Valley, but were refused passes, and readily acquiesced in the view that it was not proper for them to do so. Their sojourn in the East changed them from a nomadic to a comparatively civilized people, whose respect for law and order is a marked characteristic. * * * Several heads of families have already taken up land, and with presents of horses from friends are started in as farmers, and will have the further help from the Government of wagons, harness, implements, and house material."

That portion of the band immediately under Chief Joseph—one hundred and fifty—(forty-four men, seventy-four women, and thirty-two children) is temporarily encamped not far from Fort Spokane, and without property or money, was in a most destitute and pitiful condition. Had not the military authorities come to their relief they would have starved.

The troubles at Celilo, and thence eastward up the Columbia River, between whites and Indians regarding their respective rights to lands and fisheries, alluded to by your predecessor in the last annual report, and which gave rise to some apprehension lest they might become serious, continued during the spring, and the department inspector was on two occasions sent to Celilo, and Interpreter Chapman to points further east, to make investigation, adjust the differences if practicable, and report. General Miles forwarded, May 5, a report upon the fishery trouble at Celilo, by indorsement, as follows:

"This matter is a serious one to the Indians. They are under the impression that the fishery belongs to them by prior occupation and treaty. On the other hand, the firm of McLeod & Co. claim that the land belongs to them; that they have a valid title, and are in possession, with some \$10,000 or \$12,000 of improvements, doing a very profitable business.

"It is estimated they will take out upward of 3,000,000 pounds of salmon this year, for which they get 4 cents per pound.

"There are probably ten or twelve hundred Indians who have heretofore come to this place during the summer to obtain food, and to dry it for their winter's supply. Unless some provision is made for their subsistence there must necessarily be great suffering among them.

"As the price at which this firm will furnish fish is less than half the cost of beef, I recommend that fish be purchased, at least for one season, or until the difficulty can be amicably settled."

Some 50 miles northwest of Fort Cœur d'Alène, at the junction of the Pend d'Oreille and Calispell Rivers, lies the Calispell Valley, a beautiful and fertile region, now occupied by the Calispells and some renegade Indians. These Indians are reported to be unfriendly, and a few marauding Calispells are represented to have recently intimidated settlers desiring to locate on surveyed lands in their vicinity. Last June the department commander directed an aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Abercrombie, to proceed to Sand Point, on Lake Pend d'Oreille, and thence make a reconnaissance of the Pend d'Oreille River and the country adjacent thereto from the lake to the forty-ninth parallel of latitude.

I quote from Lieutenant Abercrombie's report: "Fifteen and one-half miles from the Idaho line is the garden spot of the Pend d'Oreille River, which is known as Calispell. * * * This is one of the most fertile and productive valleys of all North-eastern Washington Territory. The Indians, with their crude appliances and limited knowledge of agriculture, raise potatoes, onions, turnips, and cereals in large quantities; and a white man could cultivate successfully the more tender garden produce. In addition to the productive qualities of the soil for vegetables, the range and growth of a most nutritious grass for milch cows, the pine timber for building houses and stone for foundations to buildings, the low grades for roads to the railroad, when taken together, render this a much coveted tract of land to the white men. * * * In the summer of 1878 and 1879 this valley was the rendezvous for the renegade Indians of the Bannocks, Snakes, Umatillas, and some of the Sencayuse or Moses Indians; and although this portion of country never has been recognized as a reserve by the authorities of the Interior Department, the Indians have so far held it against all intrusion on the part of the whites; but as the adjacent country is being rapidly settled up, the question of ownership is becoming more serious, as the Indians absolutely refuse to leave what they consider their land, and the settlers are becoming more and more covetous of the fine farms contained in this tract. A party of cattlemen from the 'Big Bend' country have declared their intention of arming themselves and going into the valley without regard to the protest of the Indians, who on their part announce their intention of defending their property."

In the latter part of May complaint was made of the Indians at Lake Chelan, and several parties passing there en route to the Methow country were stopped and ordered back, the Indians telling them no white man could settle in that part of the country. Some other demonstrations by the Indians went to show a probability of future trouble. A disturbing element in that section is Chelan Jim, or Skookum Jim, claiming to be a son of Enomoseecha and to be chief of the Chelans, under whose advice the Chelan Indians and others on the Columbia Reservation object to taking land in severalty and to surveys being made in that vicinity by authorized surveyors. On June 14 Mr. Sam. C. Miller was informed that "until the Columbia Reservation is thrown open to settlement no white man has a right to locate thereon. This the Indians know. It is understood that this reservation will not be open to settlement until all the Indians formerly located there have selected land, or moved on to the Colville Reservation, which, under present agreement, they will have to do very soon."

The Chelans are reported to number upward of one hundred; but the dissenters or renegades who refuse to take up land or go on to the reservation, the immediate adherents of Chelan Jim, do not probably exceed twenty male adults. The Chelans have peculiar notions regarding the divisions of lands, but have always been noted for honesty and for steadfast friendship toward the whites. Many will undoubtedly submit to a survey of allotments rather than be removed to the reservation east of the Okinakane.

In view of these and other disquieting rumors from that vicinity, a command of two troops of cavalry and one company of infantry was ordered early in July to operate in the Big Bend of the Columbia and the valleys of the Okinakane and Methow Rivers, or such portions thereof as might be deemed necessary or desirable, to encourage a feeling of security among the white settlers and prevent any disturbance on the part of the Indians.

On the 24th March the commanding officer at Boisé Barracks telegraphed from Bellevue, Idaho, his presence there, by direction of the Secretary of War on dispatch from Adjutant-General, to aid in suppressing a miners' riot, the miners having overpowered the civil authorities. No information of any troubles at Bellevue had reached these headquarters, but Major Brisbin was directed to carry out the instructions of the Adjutant-General and Secretary of War, and to then return to his post, and to leave the matter between citizens at Bellevue to be settled by the civil authorities. He returned to his station, reporting affairs quiet.

On the 30th he telegraphed that Acting Governor Curtis desired him to come again to Wood River with troops. The War Department dispatch, as it subsequently appeared, had advised him to hold his command in readiness to obey promptly any orders issued for its use in the difficulties. Major Brisbin was advised, "as no information has been received from any source regarding disturbances in Idaho Territory,

and no order has been received at these headquarters from the War Department, the department commander is wholly unadvised as to the circumstances or the legal status of the case, and hence he does not feel warranted or justified in giving orders for the movement of any troops." April 1 Major Brisbin furnished by telegraph a copy of the War Department dispatch, and a copy by mail was received through division headquarters April 7. On the 1st April Governor Curtis telegraphed General Miles: "The situation at Wood River is critical, and the presence of troops I believe necessary to prevent a collision between the miners and citizens and consequent loss of lives." He represented the country as "under a reign of terror." April 2 Major Brisbin was directed to proceed to the scene of the mining riots in the vicinity of Wood River, Idaho, investigate the cause of these disturbances, ascertain all the facts obtainable, and make report in writing. The 11th the governor again reported the situation critical and troops necessary to preserve order and prevent bloodshed. The department commander then communicated to division headquarters by telegraph Governor Curtis's dispatch, and also one from Major Brisbin, dated April 12, reporting the condition of affairs and advising a small force of troops be sent there for a short time, and General Miles added: "I have no information as to the cause of the trouble between the citizens and civil authorities, and respectfully forward these telegrams for the information and decision of the President under sections 5297 and 5298 Revised Statutes." No reply to this telegram was received. The trouble continued off and on during the month of April and finally ceased. There was no blood shed. No troops were sent to Wood River.

The exploration of the unknown regions of Alaska embraced within the territorial limits of this department is a subject which deeply interested your predecessor. Second Lieut. Henry T. Allen, Second Cavalry, then acting aide-de-camp, had been sent by General Miles to Nuchek, in that Territory, to obtain all possible information concerning his aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Abercrombie and his party, and to afford them the means of returning to Sitka, *en route* to department headquarters. On the return of Lieutenant Allen from Nuchek, at his urgent solicitation, by authority of the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army, he was authorized to make a reconnaissance in Alaska, proceeding up the Copper River and down the Tananah River Valley. He left Vancouver Barracks January 27, with special instructions from these headquarters. His route of travel was via Sitka and Nuchek, the nearest practicable harbor, to the mouth of Copper River. From thence he proceeded by canoe to Copper River, and commenced its ascent by means of the ice and by canoes. Sergeant Cady Robertson, Troop E, Second Cavalry, and Private Frederick W. Fickett, Signal Corps, accompanied him as assistants. By last advices, dated April 9, he had reached a point on Copper River known as Taral. Taral is 3 miles south of the mouth of the Chechitna, a tributary of the Copper River coming in from the east, and about 35 miles south of the volcano, Mount Wrangel. Lieutenant Allen hoped to winter on the Yukon and return to civilization in 1886.

In the early part of July Second Lieut. Joseph P. O'Neil, Fourteenth Infantry, was directed to proceed to the section of country lying west of Puget Sound to conduct a reconnaissance into the Olympic range of mountains under special instructions from the department commander. He returned to Vancouver Barracks late in August. His report of the reconnaissance has not been received at department headquarters.

I desire to invite your special attention to the unsatisfactory condition of defense at the mouth of the Columbia, and also to that portion of the last annual report which refers to the defenseless condition of the entrance of Admiralty Inlet and Puget Sound. These two positions mark the route by which a foreign enemy will attack this section of the country.

The completion of the Oregon Short Line Railroad early in December last enables troops and supplies to be moved rapidly via Kuna Station to Boisé Barracks, or that vicinity.

Much attention has been given to target practice, and a commendable improvement in rifle firing is the result.

Habitually the troops have been occupied with the ordinary duties of garrison, in the construction of barracks and quarters, with drills, and on scouts and marches of instruction.

The buildings with modern improvements now completed and under construction, and the system of sewerage being introduced, give assurance of more comfort for the troops and a better state of sanitation at several of the posts in the department.

The changes in the personnel (enlisted) have been as follows:

GAIN.		LOSS.	
By transfer.....	340	By transfer.....	356
By recruits.....	209	By discharge.....	358
By recruits from depot.....	315	By death.....	18
From desertion.....	65	By desertion.....	181
		Retired.....	4

Two hundred and eighteen discharges were by expiration of enlistment; 41 for disability; 39 by sentence of courts-martial, and 60 for miscellaneous causes.

The strength present and absent on June 30, was—commissioned, 139; enlisted, 1,682; present—commissioned, 104; enlisted, 1,509.

Accompanying the report are the following exhibits:

A. Roster of troops, October, 1884.

B. Roster of troops, August, 1885.

C. Movements of troops.

D. Report of post schools.

E. Return of the department recruiting service.

It is not deemed essential to refer to subjects embraced and fully explained in the exhibits.

The adjutant-general of a department is the officer or organ of the department commander to, if required, draft orders and prepare instructions, to conduct correspondence, &c., and the channel of communication by which these orders, instructions, and correspondence are conveyed to the troops. If he is clever and industrious he is a valuable assistant to his chief.

During the past year the department commander has been absent from department headquarters some six months—five months as member of a general court-martial in Washington City. During this time the department was under the immediate supervision of the division commander.

It is absurd to suppose that, with a department commander outside the limits of the command, or at a distance, every matter or paper presented will be submitted to him, and thus block the wheels of business.

It results that there is devolved upon the adjutant-general a responsibility not contemplated or provided for by law or regulation. He becomes the virtual commander of the department for the time. In the name of some general officer he issues his own orders and instructions. This he is compelled to do to promptly and efficiently transact the business of his office and conduct the affairs of the department. Should an officer of the command receive orders or instructions which are agreeable and please him, they are construed as the orders of the commanding-general; if they are unpleasant and displease him, they are the orders of the adjutant-general. In my own experience, I have in this way had actual command of different departments for periods aggregating several years.

The adjutant-general receives no recognition for this vicarious, grave, if indeed lawful, responsibility. For myself I have always assumed this responsibility, if not reluctantly, with diffidence, yet with pleasure. I simply desire to call attention to the anomalous position in which he is perforce placed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. CLAY WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant General.

To Brig. Gen. JOHN GIBBON,
Commanding.

REPORT OF COLONEL MERRITT.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., October 6, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report as Superintendent of the United States Military Academy to cover the period from September 1, 1884, to September 1, 1885.

The total number of officers for duty at the post, including eight professors and two surgeons, is fifty-eight, an increase of three over the number last year, which increase results from the larger number of cadets to be instructed in the upper classes.

During the year eleven officers have been relieved from duty, and one, the professor of civil and military engineering, has been retired. Fourteen officers have reported for duty as instructors, and Prof. James Mercur has assumed (October 7, 1884), under appointment by the President, the duties of professor of civil and military engineering.

Mr. Antoné Lorentz, the master of the sword at the Military Academy, died after a painful illness, having served as master of the sword for

twenty-seven years. His successor, Mr. Herman J. Koehler, assumed the duties of the position February 1, 1885.

On September 1, 1884, the corps of cadets numbered 313. Since that date 11 have resigned, 45 have been discharged, 1 has died, and 39 have graduated, making a total loss of 96 for the year. The gain has been, one joined by reappointment September 6, 1884; 78 admitted June, 1885, and 17 admitted September 1, 1885, making the total number of cadets now present 313. This includes two cadets admitted under joint resolution of Congress approved February 2, 1884, who are still receiving instruction at the Academy.

The sanitary conditions of the post have been excellent during the year. No serious sickness has occurred among the cadets and very little among the enlisted men.

The instructions in the three arms of the service required by the regulations have been most thoroughly given under the supervision of the commandant of cadets. In the matter of target practice increased care has been taken in the instruction of cadets in practice as well as in theory.

I mention this particularly as there seems to be an impression with some that this important instruction is not carefully attended to here. During the term of my command here all the time that is available has been carefully utilized in instructing cadets in target practice, commencing with the fourth class and continuing till graduation. While time does not permit to make the cadet a sharpshooter, he is, on being graduated, well fitted to give instruction to soldiers in every thing that pertains to the practice.

The new master of the sword is also a capable gymnast and instructor in the art of swimming. During the encampment he has been most usefully employed in teaching the latter accomplishment to the June members of the fourth class. In this connection I invite attention to the estimate submitted this year for a swimming bath for the use of cadets. It is not an extravagance and would be of the greatest value to the instruction, besides eliminating the possibilities of accidental drowning.

The instruction in practical military engineering, in signaling, and in practical astronomy has been given as usual to the two upper classes by the proper officers.

Under the immediate supervision of the post quartermaster the work of repairs and improvements has been efficiently carried on. This includes, besides the usual repairs and painting, the planting of trees, the improvement of roads, paths, and grounds of the post, and the attention to the supplies of fuel, forage, gas, and water.

The bath-rooms for cadets have been completed and are now as well kept and cared for as like establishments in connection with first-class hotels in our largest cities. The same remark applies to the cadet water-closets.

The floors of the cadet-rooms in barracks have been renewed as far as the appropriation for the purpose would permit; the floors of the porches of the cadet barracks have been renewed and the roofs of the porches repaired, and the rooms of the cadets have been painted throughout. This last has greatly improved the appearance of the rooms and added to the comfort of the occupants.

It has been found desirable in the interests of health and comfort in the cadet-rooms to discontinue the use of curtains for the alcoves. These curtains interfered with the ventilation of the rooms, and afforded a place for impalpable dust which the slightest motions in the air of the

rooms carried to the lungs of the occupants. It is also desired to dispense with the clothes-press curtains, to do which I have asked for an appropriation for new clothes-presses provided with doors. As the old clothes-presses have been in use for more than twenty-five years, they have served their purpose and should be replaced. I hope the appropriation for the purpose will be made.

The 12-inch water main has been completed to connect the filter-house with the cadet barracks, and the supply of water is very satisfactorily improved.

The duties of treasurer of the Academy and of the commissary and quartermaster of cadets have been performed with the usual thoroughness. The average cost of the subsistence of each cadet has been for the year less than 54 cents per day. This is a fraction less than the cost last year, while the quality of the fare has been well up to its usual high standard.

The new cadets who entered the Academy this year made an average deposit of \$62.44. Last year the same deposit was over \$7 more for each cadet. Three cadets this year deposited nothing. If this resulted from an inability on the part of the candidates to deposit it would not be remarked upon, but it is thought, and with good reason, that poverty is not the cause, but that possibly candidates who receive money from their parents, hearing that a deposit is not required, are extravagant in their expenditures after leaving their homes on the way to the Academy, and unnecessarily spend the amount. A rule that candidates must deposit a certain amount for their first equipment should be established, with the understanding that in case of necessity the rule might be relaxed. This would have the effect of correcting abuses and putting the cadets on an equal footing as far as their accounts are concerned. The pay of cadets now covers all the expenses while here, besides furnishing enough to pay their traveling expenses while on furlough during their second year at the Academy, and equipping them with civilian outfit during the furlough. Besides the usual expenses for clothing, board, books, fuel, and gas, which is borne by the Government, almost every cadet has dentist work done during his stay at the Academy, the pay for which is charged to the cadet's pay. When it is considered that no expense accrues to the cadet's parent or guardian during his stay at the Academy it is not asking too much on the part of the Government that a deposit of about \$100 should be made on entrance.

The tone and discipline of the corps leave little or nothing to be desired by a fair-minded well wisher of the Academy. Violations of the regulations of the Academy, which involve depravity or lack of good breeding are of infrequent occurrence and none have been brought to the knowledge of the authorities on the part of members of either of the classes which have had over a year's experience at the Academy. The cadet officers and non-commissioned officers have shown in the past year a knowledge of their duties and a disposition to do them, which would reflect credit on officers of the Army. Nor is there any reason why this should not always be the case. While the regulations are exacting and the requirements pronounced, everything is done to improve the minds, character, and condition of the cadets. The officers appointed over them spare neither exertion nor pains in doing their duty by the cadets, and they would be unfaithful public servants did they permit an undeserving young man to trifle in a place for which there are hundreds of ambitious, earnest, and capable young gentlemen in every district of the country any one of whom would be glad of the

chance to secure the benefits of the education, training, and subsequent preferment.

No case of hazing that required the action of higher authority is known to have occurred during the year. The lesser offenses in this direction, and only one has come to my knowledge the past year, are punished severely under the regulations.

When it is considered that increased vigilance has been exercised on the part of the officers of the tactical department, and an enlarged responsibility has been established in this matter on the part of the cadet officers, augmenting the chances of discovery, the condition of the corps of cadets in this respect is a matter for congratulation.

In my report last year I mentioned the then second class as being unusually large. This class, now become the first and to graduate next June, numbers seventy-eight members. It is a gratifying fact that the prospects are good for all of them to enter the Army. In case the vacancies are not sufficient, I respectfully recommend that there be legislation which will authorize the retention of those who elect to serve as additional second lieutenants in the Army. They would probably be absorbed in the course of a few months, and the casualties in the Army from natural causes would furnish ample vacancies for the succeeding classes of graduates.

I again ask the attention of the proper authority to the advisability of discontinuing the practice of permitting candidates to report at the Academy in August or September. This year seventeen candidates were admitted on September 1. As heretofore mentioned, these cadets lose the instruction given in the first encampment. They commence learning their military duties at the same time that they commence their academic course, and are necessarily suffering under disadvantages which are not met by those who enter in June. If they were the only sufferers we might content ourselves by only mentioning their disability, but the Academy also suffers in having partially instructed cadets in the ranks of the companies who mar, because of their ignorance, the excellence of the discipline and the effectiveness of the instruction. It is important to add that if any are permitted to report that an increase of numbers is not objectionable. It requires the same time and care to examine and instruct one new cadet that are necessary for twenty-five.

I feel justified in calling attention in this report to the advisability of requiring all graduates of the Military Academy to serve for two years immediately after graduating at a post-graduate school for the arm of the service to which they belong. After mature consideration and careful observation, I am convinced that this would be for the good of the Army and an enduring benefit to the young officer. It is only necessary to consider the facts of the case to be impressed with this. In the first place, in time of peace the necessity for a young officer to join his command at once is not imperative. The delay occasioned by adopting this rule in the first two-years would be more than compensated for by the superior instruction of the new officer, and after two years the influx of the young officers to the regiments would be, as now, constant each year. While the service would not suffer for the lack of active officers, the benefit to the young graduate would be incalculable. After four years of restraint and hard study at West Point, the disposition to relax is so great that unless the discipline in the command which a young officer joins is good, the tendency is to react so far as to lose many of the benefits of the academic course. In not a few cases, depending on the surroundings, the graduate forms vicious habits that may end in his destruction. Too often, it is feared, he is not influenced to pursue a course of reading or study which is essential to the cultiva-

tion if not to the education of every graduate of any school. At a school of instruction, with a proper post-graduate course, the education received at the Military Academy could be utilized and applied—a course of reading and light study could be imposed. A wholesome restraint, uniform for all young officers, which would be liberty and freedom compared with the discipline here, could be enforced until the young graduate, matured by thought, experience, and contact with the world, could form his habits on a basis of liberty and not of license.

I would not be understood as saying that what I recommend is a necessity to save young officers from idleness and dissolute habits. On the contrary, I do not believe one can find anywhere a more exemplary and well-conducted set of young men than the classes which graduate from this Academy year after year. What I urge is a step in the direction of improvement—a use for the post-graduate schools in keeping with the spirit of the age, with a view to perfecting the cultivation of a young officer than whom no one is better fitted to receive a perfecting course.

I desire in conclusion to ask special attention to the estimates for appropriations by Congress asked for this year. They may appear large, but they are necessary. It is a fact that year after year the Board of Visitors appointed to investigate the Academy and its methods unhesitatingly recommend an increase of appropriations for the legitimate uses of the Academy. The Board, when appointed, represents not the friends but the judges of the Academy. It comes here not to praise but to investigate and censure where there is room for censure. It is composed of Senators, members of the lower House, and civilians appointed by the Chief Executive—a Board which represents the education, culture, and practical ability in affairs of the nation. The Board which visited the Academy last June was exceptionally excellent in the character of its members. It was composed in part of a prominent jurist, governor of one of the largest States; a distinguished man of letters from the State of New York; two Senators, prominent in the councils of the nation; three members of the lower House who have pronounced reputations for being statesmen of ability and duly versed in affairs of finance, besides distinguished officers of the late war.

To all or any of these I appeal for an account of the necessities and deserts of the Academy. They, I doubt not, will when the time comes supplement the statements in their report by advising that the support by the nation for a school so eminently national should be liberal beyond that given by individuals to private institutions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,

Col. Fifth Cav., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Superintendent.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF COLONEL TIDBALL.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARTILLERY SCHOOL,
Fort Monroe, Va., October 1, 1885.

SIR: The officers of the present class of students are as follows:

First Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster, First Artillery; First Lieut. Albert Todd, First Artillery; First Lieut. Frederick Marsh, First Artillery; Second Lieut. Charles H. Hunter, First Artillery; First Lieut. George S. Grimes, Second Artillery; First Lieut. Alexander D. Schenck, Second

Artillery ; Second Lieut. George F. Barney, Second Artillery ; Second Lieut. William P. Stone, Second Artillery ; First Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, Third Artillery ; First Lieut. John R. Williams, Third Artillery ; Second Lieut. Charles A. Bennett, Third Artillery ; Second Lieut. Edward A. Millar, Third Artillery ; First Lieut. William Everett, Fourth Artillery ; First Lieut. M. M. Macomb, Fourth Artillery ; Second Lieut. O. M. Lissak, Fourth Artillery ; Second Lieut. A. Cronkhite, Fourth Artillery ; First Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, Fifth Artillery ; First Lieut. David D. Johnson, Fifth Artillery ; Second Lieut. Solon F. Massey, Fifth Artillery ; Second Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, Fifth Artillery ; Second Lieut. Henry De H. Waite, Fifth Cavalry.

All the foregoing, except the last named, were present during the last year and will complete their course of two years on the 1st of May next.

Lieutenant Waite reported on the 1st of January and will complete the course two years from that date.

Lieut. E. D. Bostick, U. S. Navy, assigned to duty here for the purpose of taking the course of instruction with the present class, was relieved from duty on the 1st of August last, his services being demanded for sea-duty.

ENGINEERING.

At the date of my last annual report the class was engaged on the course in engineering, which was closed on the 19th of January by the usual examination in its several branches.

The department of engineering embraces the courses of topography, military communications, temporary and permanent fortifications, and the practical use of the various instruments employed in such work—theodolite, sextant, azimuth circle, transit, &c.

This department was under the able management of Capt. James Chester, Third Artillery, who, in his report, says of it :

The value of the instruction given in this department is not to be measured by the amount of new theoretical knowledge imparted. Most of the officers have thoroughly studied the theory of the subjects here taught, and many of them are perfectly familiar with their problems and could make fair recitations thereon when they come to the school. Experience has shown, however, that few of them are practically expert with instruments, or possess that fertility of resources necessary to overcome practical difficulties in the field. It is to supply these defects that the courses in this department have been devised, and the student who faithfully traverses them will find that he has supplemented the theoretical knowledge which he had already possessed with that practical proficiency which alone gives it professional value. The test of proficiency here is not so much "do you know," as "can you do," and the proof of proficiency is the accuracy of the work done.

It is to be regretted that the time allowed will not admit of practical out-door exercises in the course on bridges, temporary fortifications, permanent fortifications, and roads and railroads. The plan pursued in these courses, as the next best means to the desired end, is to require accurate working drawings of every construction described in the text. With this purpose in view, the text-books were left without illustrations, and the student is required to produce from the description given such plans and sections of the construction as would be sufficient to guide any intelligent man in executing the work.

As soon as frost had cleared the country of malaria, *i. e.*, November 10, thirteen members of the class were sent upon mounted reconnaissance, embracing the peninsula between Elizabeth River and Cape Henry, and extending southward $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond the railway from Norfolk to Virginia Beach. The programme for this work was as follows :

The territory referred to has been divided into districts, involving as nearly as practicable equal amounts of reconnaissance work, and an officer of the class assigned to each.

Each officer thus assigned will be required to furnish a topographical map of his

district drawn to a scale of 3 inches to the mile. The shore line of such districts as abut on navigable waters may be taken from the Coast Survey map. Where this is done the coast line will be carefully raised to the required scale and transferred to the section paper provided for the survey before the reconnaissance begins. The rough outline maps furnished to each member of the party are intended merely to define the limits of the districts, and do not pretend to be accurate. The small squares on them represent square miles. On the reconnaissance map these squares will be enlarged to 3 inches to the side; that is, each small square on the outline map will be represented by nine squares on the reconnaissance map. Where the district is too large for a single sheet of section paper, two or more will be used, but square miles will not be divided. The sections will always be rectangular, so that when the margins are cut away they will fit together accurately and form the complete map.

The object of the reconnaissance being a practically accurate military map of the district surveyed, officers will carefully reconnoiter all roads, rivers, streams, swamps, and every feature which might be of military importance within their districts, noting all important topographical features, such as the distribution and extent of cultivated, cleared, and timber lands; the character of the fences; the positions of grist-mills, smithies, factories, churches, taverns, public buildings, and important private residences. Inequalities of surface will be represented by contours 20 feet apart, the plane of reference being sea level. Local names will be carefully ascertained and entered on the map. They are always the safest guide-posts, and make it possible for the commander of a column to report his position at any time with facility and exactness. The name of the owner or occupier of a residence should be given only when the place has no local name.

It is important that the maps be accurate, complete, and conventional. Bearings will be taken and plotted as prescribed in the course of topography, and distances will be determined with care. While it is not deemed advisable to prescribe any particular method, it is expected that officers will come to the work prepared to use their own well-practiced plan, which, experience has taught them, gives practically accurate results.

It is expected that all the field work can be done inside five days. When his work is completed the officer will return to Fort Monroe, and submit his map to the instructor. If the work be approved, he will then make a fair copy of the map for the use of the draughtsman.

Horses for this work were procured by hire, and the officers lodged at farm-houses convenient to their districts. The individual maps were completed in due course, and, after examination, transferred to Lieutenant Millar, Third Artillery, for consolidation.

While the reconnaissance work was in progress, nine members of the class, selected for special fitness, were employed in making an accurate survey of Fort Monroe and its vicinity. The field work of the survey was completed in the two weeks allowed for reconnaissance work, and the data have been transferred to Lieutenant Macomb, an expert surveyor and draughtsman, to be mapped. It is the intention to produce a plan of Fort Monroe and its immediate surroundings on a scale of 50 feet to the inch, and a map of the district 2 miles square containing Fort Monroe and Fort Wool, drawn to a scale of 12 inches to the mile.

THE COURSE.

The course as traversed by the class of 1886 comprises: twenty lessons and exercises in the preliminary course; thirty-six lessons and exercises in the course of topography; twenty lessons and exercises in military bridges; twenty-five lessons and exercises in temporary fortifications; ten lessons and exercises in roads and railroads; ten lessons and exercises in reconnaissance work; making one hundred and twenty-one lessons and exercises in the course. Ten lessons and exercises in permanent fortifications were omitted for want of time.

At the conclusion of the course in temporary fortifications the class was given a practical problem requiring each to prepare a plan of defense for the city of Norfolk from an attack by land, the line to extend

from Nimmon's Bridge on Little Creek to Kempsville on the Eastern Branch. Each member of the class was required to prepare plans on a map of an intrenched line, giving the armament and number of troops required for each part and the reason for each operation.

Another problem was given embracing plans of attack by regular approaches upon the bastion of a permanent work, the plan of which, with its adjuncts and collateral works, was given. The problem was confined to planning the approaches and determining the position, armament, and purpose of the batteries essential to the speedy reduction of the work.

Several of the theses submitted as solutions of these problems are very creditable papers. All papers and work of this nature are carefully preserved in the department to which they belong, and form part of the Artillery School records.

The examination in engineering took place on the 19th of January. The regulations of the school prescribe that examinations will take place at the close of instruction in each branch respectively. This plan has been found to work much more satisfactorily than the old one, where everything was reserved for a general examination at the conclusion of the entire course.

Examinations are always in writing. The questions are prepared by the instructor, who submits them for approval of the staff. A copy is given to each student, who, without the aid of books or other assistance, writes his answers. From these, but more particularly from the character of the daily work performed during the course, is the degree of proficiency of the student determined.

On the 1st of June Captain Chester, with his battery, was transferred to another station.

The department of engineering is now under charge of Captain Ingalls, First Artillery. Captain Chester had been at the head of it for the past five years, during which time he compiled for it a complete set of text-books, and so systematized the method of instruction as to leave but little to be desired towards having it complete in every respect.

ARTILLERY.

Succeeding engineering came instruction in the course of artillery.

This course is divided into four sections: (1) The general subject of artillery; (2) ballistics; (3) metallurgy and chemistry; (4) manual exercises.

The first of these is in charge of Captain and Brevet-Major Campbell, Fourth Artillery, and embraces gunpowder and other military explosives; gun metals and the manufacture of cannon; inspection of cannon; projectiles and manufactures thereof; gun carriages, fuses, primers; theory and practice of gunnery; deviation, penetration, and other properties of projectiles; organization and use of artillery; small-arms, the varieties, manufacture, and peculiarities of, together with ammunition for the same; and generally all subjects germane to the foregoing heads.

Advancement in the science of artillery has been so rapid of late years as to far outstrip the production of text-books, and instruction therein has to be gleaned from many sources, making the course a very difficult one to traverse in a systematic manner.

An effort will be made to have a compendium compiled for the use of the next and succeeding classes.

Captain Campbell, in his report upon the progress of the present class, says:

Instruction in the course of artillery commenced January 20, 1885, and continued till the 16th of May last, when the examination was held. The interest taken and the progress made in the course was variable; with several notable exceptions it should have been a great deal better. Instruction was imparted by lectures and recitations. Referring to the latter method, I experimented by reducing the number of recitations, and increasing the time allowed to each gentleman when he was called up. I am not satisfied that it was an improvement on the system of short daily recitations, and I am convinced that, as a rule, at this place, more instruction is imparted by hearing recitations than by giving lectures, owing to the inability or disinclination of some to take sufficiently full notes. A practical knowledge of short-hand writing is almost necessary to do this work well.

Uniform progress is never possible in a class when uniformity in preparation is wanting. I have often thought that more interest, as well as industry, and consequent improvement, would obtain here if it could be enacted that a failure to be declared proficient in any study taught would suspend a man's promotion and send him to the next succeeding class, when a similar failure would drop him from the service altogether. That such a law would enable the school to be vastly more beneficial to the service is unquestionable, and I recommend the scheme to the consideration of the commanding officer and the staff of the school.

The last few days of the course were occupied in reading by the authors essays upon subjects that had been assigned them at the beginning of the course, as follows:

- (1) Manufacture of artillery and small-arm ammunition in the United States.
- (2) Historical sketch of the organization, personnel, and materiel of the artillery of the United States Army.
- (3) Comparison of the armaments of the European nations, describing their systems of artillery.
- (4) Description of measures and material necessary to place the harbor and city of Boston, Mass., in a complete state of defense.
- (5) Relation of the science of chemistry and metallurgy to the art of war.
- (6) Changes in the mode of construction, attack, and defense of fortified places, due to the introduction of gunpowder and artillery, from 1300, A. D., to 1880, A. D.
- (7) Changes wrought in artillery in the nineteenth century, and their effects upon the attack and defense of fortified places.
- (8) Gunpowder and high explosives; the development of their manufacture, the theory of their explosion, and its relation to artillery and small-arms.
- (9) Defensive and offensive weapons and engines of the ancients and of the Middle Ages; their relation to the construction and handling of armies, and their effect upon the art of war.
- (10) The organization of artillery of an army of three army corps; the employment of the same in a campaign and in battle, with historical illustrations.
- (11) History of the rise and development of field artillery; its effect upon the art of war, and its relation thereto in the future.
- (12) Description of the measures and material necessary to place the harbor and city of San Francisco, Cal., in a complete state of defense.
- (13) Historical account of the development of small arms and their ammunition, and the effect of the same upon the art of war.
- (14) History of field and siege carriages; the problems introduced in their construction by the introduction of rifling, and the progress made in their solutions.
- (15) History of submarine mining and torpedoes, and their effect upon naval warfare.
- (16) The organization and use of field artillery in the Franco-Prussian war.
- (17) Relation of railroads and telegraphs to the organization and power of artillery.
- (18) History of ballistic theories and inventions, and their relation to practical artillery.
- (19) Machine guns and cannon; their use for offense and defense, and their probable effect upon the art of war.
- (20) Historical account of the armaments of mounted troops; the effect the various changes had upon their mode of fighting as well as upon their tactical and strategical value.
- (21) The changes wrought in naval architecture and theories of naval attack and defense by modern advances in artillery science and art.

Several of the papers were of marked ability, and indicated careful research and study. I think that this feature of the course might with profit be amplified. Aside from the reading and study necessary to prepare an original paper the practice it affords in the sifting and comparison of data and in logically arranging and clearly expressing conclusions cannot but be of great benefit. The most common defect noticed in the essays was a tendency to get away from the subject and into matter not

strictly relevant. This is a serious defect in professional composition, which should be terse and to the point, and one that can only be remedied by practice. I recommend that hereafter two essays be required in the department of artillery from each officer in the next class. I also recommend that the staff of the school select a certain number of these papers to be printed and circulated in the artillery arm of the service. Before printing, the papers so selected should be criticised by the instructor and the staff, and thereafter the authors be allowed to revise and amend them.

In this connection it may be mentioned that a quantity of high explosives of various kinds have been procured and are to be experimented with for the purpose of teaching the properties, power, and method of using such material in war.

BALLISTICS.

The second of the foregoing sections is in charge of Capt. James M. Ingalls, First Artillery, whose mathematical turn of mind eminently qualifies him for this the most difficult branch of the science of artillery.

The text-book which he has prepared upon the subject and which has been published from the Artillery School press, has found favor among scientists, not only in this, but in foreign countries.

Captain Ingalls, in his report of the progress made by the present class, says :

Recitations in exterior ballistics began May 14 and terminated June 26.

It has been the aim in this rather difficult course to make it thoroughly practical. Every principle was illustrated by examples of actual practice, which the students were required to work out and thence deduce numerical results, this being, it is believed, the only way by which it can be made certain that the principles are understood.

The following programme was carried out to the letter, except that eleven was omitted and the time devoted to computing a trajectory by the method developed in ten :

PART 1.—EXTERIOR BALLISTICS.

Theoretical resistance.—*One:* (1) Resistance to the motion of a plane: (a) Normal resistance; (b) oblique resistance. (2) Pressure on a surface of revolution. (3) Application to the motion of projectiles: (a) Conical head; (b) hemi-spheroidal head, (c) ogival head. (4) Numerical applications.

Experimental resistance.—*Two:* (1) Determination of resistance by the principle of *vis viva*; expression for ρ' . Nature of error committed by this method; examples. (2) Discussion of Russian experiments with spherical projectiles. (3) Working expressions for the resistance.

Bashforth's coefficients.—*Three:* (1) Expression for the resistance supposed to vary as the cube of the velocity. (2) Bashforth's method of determining the variable coefficient K. (3) Mayevski's expressions for the resistance and their comparison with those deduced from Bashforth's K.

Four: (1) Comparison of the resistances and retardations suffered by projectiles of different diameters and densities. (2) Numerical examples.

Five: (1) Differential equations of translation.

Rectilinear motion.—*Six:* (1) Expressions for t and s . (2) Calculation of the T and S functions for oblong projectiles; examples. (3) Practical examples in the use of the T and S functions.

Relation between velocity and inclination.—*Seven:* (1) Expressions for the velocity in terms of the inclination. (2) Bashforth's method. (3) Velocity in high angle and curved fired. (4) Practical examples.

Eight: (1) Siacci's method; determination of the I-function; Didion's expression for a. (2) Practical examples. Siacci's method for direct fire. (4) Examples. (5) Niven's method; D-function; relation between the I and D functions. (6) Examples.

Trajectories.—*Nine:* (1) General properties of trajectories; variation of the velocity; minimum velocity. (2) Limiting velocity; examples. (3) Trajectory in *vacuo*; differential equations. (4) Equation of trajectory in *vacuo* and its discussion. (5) Horizontal range and time of flight. (6) Constant resistance; expression for horizontal velocity in terms of the inclination and summit velocity.

Resistance proportional to the first power of the velocity.—*Ten:* (1) Differential equations. (2) Expressions for t , x , and y . (3) Determination of k and m . (4) Expressions for the ascending and descending branches. (5) Examples.

Eleven: (1) Euler's method. (2) Bashforth's method. (3) Modification of Bashforth's method for low velocities.

Direct fire.—Twelve: (1) Expressions for t and x . (2) Expressions for y . (3) Calculation of the A-function. (4) Summit velocity and co-ordinates. (5) Range and time of flight.

Thirteen: (1) Proposed values of a . (2) Siacci's equations for direct fire.

Fourteen: (1) Problem; given the initial velocity and angle of projection to determine the range, time of flight, angle of fall and terminal velocity. (2) Practical examples.

Fifteen: (1) Problem; given the angle of fall and terminal velocity, to determine the initial velocity, angle of projection, range and time of flight. (2) Practical examples.

Sixteen: (1) Problem; given the range and initial velocity, to determine the other elements of the trajectory. (2) Practical examples.

Seventeen: (1) Problem; given the initial and terminal velocities, to calculate the trajectory. (2) Practical examples. (3) Correction for altitude.

Calculation of range tables for the guns used by the class in target practice.

PART 2.—BALLISTICS MACHINES.

(1) Historical sketch. (2) Velocity. (3) The Boulengé chronograph.

(1) The Bashforth chronograph. (2) The Schultz chronograph.

The recitations were followed by practical work in the manipulation of ballistic machines for determining initial velocities.

Target firing with siege and machine guns and siege mortars began May 18, and was suspended June 24, during which time about 250 measurements for velocities were made by the class by means of two Boulengé chronographs; each officer redressing his own measurements so as to obtain the muzzle velocity.

METALLURGY AND CHEMISTRY.

This section of the course in artillery had for three years been under charge of Lieut. J. P. Wisser, First Artillery, whose natural aptitude, coupled with experience as a chemical instructor at the Military Academy, eminently qualified him for this branch of such growing importance to the whole subject of artillery. Under his industrious zeal and intelligent guidance the course was becoming rapidly developed and systematized, and the facilities for imparting instruction greatly enlarged.

On the 1st of June Lieutenant Wisser was relieved from duty at the school. He was, however, at that time in Germany pursuing a course of studies to more thoroughly perfect the course. There being no other competent officer available to carry on instruction in this branch, Lieut. D. D. Johnson, Fifth Artillery, although himself a member of the class, was detailed to take charge of it.

In his report he says:

The class commenced work in the laboratory on May 18, and continued till July 6, 1885. This work was preceded by a course of six lectures (two a week, lasting three weeks).

It was not found practicable to have more than four members of the class work at a time. This was partly due to the want of another evaporating closet, partly to the want of another analytical balance, and partly to the amount of personal instruction necessary, as chemical manipulation was new to the members of the class.

All members of the class save those specially excused (two) completed the general quantitative analysis of gunpowder, including the gravimetric determination of moisture, gravimetric determination of niter, and its determination by difference, the determination of chlorides (volumetric) in the niter, the volumetric determination of the sulphur, and the determination of the chlorides by difference.

Each member of the class handed in the result of his work on the prescribed blank forms, which are now in my hands ready for such examination or disposition as may be desired.

It is anticipated that owing to the acquirement of some knowledge of and familiarity with the methods of chemical manipulation the future work of the class in the laboratory will be more rapid.

The only work done for the post not connected with the instruction of the class was the analysis of some sugar for the post assistant commissary of subsistence (the

result of this analysis was communicated to him directly), and some little work for the photographic department of inconsiderable interest in a chemical way.

It is due perhaps to the school and to myself to add that I have, in addition to my duties in charge of the laboratory and as instructor of chemistry, performed all my duties as student member of the class, and, part of the time, all post and company duties except officer of the day. The bearing of this will be obvious, when it is considered that in all higher educational and technological institutions, not only is the instructor of chemistry unhampered by other duties, but has skilled, trustworthy, and adequate assistants, and generally the general subject of chemistry is subdivided, giving ample employment and occupation for two or more instructors and their assistants.

The last paragraph of the foregoing explains partly why metallurgy was omitted from the chemical course. Instruction in it was not, however, entirely neglected. Captain Campbell embraced the theoretical part of it in his branch of the course, and if time permits some practical work in it will yet be done in the laboratory.

MANUAL EXERCISES.

This division embraces all out-of-door artillery instruction with guns, howitzers, mortars, and machine guns. Each officer is required to make himself proficient in all operations connected with firing, mounting, dismounting, and transporting artillery and artillery material. A regular roster of the work is kept, so that each officer may go through it systematically. This branch was in charge of Capt. Charles Morris, Fifth Artillery, until the 1st of June last, when he was relieved with his battery from duty at this post.

The weather last year was exceedingly favorable for out-of-door work, and Captain Morris reports that the present class made unusually fine progress. Capt. S. M. Mills, Fifth Artillery, recently joined by transfer of batteries, is now in charge of this branch.

Target firing this year with rifled pieces, the range being 4,100 yards, was exceptionally fine. Considerable firing was done with rifled siege guns and with the breech-loading 3.2-inch field piece for the purpose of instruction in ballistics and for the procurement of data for the compilation of range tables.

With the exception of one 3.2-inch breech-loading field gun no additions have been made to the artillery of the post, which consists of 8, 10, and 15-inch smooth-bore guns; 8-inch converted, and 100-pounder Parrot rifle; the 4.5-inch siege guns and 8-inch siege howitzers; 12-pounder and 3-inch field pieces; 8, 10, and 13 inch and cohorn mortars; the Hotchkiss mountain rifle, and the following machine guns: Gatling (various patterns), Hotchkiss, Lowell, and Gardner.

It will be observed that most of the foregoing are obsolete, and consequently but inadequately subserve the purpose of instruction.

It is earnestly recommended that any guns or mortars of improved patterns constructed or purchased by the Ordnance Department be sent here, so that knowledge of such things may the sooner become disseminated through the artillery arm.

CORDAGE.

Instruction in this branch is intended to familiarize officers and men with the various uses of rope, tackle, &c., required in moving heavy ordnance.

The officers of the class completed their work in this branch last year. Many of the enlisted men who had not received such instruction were placed under Lieut. E. D. Bostick, U. S. Navy, for the purpose of acquiring skill in this indispensable branch.

In his report Lieutenant Bostick says :

Forty-one non-commissioned officers and twenty-eight privates have received instruction. Of this number, twenty-nine non-commissioned officers have been discharged from attendance, having made themselves proficient.

The course of instruction consisted of the various hitches, knots, and splices called for in Tidball's Manual, also the practical uses of purchases, the power gained thereby, and how to gain the greatest power therefrom, together with the proper manner of applying a purchase to get the greatest power from it; the uses of the sail-maker's needle, and the method of worming, parceling, and seizing a rope, and its uses, though this latter was only explained to the men under instruction, and they were not made to actually perform the operation; also how to make grummets and straps.

INSPECTION OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

In connection with the subject of artillery, the school programme provides for the visit of the officer-students to establishments where they can inspect the methods employed in the manufacture of war material. In pursuance thereof application was made to the War Department for the requisite authority for certain members of the present class to make a tour. Authority being granted the officers designated made the following preliminary report of their observations :

FORT MONROE, VA., *September 1, 1885.*

To the ADJUTANT U. S. ARTILLERY SCHOOL,

Fort Monroe, Va. :

SIR: The following report of a tour of inspection made by the undersigned members of the present class at the Artillery School is respectfully submitted :

The individuals who were to make the journey were designated in the following order :

{ SPECIAL ORDERS }
{ No. 129. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 6, 1885.

[Extract.]

6. By direction of the Secretary of War, First Lieut. Montgomery M. Macomb, Fourth Artillery; First Lieut. John E. Williams, Third Artillery; First Lieut. Frederick Marsh, First Artillery; and First Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, Third Artillery, now on duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will, at such time as specified by the commanding officer of the school, visit the establishments hereinafter designated, for the purpose of examining the operations of construction or manufacture at those points of special interest to artillerists :

South Boston Foundry, Boston, Mass.; National Armory, Springfield, Mass.; Colt and Winchester Works, New Haven, Conn.; Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.; Midvale Steel Works, near Philadelphia, Pa.; Pennsylvania Steel Company, Steelton, Pa.; Manufactory of High Explosives, Gibbstown, N. J.; Iron and Steel Works, Chester, Pa.; Dupont Gunpowder Works, Wilmington, Del.

Upon the completion of this duty the officers named will return from the place last mentioned to their station at Fort Monroe. The journeys required in complying with this order are necessary for the public service.

By command of Lieutenant-General Sheridan.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

In compliance with the first paragraph of the above order, the commanding officer of the Artillery School, on the 6th of July, issued the following letter of instruction for the guidance of the board in the performance of their duties :

UNITED STATES ARTILLERY SCHOOL,
Fort Monroe, Va., July 7, 1885.

GENTLEMEN: You will proceed as soon as practicable to carry out the requirements of Special Orders No. 129, current series, A. G. O.

The object of this journey is to supplement the course in artillery at the Artillery School, by witnessing and examining the operation of construction or manufacture

(at the places mentioned in the foregoing order) of special interest to artilleryists, and to bring back in a form of a written report a full account of your observations for the benefit of others.

To accomplish these ends with system and thoroughness you will organize yourselves into a board, with the senior as president and the junior as recorder. The latter will keep a diary accounting for each day of your absence from this post.

The board will make a joint report, dividing the work among the members as it may seem to them most advantageous.

The course of instruction in artillery through which you have recently passed will indicate to you the objects of most value to investigate, and due diligence should be exercised in securing complete knowledge of these, and in making a comprehensive and lucid description of them.

Among the subjects to which special attention will be paid are the following :

- (1) Metallurgy of iron.
- (2) Manufacture of gunpowder and other military explosives, including both the chemical and mechanical processes involved.
- (3) Fabrication of cannon, small-arms, projectiles, and fuzes.
- (4) Machinery involved in the foregoing subjects, extent of plants, and capacity of works.

Particular attention will be paid to processes, machinery, &c., of recent development or application.

As far as possible the report of the board will be illustrated by carefully prepared drawings.

The board will open correspondence with the heads of the various establishments to be visited, inclosing to each a copy of the order (No. 129) under which you are acting, and ascertain from them at what time it will be most convenient for them to have you visit their establishments, arranging, if possible, to be present to witness something of special interest.

Although not included in the list of places to be visited, it will be advisable, when at Boston, to visit Watertown Arsenal and examine the testing machine there, also Washington Navy-Yard and Annapolis, to witness matters of interest at those places.

The exact time which it may be necessary for you to spend in the accomplishment of the foregoing cannot be stated, but it is expected that due diligence will be exercised, and in any event your complete report must be rendered on or before the 1st of September next.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO C. TIDBALL,
Colonel First Artillery, Commandant U. S. Artillery School.

Lieut. M. M. MACOMB, *Fourth Artillery.*

Lieut. H. R. LEMLY, *Third Artillery.*

Lieut. J. R. WILLIAMS, *Third Artillery.*

Lieut. FREDERICK MARSH, *First Artillery.*

In compliance with these instructions the officers named assembled at Fort Monroe, Va., on July 7, 1885, and organized as a board, First Lieut. M. M. Macomb, Fourth Artillery, president, and First Lieut. Frederick Marsh, First Artillery, recorder.

The president stated that he had already put himself in communication with the heads of the several establishments to be visited, inclosing copies of the above order, and stating that notice of the date of arrival would be sent later.

From information received from Mr. W. J. Hunt, president of the South Boston Iron Works, it was learned that a casting for one of the 12-inch breech-loading cast-iron guns, now being constructed at that establishment, would probably be made about the 25th of the current month. The board was extremely desirous of witnessing this operation, both on account of the enormous size of the casting (some 125 tons) and of the importance of the subject of the successful manufacture of heavy cast-iron rifled ordnance.

To this end it was determined that the other establishments designated should be first visited, in the following order, viz: Washington, Annapolis, Wilmington, Philadelphia, West Point, New Haven, Springfield and Watertown, Mass., so as to arrive in Boston in time to give careful attention to the preliminary work as well as to the casting itself.

With this understanding the board adjourned to meet in Washington, D. C., on the following morning, July 8.

Detailed description of the various operations witnessed at the several places visited are given as appendices, marked A, B, C, &c. Only a brief summary, therefore, of places visited and time consumed is given here.

The members of the board assembled at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., on the morning of July 8, and proceeded to the Navy Department, for the purpose of paying their respects to Commodore Sicard, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, by

whom they were courteously received and furnished with notes of introduction to the captain of the Washington navy-yard and the inspector of ordnance there. The board spent two days in witnessing the methods of manufacture of the new steel guns in process of construction, being shown through the various shops by Captain McCormick and Lieutenant Hemphill. It was then decided that Lieutenants Macomb and Lemly should remain in Washington until the following Monday, devoting Friday and Saturday, to the further examination of the shops at the navy-yard, while Lieutenants Williams and Marsh should in those days visit the Naval Ordnance Proving Grounds at Annapolis, Md.

Accordingly the last-named officers went to Annapolis on Friday morning, and after calling on the Superintendent, Capt. F. M. Ramsay, devoted the remainder of the day and also the following one to the experimental battery. This is situated on the opposite bank of the Severn River from the Naval Academy and is in charge of Commander Folger, U. S. N. The methods followed and the original investigations made by this accomplished officer, which he exhibited and explained in the most obliging manner, made this one of the most interesting places visited.

As previously arranged, the board assembled on Monday, July 13, in Wilmington, Del. They were met at the depot by a carriage belonging to Mr. Du Pont, sr., and driven to the works of the Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, on the Brandywine, some 5 miles from the city, where the day was spent. The board was accompanied through the mills by three members of the firm, who carefully explained all of the processes and the workings of the various machines. Only the home mills were visited, together with a most interesting shop where the tin canisters and kegs are made; all the operations here with the sole exception of painting, and including the loading into wagons, being done by machinery, which runs with but little supervision.

On the following day Lieutenants Lemly and Williams went to Chester and visited the ship-yard of Mr. John Roach, where the Chicago was then in course of construction. Lieutenants Macomb and Marsh on the same day visited the ship-building works of the great firm of Harlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington.

On July 15 the board met at Philadelphia, Pa., at the Hotel La Fayette, where they remained during the week, engaged in visiting the places in that vicinity which were designated in the order.

On that day the board went to Gibbstown, N. J., and inspected the works of the Repanno Chemical Company, manufacturers of high explosives. The superintendent, Mr. Du Pont, whom we had previously seen at Wilmington, met us, and, together with his assistant, Mr. Jackson, explained the various operations in the manufacture of nitro-glycerine and Atlas powder, which latter is the chief product.

Returning to Philadelphia the same evening, the following day was spent in the shops of the Midvale Steel Company, at Nicetown, Pa., a suburb of Philadelphia. Here the chief product is mainly hearth steel, and this has so far been the only firm in this country which has furnished steel for heavy guns. The accurate and highly scientific methods employed and the excellence of the product are well known. On July 16 the board proceeded to Steelton, near Harrisburg, Pa., and visited the enormous works of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, situated at that place. We were courteously received and handsomely entertained by the vice-president, Major Bent, and were shown through the many shops and buildings by the superintendent, Mr. Wood, and his assistants. The product being mainly steel rails, the Bessemer process is chiefly used; but there is also a large open-hearth plant, and the company is ready, with proper guarantees, to undertake the manufacture of steel for heavy ordnance on any scale.

July 18 was spent in a visit to the Frankford Arsenal, where the manufacture of the Government small-arms cartridges was seen. The board then adjourned to meet at New Haven, Conn., on the following Wednesday, July 22. In the mean time Lieutenants Macomb and Marsh went to West Point, N. Y., and visited the Cold Springs Foundry, where the work of converting the 10-inch smooth-bores into 8-inch rifles is in progress, as also some interesting experiments in bronze by Lieutenant Birnie, Ordnance Department. An 8-inch breech-loading steel rifle is also in course of construction.

The board reassembled at New Haven on Wednesday, July 22, and on that day inspected the works of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. This was mainly confined to the department of cartridges, in which the methods of manufacture differ in some important point from those pursued by the Ordnance Department. A rapid visit was, however, made to the shops where the Winchester rifle is manufactured.

On the following day the board met in Springfield, Mass., and proceeding to the arsenal, spent the day at the water-shops. These are at some distance from the arsenal grounds, and it is here that barrels for the Springfield rifles are made. The stocks are made and some of the finishing and assembling done at the shops in the arsenal grounds. These operations were witnessed on the next day. Lieutenant Macomb remained in Springfield two days longer, and during that time visited the works of the Colt Arms Company, at Hartford, Conn. The other members went to Boston.

Letters received from time to time from Mr. Hunt had made it evident that the exact date for making the great casting at the South Boston Foundry could not be fixed, and the board found on making a personal visit that it was still more uncertain than had been supposed. Under these circumstances the entire board remained in Boston until the following Monday, visiting in the mean time the Watertown Arsenal, where the great testing machine was seen, and also the new Woodbridge wire-winding machine.

On Monday, July 27, after a visit to the foundry, it was arranged that Lieutenants Lemly and Marsh, having visited all the places designated, should return to their stations, and they accordingly left Boston that evening. Lieutenant Marsh returned to Fort Monroe on the 29th and Lieutenant Lemly was detained on the staff of the commanding general of the department until after the burial of General Grant. Lieutenants Williams and Macomb remained in the vicinity of Boston for several days longer, until, it becoming evident that the casting would not be made for a considerable time, they returned, reaching Fort Monroe on August 10, 1885.

It is a pleasure to the board to acknowledge the uniform courtesies with which they were received, and the efforts made to show them everything that could be of interest to them, at each and all of the establishments visited.

M. M. MACOMB,
First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, President.
 H. R. LEMLY,
First Lieutenant Third Artillery.
 JOHN R. WILLIAMS,
First Lieutenant Third Artillery.
 F. MARSH,
First Lieutenant First Artillery, Recorder.

The full report of the board will be published as soon as possible as an Artillery School paper.

TORPEDOES.

As an auxiliary to artillery, it is highly important that officers of the latter branch should possess some general knowledge of the subject; they should be familiar with, at least, the outward appearance and size of the principal parts. I therefore made a move toward securing from the Engineer Department a sample of the different kinds of cases, ground tackle, &c., but was informed that all such things in our service are secret, and not therefore to be divulged. It is probable that at comparatively little expense samples of these things can be procured at Berliu or some other of the European torpedo manufacturing establishments. I am now making inquiries to this end.

INFANTRY.

The great amount of time required for artillery leaves but little to be devoted to infantry. Daily parades, guard-mountings, inspections, and other routine work keep the battalion and batteries up to a respectable degree of proficiency in this respect.

As much time as possible is devoted to the prescribed musketry target practice. Subsequent to my report of last year the figure of merit for the Division of the Atlantic for 1884 was published, showing a general average for all posts of 48.08. The figure of merit for this post was less than five below this, viz, 43.25, a record certainly to be proud of when the character of the range—a sandy glaring beach—is taken into consideration, and that the time for firing has to be filched from the primary objects of the school, artillery.

During March some gallery practice was had, and in June experimental firing with magazine guns. Early in June the range was put in order, and targets supplied for all ranges up to 1,000 yards. The new (Blunt's) system of rifle firing was adopted, and First Lieut. A. G. Tassin, Twelfth Infantry, who had been instructor of musketry under the

old system, was appointed range officer. The months of July, August, September, and October are designated for practice at this post; this time is divided equally among the several batteries. The firing is now in progress.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE.

This department continues under Capt. J. H. Calef, Second Artillery, who, in his report, says:

The recitations in this course commenced with the 1st of the present month, September, 1885, the text-book being "Hamley's Operations of War," two-thirds of which have been gone over in twenty-two lessons.

The proposed course for this class will embrace the following subjects:

PART I.

- (1) Definition of the art of war.
- (2) Statesmanship in its relation to war.
- (3) Military policy.
- (4) Military statistics and geography.
- (5) Causes which exercise an influence on the success of war.
- (6) Military institutions. Command of armies and chief control over operations.
- (7) Military spirit of nations and morale of armies.
- (8) Military policy and system of the United States (embracing the outline history of our Army).
- (9) History of ancient armies (Greece, Rome, &c.).
- (10) Military institutions of the principal powers of Europe, Canada, Mexico, &c.

PART II.

- (1) Principles of the art and science of war (strategy, grand tactics, logistics, &c., from Hamley, Jomini, &c.).

PART III.

LECTURES.

- (1) General strategic outlines of the war of the rebellion.
- (2) Campaign of Vicksburg.
- (3) Campaign of Corinth and Iuka.
- (4) Campaign of Antietam.
- (5) Jackson's valley campaign.
- (6) Campaign and battle of Nashville.
- (7) Hood's operations in Sherman's rear.

MINOR OPERATIONS OF WAR.

- (1) General principles.
- (2) Advanced guards.
- (3) Outposts.
- (4) Convoys.
- (5) Reconnaissance and patrol duty.
- (6) Elements of "time and space"; examples.

PART IV.

- (1) Lectures { (a) Military geography, definitions, &c.
(b) Military geography of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.
- (2) Exercises in military geography by the class, each officer being given a State or adjacent Territory.
- (3) Problems in logistics (given to the class).
- (4) Practical problems in the minor operations of war (Wisser).

PART V.

ESSAYS.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

The course of instruction in military art and science will be succeeded immediately by law, which will continue until April 15, the end of the entire school term of two years.

The department of law had been for several years under the able management of Capt., afterwards Maj., S. S. Elder, Second Artillery. In consequence of the death of Major Elder, in April last, this branch has been given to Capt. W. A. Kobbé, Third Artillery, recently assigned to this post by transfer of batteries.

The department of law consists of the courses of international, constitutional, and military law. It is essentially the course taught at the Military Academy, and for this reason it is deemed advisable to advance it to a more post-graduate degree. Captain Kobbé is now putting in shape material to this end. Nearly all officer-students now sent to this school are graduates; most of them quite recent graduates of the Military Academy, and the course as now arranged does not advance them beyond what they have been over. The field for further development is extensive, and leads to a plane higher than that of the rudimentary instruction to which the course is now confined. The history of our country is already rich in historical incidents in which military-legal principles are closely involved, and which should be more generally known to officers. It is thought that subjects judiciously selected and given, one or more to each student, will in time secure a compilation of great interest and value. Additions have been made to the library with a view to the collection of such material.

PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.

These important branches of the school have been under the adjutant, Lieut. T. H. Bliss, First Artillery, who, in his report, says:

The books of the office show the following works completed during the past year

Printing office.

Title of book.	Name of author.	Size of edition.	Purpose	Number of pages.	Total number of pages (octavo).
		<i>Vols.</i>			
Exterior Ballistics	Captain Ingalls...	300	Use at Artillery School..	144	43, 200
Ballistic Machines	do	300	do	39	11, 700
Permanent Fortifications ..	Captain Chester ..	300	do	40	12, 000
History of Chemistry	Lieutenant Wisser ..	125	do	29	3, 600
Instruction Notes	Captain Chester ..	150	do	11	1, 600
					72, 100

In addition to the above, there was quite an amount of job work done, consisting of Artillery School general and special orders, blank forms for artillery target practice, memoranda, circulars, letters, forms, &c., amounting to a total of 65,971 pieces.

BOOK-BINDERY.

The work done in the book-bindery was as follows: Binding 300 volumes Permanent Fortifications; 300 volumes Temporary Fortifications; 300 volumes Exterior Ballistics; 300 volumes Ballistic Machines; 150 volumes Instruction Notes; 125 volumes History of Chemistry, and binding general orders for 1881, 1882, 1883.

Total number of volumes bound, 1,775.

Mounting 90 maps United States mail routes.

LITHOGRAPH SHOP.

Since September 1, 1884, the following work has been completed in the lithograph shop:

Plates for geology	6,900
Plates for ballistics	1,200
Plates for instruction notes	150
Maps of Afghanistan for use of officers at the school	290

Total number of plates and maps 8,530

UNCOMPLETED WORK.

There are now in the hands of the printer two works being published for the Artillery School, viz: "Art of War," by Capt. J. H. Cates, Second Artillery, and "Tactical Problems," by Lieut. J. P. Wieser, First Artillery.

Of the "Art of War," 10,800 8vo pages have been worked off.

Work on "Tactical Problems" has just begun, but as the manuscript for this work is all in the hands of the printer, it will soon be completed, probably within six weeks.

Greater facilities than are now possessed are demanded for the foregoing operations, especially in the way of room. If the appropriation asked for in estimates for a building to accommodate the library and the various administrative offices of the post be granted by Congress, ample room will be gained from buildings now occupied for these purposes.

LIBRARY.

There are two libraries at this post: One, the Artillery School library, consisting principally of scientific and professional works, is intended for the use of the officers and officer-students of the school, and consists of 5,925 volumes, large and small. Most of these are rare and valuable, and would be difficult to replace if lost. I therefore beg leave to again invite attention to the great necessity of a suitable fire-proof building for it, and for which plans and estimates have been forwarded with a view to securing the necessary appropriation from Congress. This library, which to a degree may be considered the breath of life of the Artillery School, is now in an insecure frame building. During the past year 155 volumes were added to it, all selected with some special adaptation to the subjects taught at the school. A large number of volumes were rebound, and additional book-cases supplied.

Upon application through the War and State Departments, a large collection of books on tactics, regulations, &c., were obtained from foreign governments by our ministers abroad.

During the past year an analytical catalogue of the library, commenced by Captain Chester, Third Artillery, was completed by Lieutenant Todd, First Artillery, and is now in the hands of the Public Printer at Washington. This catalogue is intended to afford easy reference to authorities on any subject which a student may be pursuing. The compilation of it was a work of great labor, and was admirably performed by the officers above named.

The other, the post library, is intended for the enlisted men of the garrison, and consists chiefly of histories, biographies, travels, and fiction, together with a large supply of periodicals, numbering in all 2,470 volumes, 144 of which were added during the past year. This library is largely patronized by the men.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

This branch has been under Lieut. M. M. Macomb, Fourth Artillery, until within a few days, when it was transferred to Maj. A. C. M. Pennington, Fourth Artillery, recently assigned to duty at the school.

Lieutenant Macomb, in his report, says:

The work during the year has been similar to that heretofore done, and has been mainly confined to the preparation of negatives for the lithographic reproduction of plates for text-books, maps of various kinds, plans, &c. Among the maps of particular interest reproduced for the use of officers here were several illustrating the theater of war in the Soudan and a set showing the country in the vicinity of the Indo-Afghan boundary, which were of much assistance in making clear the military and political situation during the Anglo-Russian controversy. Large numbers of blue print copies of various maps and plans relating to the improvements going on at the post have also been made for the use of the Quartermaster's Department, as well as copies of other drawings for general use at the school.

As a matter of accommodation, when time permitted, photographic work was done for officers and others at a cost sufficient to permit the replacing of the material so expended.

The services of the same enlisted man heretofore detailed were available until June last, when he changed station with his battery. Since that time the work has been mainly of an experimental character and for the instruction of new assistants. Opportunity was also taken to make some needed repairs to the building and work-rooms.

Officers of the class will be given an opportunity of receiving instruction in this branch, which is one of growing importance to the military man.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

This department has continued in charge of Capt. J. M. Ingalls, First Artillery, who, in his report, says of it:

The course of instruction in this department consists: (1) in a study of the different kinds of electric batteries in common use, their theory, construction, and proper care; (2) the principles of electrical testing, including the theory and practical use and care of galvanometers, rheostats, &c.; (3) a course of practical telegraphy in which the students are required to attain a proficiency of receiving and sending ten words per minute; (4) the application of electricity to artillery, such as measuring initial velocities, timing the flight of shots, the use of friction primers, &c.

To enable the officers to practice telegraphy at their leisure, a sounder and key are placed in each officer's quarters and connected with a gravity battery in the electrical room. This battery and the line circuit have been kept in good running order during the year.

Under charge of the instructor in electricity is a repair shop well supplied with lathes and the finer kinds of tools for working in both wood and metal. This shop has always been of the greatest use to the school in repairing instruments, at very little expense, not only for the electrical department, but for all the other departments as well, that may have been injured by use.

SCHOOL FOR ENLISTED MEN.

During the past year a new departure was made in this department. Heretofore attention has been confined chiefly to the primary branches of writing, arithmetic, geography, and history, and, as I reported last year, the result never compensated for the labor bestowed and time abstracted from other duties. I further reported that I had started the non-commissioned officers upon a course of instruction embracing so

much of infantry, field, and heavy artillery tactics, together with instructions for guards, as are necessary for non-commissioned officers in the proper performance of their duties.

The infantry part of the course was assigned to Lieut. A. G. Tassin, Twelfth Infantry, as instructor, and embraces the school of the soldier, company, and battalion, instruction for skirmishers, duties of guards and honors paid by troops. The number of non-commissioned officers at the post was 44; of these 31 took the entire course, 4 part of it, while 9, for various reasons, were excused. Lieutenant Tassin reports that great interest was manifested, and instruction thorough.

The artillery branch was assigned to Lieutenants Schenck, Second Artillery, H. R. Lemly, Third Artillery, and S. F. Massey, Fifth Artillery, as instructors, all members of the class, but who cheerfully took upon themselves these extra burdens. The course embraced a large portion of both field and heavy artillery tactics, together with a considerable portion of Regan's Manual of Guard Duty. In his report Lieutenant Schenck says:

The interest evinced by the section under my instruction in this course of study has been excellent, and the thorough knowledge possessed and the perfect recitations made by most of these non-commissioned officers has been, in fact, remarkable, even when considering the fact that these subjects have been long familiar to them. But while others have not had equal practical experience and former instruction, they have evinced equal interest and have displayed very good knowledge of the subjects.

Similar remarks were made by the other two instructors. On May 1 a section consisting of twelve of the most advanced of the non-commissioned officers were placed under Lieutenant Lemly for instruction in a course of surveying. In his report Lieutenant Lemly says:

The programme of instruction in elementary surveying, as amplified by the verbal orders of the commanding officer, was as follows:

- (1) Logarithmic tables, to find logarithms of number.
- (2) Logarithmic tables, to find numbers from logarithms.
- (3) To multiply numbers by logarithms.
- (4) To divide numbers by logarithms.
- (5) To raise to power by logarithms.
- (6) To extract roots by logarithms.
- (7) Logarithmic tables, to find logarithmic sines of angles.
- (8) Logarithmic tables, to find angles corresponding to logarithmic sines.
- (9) To calculate areas, parallelograms.
- (10) To calculate areas, triangles.
- (11) To calculate areas, trapazoids.
- (12) To calculate areas, irregular polygons.
- (13) Trigonometry, to solve plane triangles.
- (14) The azimuth circle, nomenclature, manipulation, and use.
- (15) The azimuth circle, measure horizontal angles with.
- (16) The azimuth circle, determine distance with.
- (17) The azimuth circle, make a survey with.
- (18) The box-compass, manipulation and use of.
- (19) The use of protractors and scales.
- (20) Make a military reconnaissance with the box-compass and Abbot protractor.

Great interest was manifested by the non-commissioned officers under my charge, and I was especially gratified with the results obtained, which was entirely new to all of them, with, perhaps, a single exception.

The theoretical work was supplemented by practical examples with both azimuth circle and box-compass, of which scale drawings were made.

The experiment in this direction is an entire success, and the knowledge secured to these non-commissioned officers will be useful to the school in various ways, especially so in assisting officers of new classes. It furthermore has a tendency to elevate this important class of enlisted men to a higher plane, and fit them for the command of troops when the exigencies of war creates a demand for those competent to command.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the past year but few interruptions to the regular operations of the school have occurred, and these had no serious effect. A battalion of four batteries was detached for a few days to assist at the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Washington Monument, and again at the Presidential inauguration on the 4th of March last. A glance at the programme of the school shows that every day of the year has its prescribed duties, and when from any cause an interruption takes place the duty has to be omitted altogether or else crowded in upon some other.

In the change of officers made from time to time the school is frequently deprived of the services of some who, from aptitude and close application, have, in a high degree, qualified themselves for particular branches.

The progress and success of the school depends almost entirely upon the character of the officers in charge of its several departments.

One very serious drawback is the want of more enlisted men. Besides the ordinary labor of keeping up a large and difficult post, there is a vast amount of duty pertaining to the operations of the school. A good deal of this is of a special nature, requiring selected men. It is important, therefore, that the batteries should be kept constantly at their maximum strength, which is very rarely done.

Congress again expressed its appreciation of the school by appropriating \$5,000 for the present fiscal year. This amount, continued from year to year, judiciously expended, will amply provide for the ordinary wants of the school.

Inclosed herewith, as appendices A to X, are the reports of instructors, &c.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. TIDBALL,

Colonel First Artillery, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF COLONEL RUGER.

SCHOOL OF APPLICATION FOR CAVALRY AND INFANTRY,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., October 7, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs pertaining to the School of Application for Cavalry and Infantry for the time since October 8, 1884, the date of the last preceding report:

At the date mentioned the officers receiving instruction at the school had begun the second year of the course which ended on July 1 last. Of forty officers in attendance during the year thirty received certificates of proficiency in all required studies and exercises, and ten failed to attain the standard in studies or exercises considered requisite by the staff of the school acting as examiners, and were denied diplomas. The relative standing for the two years' course of those officers who received diplomas, mention of such of them as excelled in the different branches of study, in practical exercises, and in discipline, and a list of those who failed to complete the course, with a statement of the subjects in which they were respectively deficient, are embraced in orders of June 19 last, appended hereto. As appears from the order, nine of

the ten declared deficient belonged to the second class, consisting of nineteen members. That so large a part of this class, with two years allowed for study, should have failed to reach the very moderate requirements fixed for the class is remarkable. Having been so short a time on duty at the school, I cannot speak from personal observation of the conduct of individuals declared deficient, but evidently failure by most was due to neglect.

Refusal by the staff of the school and the commanding officer to grant diplomas to these delinquents will have the effect of salutary warning to any in future disinclined to effort, but not indifferent to disgrace. A compend of orders for the post of Fort Leavenworth and the School of Application was published by Colonel Otis, Twentieth Infantry, a short time before he relinquished command to me on June 29 last.

The rules for the School of Application are appended hereto; they embrace the substance of orders from Headquarters of the Army, relating to the organization of the school and the course of instruction, rules which are the joint action of the staff and the commanding officer, and orders of the commanding officer.

The question of regulations for the school is alluded to hereafter in this report.

Considerable increase has been made to the school library since the date of last report. It comprises about one thousand three hundred well-selected volumes. The post library contains one thousand four hundred and eighty-nine bound volumes and one thousand and seventy-two books in paper covers.

Very considerable addition has also been made of means for topographical work and for photographic and lithographic work. With the additions in appliances made during the year, efficient instruction can be given in most matters properly included under the designation, application.

The following changes in the composition of companies of the garrison have occurred since the date of the last annual report: Headquarters and Companies A and I, Twentieth Infantry, left the post on May 20 last; Troop G, Seventh Cavalry, and Troop M, Eighth Cavalry, on June 3 last. Headquarters and Companies E and F, Eighteenth Infantry, joined on June 13 last, and Troops I, First Cavalry, and M, Sixth Cavalry, on June 3 and July 1 last, respectively. In consequence of a reported outbreak by the Cheyenne Indians of the Indian Territory, and pursuant to orders received, the four troops of cavalry on duty at the post, namely, Troop I, First Cavalry, Capt. C. C. Carr commanding; Troop B, Third Cavalry, Capt. John B. Johnson commanding; Troop L, Fourth Cavalry, Capt. Theodore J. Wint commanding; Troop M, Sixth Cavalry, Capt. William A. Rafferty commanding, left the post as a battalion under command of Maj. George B. Sanford, First Cavalry, on July 8 for service in the field.

The battalion performed the duty of guarding the southern portion of the State of Kansas against possible incursion by Indians until recalled. The troops returned to the post on September 4 last. Light Battery F, Second Artillery, left the post in obedience to directions received from the department commander, on September 3 last, for a march of instruction, and returned on September 22, having marched about 200 miles. In addition to the foregoing statement relating to past occurrences and conditions, I would request attention to suggestions following relating to action I think advisable for the good of the school in future.

Additional quarters should be provided for officers belonging to the garrison, and those ordered from the regiments for instruction, and also

particularly for a few officers of suitable rank to be selected from the Army at large for duty as instructors in certain branches.

Heretofore, almost from necessity, owing to lack of accommodation, selection of officers, except field officers, for such duty has been nearly confined to officers belonging to companies serving at the post. Evidently the best results cannot be attained by such method; the range for selection is too narrow, even with the modification, if practicable, that officers belonging to companies ordered here to relieve others should have notice beforehand of the subjects in which they would be required to give instruction.

I do not say that no officers should be selected at large for duty as instructors, unless additional quarters be provided, but think on several accounts better results would follow if their coming did not bring discomfort to themselves or others. An estimate for construction of additional quarters for officers will be submitted.

A riding hall would be of great benefit, both to the troops of cavalry at the post and for instruction of student-officers, at times when outdoor exercises would not be practicable. An estimate for such building will also be presented. In asking that additional quarters and a riding hall be provided, I repeat the recommendations in such regard of Colonel Otis, whom I succeeded.

No system of general regulations for the conduct of the school has yet been adopted.

As appears from former reports delay in presentation of a system for sanction by superior authority has been made with purpose to take advantage in their preparation of the results of observation and experience, as indicated in General Orders, No. 8, of 1882, from Headquarters of the Army. Regulations applicable, not only to the course of instruction, but the management of the school in general, without embracing matters of detail, should, I think, be adopted. I hope, with the aid of the school staff, to submit a code of the kind stated within the present school year.

As such regulations will necessarily apply to the entire course of instruction and administration of the school, suggestions relating to these subjects are for the present deferred. Some variance in the order of studies for the first six months, as given in the compendium attached, has been made, and also in the method of instruction as applied to the second class. The first class will complete all mathematical study, requiring recitations, in the first six months, and instruction in topography will progress at the same time with that in mathematics.

By this means the way will be opened the soonest possible for all of the first class, and some of the second, for exercises in application, which depend, in whole or in part, on mathematical knowledge. It is hoped a considerable gain in time for such exercises may be had without detriment in other respects.

A change in method has been made in that members of the second class shall not be required to receive instruction in those branches prescribed for that class, and not for the first class, in which they were individually pronounced qualified on preliminary examination. This course is entirely practicable, owing to the small number in the second class, and it will give to most members chance for much more rapid advancement than if all were required to pursue all the studies prescribed for the class.

The members of the second class, as compared with those of the first class, determined by the preliminary examination required by General Orders, No. 8, 1882, have been less each time.

As a result of the first of such examinations there were twenty-eight members in the first class and twenty in the second, in 1883, thirty in the first class and fourteen in the second, and the present classification is thirty-two in the first class and seven in the second class, with four officers to be still examined. It is probable, owing to the more comprehensive examination given within the past few years than formerly to applicants for commissions, that the second classes will hereafter be small, should the distinction of classes be continued.

The question whether such distinction shall be made will be presented hereafter. I would suggest that, if thought expedient, an appropriation be asked of Congress of \$500, with intent that a like item be included in estimates hereafter for increase of the school library, and for appliances for use in practical instruction. A statement of items is forwarded herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. RUGER,

Colonel Eighteenth Infantry, Commanding.

To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

215

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 12, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1885.

MILITIA.

In compliance with formal requests of State authorities, officers of the Army were detailed during the past summer and fall to inspect militia encampments at the following points:

Alabama.—At Mobile, by Capt. W. H. Powell, Fourth United States Infantry, and First Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, Third United States Artillery. At Montgomery, by Second Lieut. J. T. Thompson, Second United States Artillery.

Illinois.—Near Ottawa, by Capt. T. Schwan, Eleventh United States Infantry. Near Springfield, by Capt. T. Schwan, Eleventh United States Infantry.

Maine.—At Augusta, by Maj. W. H. Graham, Fourth United States Artillery.

Massachusetts.—At South Framingham, by Maj. A. C. M. Pennington and Capt. J. Egan, Fourth United States Artillery. At Hingham, by Maj. A. C. M. Pennington, Fourth United States Artillery. Near Lake Chebaco, by Maj. A. C. M. Pennington, Fourth United States Artillery.

Minnesota.—At Faribault, by Capt. G. Lawson, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry.

Mississippi.—At Greenville, by Capt. F. B. Hamilton, Second United States Artillery.

New Hampshire.—At Concord, by Maj. R. H. Jackson, Fifth United States Artillery.

North Carolina.—At Asheville, by Col. H. M. Black, Twenty-third United States Infantry.

Ohio.—Near Cleveland, by Lieut. Col. R. H. Offley, Seventeenth United States Infantry.

Pennsylvania.—At Harrisburg, by Maj. W. J. Volkmar, assistant adjutant general. At Fairmount Park, by Maj. R. H. Jackson, Fifth United States Artillery; Capt. W. Mills, Second United States Infantry; and First Lieuts. C. Chase, W. E. Birkheimer, and C. B. Satterlee, Third United States Artillery.

Rhode Island.—At Oakland Beach, by Capt. J. Egan, Fourth United States Artillery.

Vermont.—At Saint Albans, by First Lieut. C. P. Miller, Fourth United States Artillery.

California.—At Santa Cruz, by Maj. R. T. Frank, First United States Artillery.

Illinois.—At Centreville, &c., by Second Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, Tenth United States Infantry.

Alabama.—At Selma, by Second Lieut. J. T. Thompson, Second United States Artillery.

Nebraska.—At Lincoln, by First Lieut. E. S. Dudley, Second United States Artillery.

New York.—At Peekskill, by Lieut. Col. H. W. Closson, Fifth United States Artillery.

In order to secure such exact information regarding the organization, equipment, instruction, and discipline of the militia assembled at their annual encampments as would afford the War Department much valuable data as well as aid the State authorities in their efforts to perfect the militia establishment of their respective States, the attention of the officers of the Army selected for this important duty was specially directed to matters which combine to render troops efficient when called into active service; the kind and caliber of arms in use, their condition and that of accouterments; amount and kind of target practice habitually had and degree of proficiency therein; the quantity and character of camp and garrison equipage available; and the system followed by the various staff departments (especially those of supply) for placing the force in condition for active service. They were advised to give, whenever solicited, the benefit of their own knowledge and experience, doing so in appreciation of the desirability of cultivating cordial relations between the Regular Army and the volunteer militia; always remembering that upon the latter our country must largely rely in the hour of a general call to arms.

The reports appended hereto of the several inspecting officers are interesting as well as instructive. Bearing in mind the limited opportunities possessed by the militia troops in perfecting themselves in their duties and that whatever proficiency they may have attained is largely due to their zeal and pride, it would manifestly be unfair to apply to them the usual standard for troops accustomed to daily exercise in the duties of a soldier.

As the primary and immediate usefulness of the militia in the localities to which they belong will be found in the protection of property, too much care cannot be paid to a thorough instruction in guard duty, in which I find from the accompanying reports they are somewhat deficient.

I beg to invite your attention to the subject of the obsolete arms and ammunition in the hands of the State militia or stored in the several State armories. Many of the men are armed with the discarded caliber .50 Springfield rifled musket, for which it is difficult to obtain cartridges, and some of the reserve ammunition bears the stamp of manufacture in 1871—material now as unreliable as it is cumbersome; and it would seem a most wise measure if, at the approaching session of Congress, a general act was passed providing for immediate exchange, when requested, of all obsolete arms now in the hands of the militia of the several States for improved Springfield rifles, caliber .45, and appropriate ammunition therefor. Should Congress, however, not deem it advisable to pass a general act looking toward absolute exchange of obsolete weapons in the hands of the militia for improved arms and ammunition, I beg earnestly to recommend it to be urged to grant authority for returning to the United States, at a fair valuation, all

obsolete guns in hands of States, the money value thereof to be placed to their credit and to be drawn against in form of issue of improved weapons. Until this is done the usefulness of the State militia, in either State or national emergency, must remain sadly impaired by the great disadvantage under which it suffers.

MILITARY COLLEGES.

The tables subjoined exhibit the apportionment of details corrected to October 1, 1885, and the data contained in the reports of the several officers performing the duties of professor of tactics and military science.

The appreciation by Congress of the value of military instruction to the youths of the land is evidenced by the law passed last year increasing to forty the number of officers of the Army that can be detailed for this important duty. In order, however, to secure the largest benefit obtainable from the provisions of the law, much depends on the selection of the educational institutions to be favored and the full and active co-operation of the faculty of the college at which the military instructor is to be stationed.

Section 1225 of the Revised Statutes, in authorizing the detail of an officer of the Army, provides that the officer selected shall act as president, superintendent, or professor, and that the institution selected shall have capacity to educate at the same time not less than 150 male students.

The first provision indicates that the military instructor should be at least a recognized member of the faculty of the college at which serving, and this requirement should be insisted upon for obvious reasons, as without it the officer becomes a mere prefect of discipline, and his field of usefulness is seriously impaired.

The second provision is not as clear in terms, but I am of the opinion that it contemplated not only that the selected university or college should have *capacity* for educating a certain number of youths, but that at least the minimum number be actually under instruction. This point the War Department has no means of verifying except from the reports required of the military professor; and, in connection with this matter, I beg to invite your attention to the second table herewith, which shows that but twelve of the institutions named therein have an average attendance of over 150 male pupils, while at fourteen colleges it is under 100, and at five others it is less than 60. It is recommended that, if necessary to prevent cavil, the law be amended to require that applications for the detail of a military professor be accompanied by satisfactory proof that at least 150 male pupils above the age of fifteen are actually present at the institution.

I cannot resist the conviction, expressed in a former report, that the designation of the universities and colleges at which officers of the Army may be detailed should be made by the governor of the State in which located, as being most interested in the progress of the State and its institutions, and possessing greater means of information necessary to enable the War Department to wisely determine the question of selection.

The interest manifested by the faculty of the several universities and colleges is entirely satisfactory in some cases, but in many others would indicate that the details were secured to obtain the services of an officer proficient in mathematics as a professor in that branch, and that his value as a military instructor is appreciated purely from a disciplinary point of view. This limited interest is deemed entirely inadequate to justify the expense and inconvenience of such details.

Table showing apportionment of details at colleges, universities, &c., under section 1225, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884.

States and groups.	Aggregate Population of States and groups.	Officers to which entitled.	On duty in State or group.	Detailed.	Expiration of detail.	Colleges, &c., at which detailed.
Maine.....	648,945					
New Hampshire.....	846,964					
	995,929	1	1	2d Lt. C. L. Phillips, 4th Art.....	July 1, 1888.	Maine State College, Orono.
Vermont.....	332,286					
Massachusetts.....	1,783,012			1st Lt. C. P. Miller, 4th Art.....	July 1, 1888.	University of Vermont, Burlington.
	2,115,298	2	2	1st Lt. G. E. Sage, 5th Art.....	Oct. 5, 1888.	Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.
Connecticut.....	622,683					
Rhode Island.....	276,538					
	899,211	1				
New York.....	5,083,810	4	4	2d Lt. H. G. Squiera, 7th Cav.....	Oct. 1, 1888	Saint John's College, Fordham.
				1st Lt. Chas. A. L. Totten, 4th Art.....	Aug. 4, 1890	Cathedral School of Saint Paul, Garden City, L. I.
				1st Lt. H. W. Hubbell, Jr., 1st Art.....	Sept. 13, 1889	Union College, Schenectady.
				1st Lt. W. S. Schuyler, 5th Cav.....	Oct. 1, 1886	Cornell University, Ithaca.
				1st Lt. J. T. Honeycutt, 1st Art.....	Oct. 1, 1888	Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.
New Jersey.....	1,130,983					
Delaware.....	146,654					
	1,277,637	1	1			
Pennsylvania.....	4,282,786			2d Lt. G. T. Bartlett, 3d Art.....	July 6, 1888	Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester.
				1st Lt. A. M. Fuller, 2d Cav.....	Apr. 15, 1887	Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.
				2d Lt. J. M. Leyden, 4th Inf.....	July 1, 1886	Pennsylvania State College, Centre County.
Maryland.....	684,632			1st Lt. C. W. Foster, 3d Art.....	Sept. 10, 1887	Saint John's College, Annapolis, Md.
	5,917,418	4	4			
West Virginia.....	618,443			1st Lt. Jas. L. Wilson, 4th Art.....	Sept. 29, 1887	West Virginia University, Morgantown.
Virginia.....	1,512,806			1st Lt. John C. Gresham, 7th Cav.....	Aug. 28, 1887	Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, Blacksburg.
North Carolina.....	1,400,947			2d Lt. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf.....	Sept. 3, 1886	Bingham School, Orange County, North Carolina.
	3,531,296	3	3			

South Carolina	993, 022	1st Lt. E. M. Weaver, Jr., 2d Art	Oct. 1, 1896	South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston.
Georgia	1, 539, 045	2d Lt. W. C. Rafferty, 1st Art	Sept. 6, 1887	North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega.
Florida	2, 594, 070			
Alabama	267, 331	2d Lt. F. J. Kernan, 21st Inf	Oct. 1, 1898	East Florida Seminary, Gainesville.
	1, 362, 794	2d Lt. M. C. Richards, 2d Art	Oct. 1, 1898	Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, Auburn.
	1, 030, 145			
Mississippi	1, 131, 092	2d Lt. W. L. Buck, 13th Inf	Feb. 24, 1896	Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, Oktibbeha County.
Louisiana	440, 103			
Arkansas	802, 554			
Texas	2, 874, 250	2d Lt. John S. Mallory, 2d Inf	Oct. 3, 1896	Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Brazos County.
Tennessee	1, 992, 574	2d Lt. R. W. Dowdy, 17th Inf	Aug. 15, 1896	University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.
Kentucky	1, 542, 453	1st Lt. F. E. Phelps, 8th Cav	Sept. 2, 1897	Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, Lexington.
Ohio	1, 643, 708	1st Lt. A. P. Blockson, 6th Cav	July 1, 1897	Ohio State University, Columbus.
	3, 193, 239	1st Lt. A. C. Sharpe, 22d Inf	Apr. 14, 1897	University of Wooster, Wooster.
		2d Lt. H. L. Roberts, 19th Inf	July 31, 1897	Northwestern Ohio Normal School, Ada.
Michigan	1, 036, 331	2d Lt. J. A. Lockwood, 17th Inf	Oct. 31, 1897	Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing.
Indiana	1, 973, 362	2d Lt. F. S. Strong, 4th Art	Sept. 8, 1897	Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake.
	3, 614, 693	2d Lt. J. E. Goe, 13th Inf	July 1, 1896	De Pauw University, Greencastle.
Illinois	3, 073, 760	1st Lt. S. C. Milla, 12th Inf	Oct. 17, 1897	Knox College, Galesburg.
Wisconsin	1, 315, 460	1st Lt. C. G. Starr, 1st Inf	July 1, 1896	Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale.
	2, 163, 804	2d Lt. C. McClure, 18th Inf	July 1, 1896	University of Illinois, Champaign.
Missouri	1, 624, 620	1st Lt. Luigi Lomia, 5th Art	July 6, 1898	University of Wisconsin, Madison.
Iowa	3, 763, 424	2d Lt. E. H. Crowder, 2th Cav	July 1, 1898	University of Missouri, Columbia.
		1st Lt. E. C. Knower, 3d Art	July 1, 1896	Iowa State University, Iowa City.
		1st Lt. S. R. Jones, 4th Art	Aug. 23, 1896	Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa.
Minnesota	780, 806	1st Lt. E. S. Dudley, 2d Art	Nov. 12, 1897	University of Nebraska, Lincoln.
Nebraska	452, 433			
	1, 233, 230			

Table showing apportionment of details at colleges, universities, &c., under section 1225, Revised Statutes, &c.—Continued.

States and groups.	Aggregate population of States and groups.	Officers to which entitled.	On duty in State or group.	Detained.	Expiration of detail.	Colleges, &c., at which detailed.
Kansas	995,966			1st Lt. W. J. Nicholson, 7th Cav..	Aug. 11, 1887	Kansas State Agriculture College, Manhattan.
Colorado	194,649					
	1,190,615	1	1			
California	864,686			1st Lt. James A. Hutton, 8th Inf..	May 9, 1886	University of California, Berkeley.
Oregon	174,767					
Nevada	62,265					
	1,101,718	1	1			

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, October 1, 1886.



Tabulated extracts from reports of professors of tactics and military science showing average attendance of students.

Universities and colleges.	Number of students.		Total average attendance.	Average attendance.		Aptitude of pupils.	Interest manifested by faculty
	Over 15 years of age.	Under 15 years of age.		Artillery drills.	Infantry drills.		
Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.	76	.....	70	19	62	Good	Exceptional.
Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.	125	.....	85	.....	85	do	Fair.
Robert College, Geneva, N. Y.	50	.....	25	.....	25	Excellent	Very great.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.	528	.....	186	10	176	Good	Favorable.
Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester.	105	12	106	59	47	do	Unusual.
Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa	151	6	116	.....	116	Very good	Very great.
Iowa State University, Iowa City	125	.....	85	14	59	Good	Good.
Maine State College, Orono	72	.....	48	.....	48	do	Very good.
West Virginia University, Morgantown.	75	.....	41	33	36	Marked	Fair.
University of Vermont, Burlington	87	.....	75	24	67	Excellent	Excellent.
Michigan Agricultural College, Ingham County.	140	.....	87	.....	87	do	Good.
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, Lexington.	128	.....	111	.....	111	Good	Excellent.
Ohio Normal University, Ada	450	.....	43	.....	43	do	Good.
University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.	138	59	129	27	82	do	Satisfactory.
Missouri State University, Columbia	449	3	37	14	23	do	Fair.
Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.	105	.....	41	.....	41	do	Good.
Wisconsin State University, Madison	325	.....	91	17	74	do	Do.
Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, Blacksburg.	102	3	64	.....	64	do	Fair.
Ohio State University, Columbus	220	.....	101	16	85	Very good	Do.
Cathedral School of Saint Paul, Garden City, N. Y.	28	19	47	30	47	Excellent	Doubtful.
University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.	225	50	156	23	133	do	Cordial.
University of Nebraska, Lincoln	96	6	76	21	55	Good	Good.
North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega.	80	20	70	19	59	Great	Fair.
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, Starkville.	200	12	90	8	82	Good	Good.
Pennsylvania State College, Centre County.	54	2	48	17	47	Fair	Ordinary.
Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.	155	.....	60	.....	60	Very good	Fair.
De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.	450	6	168	35	133	Good	Good.
University of California, Berkeley	170	.....	112	.....	112	Excellent	Moderate.
Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake.	90	10	91	91	85	Good	Great.
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, Brazos County.	85	10	84	18	84	Excellent	Very good.
Illinois Industrial University, Champaign.	192	.....	101	.....	101	Very good	Satisfactory.
Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale.	97	27	83	14	15	Good	Growing better.
Collegiate and Commercial Institute, New Haven, Conn.	40	20	53	26	53	do	Excellent.
Bingham School, Orange County, N. C.	136	11	34	.....	34	Excellent	Fair.
South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston.	122	.....	116	.....	116	do	Compulsory.
Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.	140	20	50	.....	80	Good	Good.
Saint John's College, Annapolis, Md.	51	26	65	63	63	Excellent	Hearty.

RETIREMENT OF VETERAN SOLDIERS.

The law of Congress of February 14, 1885, authorizing a retired list for privates and non-commissioned officers of the Army who have served for a period of 30 years and upwards, is viewed by the entire Army as a justly-merited acknowledgment of the small but meritorious class of veterans who, after a service of nearly a third of a century, find them-

selves in their old age burdened with infirmities and possessed of insufficient means to live upon.

It will undoubtedly prove a great incentive to men of worth now in the ranks to continue in service, knowing that the legal period of faithful service will insure to them a certain reward at its expiration, and thus, while the law fitly provides for the veterans of the present day, it will not fail to benefit the Army and elevate its *morale* by retaining in the ranks men thoroughly trained in arms, cheerful in obedience, and ready for any service, however arduous, that may be demanded of them.

To this date 95 veterans, classified as below, have asked and received the benefit of the law :

Ordnance sergeants	33
Commissary sergeants	2
Hospital stewards	1
Sergeants of ordnance	6
Sergeants of engineers	2
Saddler sergeants	1
First sergeants of the line	5
Sergeants of the line	19
Corporals of ordnance	1
Corporals of the line	2
Privates of ordnance, 1st class	2
Privates of the line	18
Musicians and trumpeters	3
Total	95

Of the above number, 9 have since died ; 1 ordnance sergeant, 3 sergeants, and 5 privates of the line. Two applications for retirement are now pending.

By general orders from the War Department, regulations were adopted, under the provisions of the law, looking to a precise determination of the value, in money, of the allowances for subsistence and clothing to which men placed on the retired list were entitled, and careful computation fixed the amount for each grade. With a view to facilitate the preparation of estimates and simplify the present system of payment and accountability, I beg to recommend the adoption of the scheme, exemplified in the following table, which groups the several grades of rank into thirteen classes, allows each the mean average commutation of rations and clothing, and fixes a gross sum as the total monthly pay of each class retired after 30 years' service, to be paid by the Pay Department.

Rank.	Pay.	Clothing allowance.		Commu- tation of rations.	Proposed gross pay.
		Actual.	Mean.		
Chief musician of cavalry	\$45 00	\$2 78	\$2 71	\$5 70	\$53 40
Chief musician of artillery		2 63			
Chief musician of infantry		2 63			
Sergeant major of engineers	34 50	2 77	2 76	5 70	42 95
Quartermaster sergeant of engineers		2 75			
Sergeants of ordnance	33 00	2 62	2 66	5 70	41 55
Quartermaster sergeants		2 62			
Ordnance sergeants	33 00	2 62	2 66	5 70	39 35
Commissary sergeants		2 62			
Sergeants of engineers		2 70			
Sergeants of Signal Corps	30 00	2 75	2 71	5 70	36 30
Hospital stewards		2 50			
Sergeant majors of cavalry		2 79			
Sergeant majors of artillery	24 75	2 64	2 71	5 70	33 15
Sergeant majors of infantry		2 64			
Quartermaster sergeants of cavalry		2 78			
Quartermaster sergeants of artillery		2 63			
Quartermaster sergeants of infantry		2 63			

Rank.	Pay.	Clothing allowance.		Commun- tation of rations.	Proposed gross pay.
		Actual.	Mean.		
Chief trumpeters of cavalry	24 00	2 82	2 70	5 70	32 40
Principal musicians of artillery		2 64			
Principal musicians of infantry		2 64			
Saddler sergeants of cavalry		2 78			
First sergeants of cavalry		2 75			
First sergeants of light artillery		2 77			
First sergeants of artillery	22 50	2 60	2 66	8 65	33 52
First sergeants of infantry		2 60			
Corporals of ordnance		2 47			
Corporals of engineers	22 50	2 63	2 66	0	30 85
Corporals of Signal Corps		2 69			
Privates of ordnance, first class		2 37			
Privates of engineers, first class	20 25	2 45	2 58	5 70	28 53
Privates of Signal Corps, first class		2 58			
Color sergeants of cavalry		2 75			
Color sergeants of infantry		2 60			
Sergeants of cavalry		2 69			
Sergeants of light artillery		2 72			
Sergeants of artillery	18 75	2 54	2 57	5 70	27 00
Sergeants of infantry		2 54			
Corporals of cavalry		2 63			
Blacksmiths and farriers		2 52			
Corporals of light artillery		2 66			
Corporals of artillery		2 48			
Corporals of infantry	17 25	2 48	2 51	5 70	25 45
Privates of ordnance, second class		2 37			
Privates of engineers, second class		2 45			
Privates of Signal Corps, second class		2 55			
Musicians of engineers		2 64			
Trumpeters of cavalry		2 60			
Musicians of light artillery	15 75	2 62	2 46	5 70	22 90
Musicians of artillery		2 44			
Musicians of infantry		2 44			
Privates of cavalry		2 52			
Privates of light artillery		2 55			
Privates of artillery		2 37			
Privates of infantry	15 75	2 37	2 46	5 70	22 90
Artificers of light artillery		2 56			
Artificers of artillery		2 37			
Artificers of infantry		2 37			

REGULATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Five years have elapsed since the promulgation of the Army Regulations. These Regulations, as understood in military parlance, are simply systematically arranged instructions in detail for carrying into effect laws passed by Congress for the government of the Army, and of judicial decisions having a bearing on the management of military affairs, and are distinguished from the rules for the government and regulation of the land forces provided for in the Constitution, Congress having established, under the power therein conferred, what are known as the Rules and Articles of War. It follows that these instructions must be modified from time to time to conform strictly with new legislation affecting the Army. Besides, much of the matter contained in the present Regulations has become obsolete, while other portions could properly be omitted and put in the form of text books for military instruction, thereby greatly reducing the bulk of the volume and making it more convenient for easy reference. The necessary amendments or changes in the Regulations have become so numerous that I beg to suggest the importance of another edition, and would recommend that the numerous blank forms that encumber the present volume be entirely left out of the new one, as they have almost entire reference to matters purely administrative.

RELIEF TO MILITARY CONVICTS ON DISCHARGE.

The inadequacy of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth to accommodate all prisoners sentenced by courts-martial to confinement within its walls has resulted in a number of them serving out their terms at one or another of the points in each military department where they are collected to await transfer to the prison. Those on the Pacific coast are collected at Alcatraz Island, and there serve out their sentence under an administration nearly similar to that governing the Leavenworth Prison. A few are kept at Fort Snelling, Minn., and at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and are employed with benefit to the Government.

Each convict discharged from the Leavenworth Military Prison receives a suit of clothing, \$5 in money, and transportation to the place of his enlistment, or to his home if the cost be not greater. Public policy, common humanity, and a due regard for decency demand that no prisoner at the expiration of his sentence be thrust out entirely destitute of means and clad in his worn-out prison garb. I beg, therefore, to recommend that the same pay and allowances given to convicts discharged from the military prison be granted at discharge to all military prisoners sentenced to the Leavenworth Prison, but who have undergone confinement at any other point.

PUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL REPORTS.

I have the honor to state that, as leisure permitted, I have caused to be prepared, from official and other authentic sources, outline histories of all the military posts, forts, cantonments, stations, depots, and reservations within the limits of the United States, from the earliest date to the present time. I deem it unnecessary to point out the historical value of these papers, or their practical office use in questions involving the subject of military reservations, their extent, contraction, or final abandonment, &c.

The first part of this work, which it has been decided to prepare alphabetically into parts, is now completed, and I earnestly request its printing. In this connection, I beg to recommend that the law of July 7, 1884, be so amended as to permit, when approved by the Secretary of War, the printing and publication of reports of reconnaissances, explorations, &c., conducted by officers of the Army, acting under instructions from the honorable the Secretary of War or the Lieutenant-General of the Army. Many of these reports contain matter of very great interest to the Army, and are accompanied by valuable maps, &c. In some few instances such reports have been furnished Congress and published as Congressional documents. This course is now being pursued in the case of Lieutenant Schwatka's report on explorations in Alaska, but the reports of the reconnaissances recently conducted by Lieutenants Abercrombie and Allen are almost equally interesting and their publication to the Army equally desirable.

THE MILITARY PRISON.

The administration of the affairs of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., has been as satisfactory as in former years. The prison is still a growing institution, and while the original expectation of numbers has been exceeded, its capacity remains still inadequate to the demand upon it. It has required constant and careful attention to regulate transfers of prisoners from the general depots and the military posts to the prison, in order to keep it as full as a proper regard for the health of the inmates would permit, and at the same time equalize, as far as possible, removals from the various stations at which military

convicts were awaiting transfer to the prison. The total number of prisoners received during the year was 415, but in the latter part of the year the transfers were limited, of necessity, by the inability to provide food at the prison for all that could be accommodated, as the appropriation of money for that purpose had been made below the estimates submitted to Congress. The number of prisoners released, transferred, died, and escaped during the year was 382, and the number remaining at the end of the year was 556, which was about the average through the whole year.

The work performed by prisoners has been in building new structures and repairing old ones, removing and rebuilding a portion of the prison wall, cultivating a large farm, and in the manufacture of various articles and performing ordinary labor for the Quartermaster's Department. The details of this work are presented in the accompanying reports from the prison officers, and need not be repeated here. I would, however, call special attention to the money value of the work done for the Quartermaster's Department. It is stated by the commandant in his report at \$35,872.15. This was for an aggregate of 77,142 days' labor, about three-fourths of which was for skilled labor, at 50 cents per day, and the remaining portion unskilled labor, at 35 cents per day. Three times the price for skilled and twice that for unskilled labor would be a very moderate rate for comparison with wages outside of the prison, and yet such prices for the number of days' work actually performed would represent an amount of earnings greater than the amount of money expended for the maintenance of the prison during the past fiscal year, and this, too, with less than half the number of days of labor performed by all the prisoners.

The care and management of the prisoners has been most judicious and very gratifying in results, but their disposition on discharge from confinement has, until a little more than a year since, been a somewhat perplexing problem. Each prisoner receives, on his discharge from prison, a suit of clothing, \$5 in money, and transportation to the place of his last enlistment, or to his home if the cost be not greater. The transportation order, in years past, became a matter of traffic between discharged prisoners and unscrupulous persons whose object was gain even at the expense of the community in which they operated, and upon which their victims, made destitute by systematic robbery, were thrown for support. As it became manifest that the object for which the transportation was given was almost entirely defeated, its issue was suspended for a time; but finally an arrangement was made by the commandant of the prison with the railroads which fully secures the desired end. Prisoners are now taken to the railroad station by some responsible person from the prison, who hands the order or tickets to the conductor upon the train and points out the men for whom they are provided. A similar transfer and identification takes place between conductors as the journey progresses, and by this means the men are transported to their destination, or, at least, as far as the road is controlled by the company first receiving the tickets.

The inspections of the prison required by law have been regularly made. The prison commissioners have made their semi-annual visits and a quarterly inspection has been made by an experienced officer of the Army. While it is not unfrequently the case that a gradual relaxation occurs in the execution of laws applying to the administrative affairs of public institutions, the Leavenworth Military Prison has not experienced any such neglect, and it gives me great pleasure to say that each succeeding year of its history under the direction of the present commandant sustains the high opinion in which he is held by the

prison commissioners for thorough efficiency and the faithful discharge of duties requiring more than ordinary ability and application.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The following list of persons committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane, under the orders of the honorable the Secretary of War, from October 1, 1884, to October 1, 1885, exhibits a marked decrease in the number of patients—72 having been admitted into the hospital during the preceding year:

Officers of the United States Army	4
Enlisted men of the United States Army	34
Late soldiers of the United States Army	8
Military prisoners	3
Total	49

WORKING OF THE OFFICE.

The strength and composition of the clerical and other force of this office are precisely the same as at the date of my last report.

The subjoined table exhibits the labors of the Enlisted-Volunteer Pension Branch and other divisions of the office engaged in business relating to claims for pension, bounty, homestead grants, &c.:

Statement of calls from the Commissioner of Pensions, Second Auditor, &c., for full or partial histories of officers and men of the late volunteer forces, in connection with claims for pension, bounty, back pay, subsistence, land claims, lost horses, &c.

	On hand Oct. 1, 1884.	Received during the year.	Total.	Finished during the year.	On hand Oct. 1, 1885.
COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.					
Enlisted Volunteer Pension Branch	11,086	25,360	106,428	86,500	19,286
Colored Troops Division	598	5,766	6,264	4,844	1,520
Volunteer Service Branch (officers' claims)	294	18,491	18,885	18,182	703
Total	12,058	119,617	131,675	109,526	22,149
SECOND AUDITOR.					
Enlisted Volunteer Pension Branch	1,088	29,562	30,650	28,843	1,807
Colored Troops Division	584	3,128	3,712	3,186	576
Volunteer Service Branch	356	4,072	4,428	3,781	647
Total	2,028	36,762	38,790	35,760	2,030
THIRD AUDITOR.					
Volunteer Service Branch	46	640	686	663	23
GENERAL LAND OFFICE.					
Enlisted Volunteer Pension Branch	499	2,224	2,723	2,088	635
Colored Troops Division	4	45	49	49	.....
Total	503	2,269	2,772	2,137	635
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.					
Enlisted Volunteer Pension Branch	300	1,177	1,477	1,112	365
Colored Troops Division .....	.....	43	43	41	?
Total	300	1,220	1,520	1,153	367
PAY DEPARTMENT.					
Colored Troops Division	1	493	494	494	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Number of calls from all sources:	
On hand October 1, 1884	14,936
Received during the year	161,001
Finished during the year	175,937
Remaining on hand October 1, 1885	149,733

The results reached are very satisfactory. The requirements of the Pension Office in its calls upon this office for reports of service have during the past two years greatly increased, amounting to an almost daily history of the applicant's service in the Army. The transfer last year of some 2,000 additional volumes of regimental hospital records—now filed with other records of the regiments to which they belong—has, as was desired, concentrated in one place the entire obtainable records of that class, and has enabled this office to meet the demand for fuller and more complete information in the numerous calls made by the Commissioner of Pensions, amounting in 1884 to 148,244, and increased during the past year to 161,001. The fact should not be overlooked, however, that while this transfer has lessened the pension work in the office of the Surgeon-General it has correspondingly increased similar work in this office, by enlarging the range of records that have to be examined before a report can be said to be completed.

In addition to the regular pension work, as above stated, two acts of Congress, passed, respectively, June 3 and July 5, 1884, have imposed laborious additional duty on my office.

The first of the above acts provides for the remuster of volunteer officers who may have performed the duties of a higher grade, to which commissioned by the State authorities prior to his actual muster in that grade by the United States mustering officers. Owing to rapid and constant movements in the field, and the absolute inability of the mustering officer to be on the spot on each occasion, numerous cases occurred where an officer, say a captain, was commissioned major or lieutenant-colonel, and exercised the functions and duties of his new grade for one or more months in some cases before an opportunity offered to muster him in that grade in the military service. In preparing reports in this class of cases it is necessary to refer to the rolls and other records of the organization to verify the date of the vacancy which occasioned the promotion of the claimant, the date at which he received his new commission, and the precise day on which he began the performance of the duties of his new position; the rules and orders of the War Department governing musters must be referred to to determine whether under them the strength of the organization at that particular time was such as to warrant the muster of the officer in the higher grade.

There have been filed since the passage of the law some 10,000 claims, and of that number 1,641 have been completed or adjusted. This statement refers only to applications accepted as having been properly filed under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1884, and does not include the numerous inquiries for information which involve a not inconsiderable proportion of the work devolving on the Volunteer Service Branch of this office. Section 3 of that act allows three years within which all claims arising under the law are to be presented and filed, and, considering that of the large number of volunteer line officers in service during the late war the greater number have, or think they have, an equitable claim for relief, it can readily be seen that the amount of clerical labor on this subject alone is great, and will undoubtedly retain its magnitude for years.

The law of July 5, 1884, provides for the removal of the charge of desertion in certain cases and under certain conditions. Of the 4,200 applications for relief acted upon, favorable action has been taken in 3,500 cases, and the others rejected. There remain some 2,200 applications still pending, awaiting investigation and report, and new cases

are filed daily. It is estimated that over 15,000 applications have been made in cases that are not covered by the provisions of the law. The work involves a careful examination of muster-rolls and company morning report books to ascertain whether the applicant served *faithfully*, as contemplated by the relief act. It is well known that many hundred claims for pension are suspended for want of evidence of discharge, &c., and that the reopening of these claims, following favorable action by this office on applications for removal of the charge of desertion, will materially increase the work of the Pension Branch.

As much progress has been made in completing volunteer registers as could reasonably be expected from the small force—nine clerks, specifically authorized by Congress, and supplemented by the detail of three others; all that could be spared in view of other great interests.

Office action on what is known as cases of technical desertion imposes laborious and careful examination of all the records bearing on the case. A single illustration, based upon actual facts, will suffice: A soldier was sent from his company to a hospital and his name entered upon the hospital records. On convalescing, irksomeness of confinement, a desire to rejoin his command, and ignorance of regulations, combined, led him to leave the hospital; whereupon, on his failure to return, the charge of desertion was entered opposite his name. An examination of the company muster-rolls discloses the fact that within a certain time, not much more than sufficient to cover the travel from the hospital, the man had rejoined his company, reported for duty, and served faithfully with it until mustered out of service.

Another subject demanding serious consideration is the perpetuation of the official records (muster-rolls) upon which pension reports are based. From rot, necessary handling for twenty years, and the inferior quality of the paper, many thousands of our most valuable rolls are rapidly reaching the time when they will absolutely fall into dust. In the case of many others the ink used was of poor character, and their deciphering puzzles, at times, our most expert clerks. The preservation of the contents of these rolls in their integrity is the sole reliance of the Government against fraudulent claims of various kinds, and upon them depends the equitable adjustment of claims before the Court of Claims, the Pension Office, the several Auditors of the Treasury, the General Land Office, and the offices of the Quartermaster-General and the Commissary-General. While a small force is engaged in copying the worst of these rolls, it is at the expense of pressing current work, and the result, of necessity, is not at all commensurate with the magnitude of this imperative need.

With nearly three fourths of the clerical force of my office actively engaged in pension and kindred work, and the labors made necessary by the provisions of the two laws I have referred to above, the number of clerks in the other divisions of the office is barely sufficient for the transaction of routine current business.

The great desideratum in filling vacancies in this office is to secure men fairly acquainted with the minutiae of Army rolls, records, and papers. With this fact in view, I have the honor to recommend that general-service clerks at departmental headquarters, as well as those at the headquarters of regiments, who may wish to present themselves before civil service boards for examination, be, on the recommendation of regimental and departmental commanders, approved by me, permitted to do so; and that, when found qualified, their names in all cases be certified to the War Department for appointment to this

office, where a knowledge of military papers and correspondence is so important.

A deep sense of the responsibilities resting upon me urges me to invite your earnest consideration of the facts I have presented; and, in closing this report, I deem it my duty to record my appreciation of the general intelligence, efficiency, and faithfulness of my clerks.

Respectfully submitted.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

Hon. WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

MILITARY PRISON REPORTS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., July 17, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith annual reports of the quartermaster, surgeon, and chaplain on duty at this prison for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. I inclose, also, tabulated statement showing the number of prisoners received, discharged, &c., and of labor performed by prisoners.

Improvements in and around the prison have been made during the year, as shown by the following, viz: On building occupied by prison farmer, new roof and plastering; size of building, 36 by 46 feet. On building occupied by inspector, new roof, flooring, and plastering; building 20 by 46 feet, and a frame addition to same, 16 by 20 feet, 1 story. Shed for drying broom-corn, 18 by 54 feet. Root-house on farm; stone walls, with truss-roof, shingled, 30 by 80 feet—the stone work on the above contains 300 perch masonry. Barn for employes' quarters, frame, 16 by 20 feet. One-story addition to cottage quarters No. 1, frame, 16 by 20 feet. New roof and plastering of double quarters for employes, north of prison building, 30 by 60 feet, and wing, 32 by 36 feet. New double stables for same, frame, 16 by 38 feet. New stable for quarters of hospital steward, frame, 12 by 24 feet, and quarters itself newly plastered. Water from water-works and water-sinks were put into the kitchens of 12 sets of cottage quarters. Three hundred feet of the prison-wall, which is now being removed 85 feet west, has been rebuilt. In addition to the foregoing, a large amount of stone has been cut for curbing, guttering, draining, walks, &c., and placed in position, all of which has been done by prison labor.

In the different shops work has been performed for the Quartermaster's Department and the prison successfully. A detailed account of all articles manufactured will be found in the accompanying report of the quartermaster. I would respectfully invite attention to the fact that, owing to the changes in the manufacture of boots and shoes, considerable time was lost by the prisoners employed in the shoe-shop.

The account of the prison with the Quartermaster's Department during the last year shows the following items:

Due prison June 30, 1884	\$51,184 15
To work performed for Quartermaster's Department.....	35,872 45
	<u>\$87,056 60</u>
By clothing, and camp and garrison equipage received.....	4,709 45
Due prison June 30, 1885	<u>82,347 15</u>
Appropriation for the support of the prison for the past year.....	92,726 59
Expended.....	82,971 66
Unexpended balance, in United States Treasury	9,754 93
	<u>92,726 59</u>

Condemned prison property sold at public auction realized the sum of \$240.20, which amount was covered into the Treasury of the United States.

The mess account of the prison, I am pleased to say, has increased considerably during the year, as exhibited below:

Balance on hand June 30, 1884	\$1,607 99
Received during the year from mess account.....	3,987 90
Received during the year from sale of farm produce.....	1,203 14
	<u>\$6,799 03</u>
Expended, by mess account	1,323 68
Expended, by farm account	2,321 52
Expended, by special account (books, &c.).....	560 00
	<u>4,205 26</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1885	2,593 77

The prison farm during the year produced the following: Corn, 5,600 bushels; potatoes, 4,818 bushels; broom-corn, 9,000 pounds; tomatoes, 575 bushels; 23,000 heads of cabbage, and enough turnips, carrots, parsnips, and a variety of other vegetables for immediate consumption.

This year we have planted: Corn, about 180 acres; potatoes, 50 acres; tomatoes, 2½ acres; broom-corn, 20 acres; about 28,000 cabbage plants; and about 5 acres with different vegetables, such as onions, turnips, carrots, &c.

The accompanying report of the prison surgeon shows a very satisfactory and encouraging account of the health of the prison. Only two deaths occurred among the prisoners—one from disease contracted before coming here, and the other from gunshot wounds inflicted upon him while attempting to escape from the guard placed in charge of him.

The conduct of the prisoners has been, in the average, very satisfactory, very few of the men confined proving refractory, and thus calling for severe disciplinary measures. Six prisoners escaped during the year, four of whom were recaptured, thus leaving an actual loss of two by escape.

In closing this report, I desire to express my appreciation to the different officers on duty at this prison for the interest taken by them in the performance of their manifold and arduous duties, their exemplary conduct, and their hearty co-operation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. BLUNT,

Bvt. Col. U. S. Army, Commandant.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., July 9, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my report to the commandant for the fiscal year 1884-'85:

Conformably with paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 169, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, dated July 21, 1884, directing me to enter upon duty at this prison as quartermaster and disbursing officer of the Quartermaster's Department, I reported in person to the commandant of the prison August 14, 1884, and was at once placed upon duty by Orders No. 36, United States Military Prison, August 15, 1884. I remained continuously upon and present for such duty between the date last specified and the 30th of June, 1885, with the exception of fourteen days from May 2 to 15, 1885, during which period I was absent on leave granted in paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 56, headquarters Department of the Missouri, dated April 13, 1885.

In addition to the customary duties attaching to my status as a staff officer purchasing and expending public property and disbursing public funds, I have had, under the immediate orders of the commandant, supervision of all manufactures for the Quartermaster's Department in progress in the various prison-shops, receiving and accounting for the manufactured articles, and distributing them as ordered by the Quartermaster-General and the commandant. Outside of these usual duties, my functions as prison quartermaster have been confined to a weekly inspection of prisoners' clothing in use, with a view to having the prisoners at all times properly clad, and at the same time preventing careless or malicious destruction of clothing in their possession; furnishing transportation to discharged prisoners, guards rejoining station, &c.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, the Quartermaster's Department has received from the prison the following manufactured articles: 5,309 pairs brass-screwed boots; 13,911 pairs sewed boots; 2,010 pairs brass-screwed shoes; 25,043 pairs post shoes; 21,022 pairs field shoes; 4,002 pairs campaign shoes; 5,000 barrack chairs; 25,500 corn brooms; 820 crimping forms; 381 wash-boilers; 377 coffee-boilers; 332 tea-kettles; 351 steamers; 299 pot-covers; 453 bake-pans (large); 705 bake-pans (small); 9,881 joints stove-pipe, from 4½ to 8 inches; 2,599 stove-pipe elbows, from 4½ to 8 inches; 1 set cart harness; 238 single sets ambulance harness, including 50 ambulance whips and 238 halters and straps; 709 single sets wagon harness, including 150 blacksmakes, 150 wagon saddles, 709 halters and straps, 150 jockey sticks, and stirrups for saddles; 195 single sets wagon harness, remodeled and made to conform to existing specifications, including 108 bridles with steel-lined blinds and made newly; 15 halters and straps; 195 head-halters and straps; 205 company desks; and 10 mess-tables and 20 mess-benches.

During the same period I have paid out, as disbursing officer of the Quartermaster's Department, public funds pertaining to that Department aggregating \$215,891.20, and pertaining to appropriations as follows:

Regular supplies	\$2,663 75
Incidental expenses	2,331 34
Army transportation	2,389 97
Clothing and equipage	208,506 14

Add to these the following amounts, now in my possession and due for purchases made in last fiscal year, but not yet paid for, viz:

Regular supplies	\$10,228 77
Army transportation	13,210 13
Clothing and equipage	614 29

Total expenditures from appropriations for the last fiscal year..... 239,944 39

This amount includes every disbursement incidental to the making and disposing of the property handled by the Quartermaster's Department here, such as purchase of materials for making and packing, payment of services of employes, &c.

In the manufactures above reported, the prison has furnished for the Quartermaster's Department 59,085 days of prisoners' skilled labor, valued at \$29,542.50. The Department has also received from the prison 18,057 days of unskilled prison labor ("laborers"), valued at \$6,319.95, making total value of labor performed by the prison for the Quartermaster's Department during the year \$35,862.45.

The laborers' work above reported is performed under the direction of the depot quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., although the service is reported monthly by the undersigned.

During the year the Department shipped from the prison 464,195 pounds of freight, upon 211 different bills of lading; and in packing freight for shipment 2,112 boxes and 437 crates were used, all of which were made at the prison.

The Department has furnished transportation during the year from this office for an aggregate of 622 persons, 358 of whom were discharged or insane prisoners.

One hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and sixteen pounds of scrap leather, saved from cuttings and remnants of shoe-shop, were sold during the year, and the sum of \$4,904.80 was realized from the sale and properly accounted for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. HATHAWAY,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

The ADJUTANT UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., July 14, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report of the medical department the Military Prison for the year ending June 30, 1885:

The excellent sanitary condition of the prison itself, and, to a great degree, the efficiency of its discipline and its judicious management, are, I think, clearly indicated by the figures given below showing the amount of sickness for the year. The average daily percentage of sick to the mean strength for the year was 1.70, a decrease of 43.33 per cent. as compared with that of the preceding year, when the cases amounted to 3 and a small fraction per cent. of strength.

Consolidated report of United States military prisoners under treatment during the fiscal year 1884-'85.

	Remaining under treatment from last year.	Taken on sick report.		Total.	Returned to duty.	Transferred to insane asylum.	Discharged for disability.	Died.	Remaining under treatment last day of year.
		For disease.	For injuries.						
White	7	467	56	530	510	3	6	1	10
Colored	1	28	4	33	32		1		
Total	8	495	60	563	542	3	7	1	10

Mean strength of prisoners for the year, 552; average daily percentage of sick to mean strength, 1.70; daily average number of men reporting for treatment who were not excused from duty, 12.

There were 11 prisoners not on sick report who were discharged on surgeon's certificate for various causes, who are not included, of course, in the above table.

But 1 death has occurred during the year among the 555 reported sick or injured; this was a case of pneumonia of both lungs, the latter being found infiltrated with pus, he having had previous attacks of the same disease.

The cases of remittent fever numbered 3; of intermittent fever, 47; many of the latter had recently entered the prison from other places. The cases of diarrhea numbered 27 in July, 1884 (the first month of my service here); 13 occurred in August; 11 in September; but since that time fewer cases have occurred. Effective means have been taken to eliminate the pretended cases. Of dysentery, 7 cases occurred during the year.

No cases of the zymotic class of disease have occurred, and none traceable to bad sanitation or improper food.

In the number "taken sick" are included 60 cases of injuries, principally made by machinery or bruises by stones, none of which have resulted in permanent disability.

The diseases have for by far the greater part been trivial in character. All prisoners, whatever their ailment may be or however trivial in character, are treated in hospital, where they are under constant medical observation, and thus sooner returned to duty.

The largest number were taken sick in the months of July, August, and September, in the order named; the smallest number in May.

The average daily percentage of sick to the strength among the provost guard of the prison, numbering 98 men, was 1.71 per cent., a small fraction greater than that among the prisoners; but many were cases of self-induced disease, they having access to the neighboring town.

VACCINATION.

All prisoners, on admission, are vaccinated, except those who present conclusive marks of having had small-pox. Every one, with very few exceptions, had marks of previous vaccination; the whole number was 394, of which 80, or 20.3 per cent., were "successful."

The bovine virus used was procured from the stock of Dr. W. A. Martin, of Boston, and of the whole number only two had to be excused from duty on account of inflamed arms; a third under treatment for some other complaint was similarly affected. It was found that these three cases were due to too extensive a scarification, done in disregard of my instructions. The records of the hospital show that in the year previous 17 men were excused from duty on account of inflamed arms from vaccination, and I heard of others not severe enough to be unable to work. These sores all followed the use of the so-called patent vaccine "cones," which I have elsewhere officially shown were liable to produce severe local sores and constitutional disturbance, and to be of doubtful protective value.

MALINGERING.

Attempts to simulate sickness have not been frequent. But two marked cases have occurred during the year: one in a colored man of brutal nature, convicted of malingering and sent here under sentence, who could not be made to abandon his deception by any authorized means, and who was discharged by order of the War Department, without my recommendation; and the other a former nurse in a hospital, whose deception was exposed and who has never again attempted it. The careful observation and treatment in hospital of all men complaining of diarrhea has resulted in breaking up the attempted simulation of this disease, and generally the few cases of simulation now occurring are among new-comers who have not yet become sufficiently impressed with the discipline of the prison. I am confident that there is, in proportion to numbers, less exaggeration of real complaints and fewer attempts at malingering in the prison than in any military post at which I have ever served.

During the past five months nearly all the medicines and drugs used in the hospital have been procured from the most reliable source of supply in the country, with benefit to the sick and greatly to my own professional satisfaction.

The few sanitary recommendations that I have deemed it advisable to make have been adopted and carried into effect with gratifying promptness and thoroughness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. A. CLEMENTS,

Surgeon, U. S. Army, Attending Surgeon.

The ADJUTANT UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Annual report of alterations in prisoners and prison labor performed at the United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Date.	In prison.		Gain.			Loss.								Aggregate.	Sentences mitigated.
	Aggregate.	Aggregate last report.	By transfer.	From escape.	Aggregate.	Discharged.			Transferred.			Died.	Escaped.		
						By expiration of sentence.	By order.	On surgeon's certificate of disability.	To regiments.	To insane asylum.					
1884.															
July 31	517	529	27	1	28	29	3	1		1				34	12
August 31	572	535	94		94	31	3	1			1			36	11
September 30	540	524	10		10	37	3						2	42	14
October 31	548	502	31	1	32	18	1	2			1		2	24	3
November 30	540	494	35		35	30	6	5	1	1				43	7
December 31	551	500	32	1	33	18	2						2	22	10
1885.															
January 31	597	507	71	1	72	21	4	1						26	6
February 28	568	498	3		3	29	1	1		1				32	6
March 31	569	516	32		32	22	3	4						31	26
April 30	554	516	17		17	26	3	3						32	16
May 31	570	515	42		42	22	4							26	4
June 30	556	523	17		17	25	5			1				31	6
Total ...	3,682	3,159	411	4	415	308	43	18	1	4	2	6		382	116

RECAPITULATION.

In prison June 30, 1884	523
Received since	415
	938
Loss:	
Discharged, expiration of sentence	308
Discharged, by order	43
Discharged, surgeon's certificate	18
Transferred	5
Died	2
Escaped	6
	382
Remaining in prison June 30, 1885	556

PRISON LABOR PERFORMED.

Date.	Depot quartermaster, laborers, number of days.	Outside prison yard: laborers, number of days.	Inside prison yard.		Manufacturing department.						Total days' labor.		Aggregate number of days' labor performed.
			Mechanics, number of days.	Laborers, number of days.	Harness-shop, mechanics, number of days.	Broom-shop, mechanics, number of days.	Shoe-shop, mechanics, number of days.	Carpenter-shop, mechanics, number of days.	Tin-shop, mechanics, number of days.	Mechanics.	Laborers.		
1884.													
July	1,627	2,329	1,279	2,855	331	334	3,562	650	90	6,426	6,821	13,067	
August	1,655	2,465	1,351	3,200	409	328	3,642	754	131	6,615	7,320	13,936	
September	1,151	2,488	1,449	3,335	416	327	4,071	745	148	7,156	6,974	14,130	
October	1,500	2,361	1,814	3,171	351	349	4,304	776	185	7,229	7,032	14,261	
November	1,576	1,941	1,162	3,211	309	306	3,849	639	120	6,385	6,728	13,113	
December	1,326	2,582	1,214	3,491	316	336	4,157	508	135	6,666	7,399	14,065	
1885.													
January	2,759	1,409	2,223	2,415	304	379	4,255	487	180	7,828	6,593	14,411	
February	906	2,301	2,064	2,446	288	396	4,362	457	161	7,727	6,653	13,380	
March	1,037	2,662	2,341	2,320	299	443	4,595	604	200	8,482	6,019	14,501	
April	1,032	2,942	2,482	2,199	260	348	4,491	606	173	8,360	6,173	14,533	
May	958	3,070	2,379	2,277	205	308	4,208	614	150	7,864	6,305	14,169	
June	1,249	2,922	2,376	1,978	354	337	4,423	539	166	8,185	6,144	14,329	
Total	16,776	29,482	21,634	32,893	3,842	4,190	49,919	7,379	1,779	88,748	79,151	167,894	

Average number of prisoners employed daily throughout the year of 308 working days:

Mechanics	282.12
77 Laborers	256.66

Total..... 545.16

Average number of prisoners in confinement per month, 556 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Respectfully submitted.

A. P. BLUNT,
Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Commandant.

UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., July 20, 1885.

MILITIA REPORTS.

FORT OMAHA, NEBR., May 20, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in a communication from your office of April 13, 1885, by direction of the Secretary of War, I proceeded to Mobile, Ala., reaching there April 27, 1885, to act as an inspector, and as one of the judges of competitive drills at the inter-State encampment to commence at that place May 4, 1885.

On my arrival I was received by the board of directors and hospitably entertained; and to them as well as the citizens of Mobile generally I am much indebted for great kindness and attention during my sojourn in their midst.

During the week preceding the encampment my views regarding the location of tents, latrines, &c., and on other military matters necessary for the comfort of the troops were solicited; but so complete were the arrangements that but little change was necessary, and such as was made was more for military advantage during the exercises of the succeeding week than otherwise.

The camp was well located on the outskirts of the city of Mobile, overlooking the bay, and was well arranged in all its details. Fresh water was supplied in abundance—that for washing purposes from driven wells, and that for drinking from the city water works. The encampment was named Camp Drum, in honor of the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Brig. Gen. C. S. Bentley, of the Iowa National Guard, having been invited to the command of the encampment, arrived in a special train Sunday, May 3, bringing with him four bands, two drum corps, and several companies and detachments of troops. Through the courtesy of Mr. C. J. Waller, general passenger agent, and Mr. Motley, superintendent of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, the railroad directors' car, with the above-named gentlemen and several members of the encampment committees proceeded to Citronelle to meet and escort the party to the city, where, upon their arrival, they were received by a battalion of infantry under the command of Col. J. W. Whiting, First Alabama State Troops, and escorted under triumphal arches of evergreens (the whole city being beautifully decorated) through several of the principal streets; thence returning to the depot, all were transferred to the camp by rail.

By noon of Monday all the troops, except two companies of Washington Artillery (which arrived on the following Wednesday), were established in camp, and orders were issued announcing the staff, and also for the government of the command. The infantry companies were then organized into three battalions, as follows:

First Battalion.—Mobile Rifles, Alabama, Capt. Dick Roper, 57 officers and men; Lomax Rifles, Alabama, Capt. F. P. Davis, 39 officers and men; Racine Guards, Wisconsin, Capt. J. T. Vaughn, 40 officers and men; Busch Zouaves, Missouri, Capt. T. R. Roemer, 41 officers and men; Selma Guards, Alabama, First Lieutenant Butler, 52 officers and men; Company F, First Kentucky Legion, Kentucky, Capt. H. C. Grimstead, 60 officers and men; Columbus Guards, Georgia, Capt. H. C. Sneed, 60 officers and men; Richland Volunteers, Light Infantry, South Carolina, Capt. R. N. Richbourg, 65 officers and men; Pettus Rifles, Alabama, Capt. B. H. Wilkins, 16 officers and men; Pelham Guards, Alabama, Lieutenant Bradfield, 15 officers and men; total officers and men, 445. Col. J. W. Whiting, First Alabama State Troops, was assigned to the command.

Second Battalion.—Muscatine Rifles, Iowa, Capt. Fred Welker, 46 officers and men; Evergreen City Guards, Wisconsin, Capt. C. A. Born, 35 officers and men; Escambia Rifles, Florida, Capt. W. F. Williams, 29 officers and men; Savannah Cadets, Georgia, Capt. H. M. Branch, 33 officers and men; Chicago Zouaves, Illinois, Capt. T. J. Ford, 35 officers and men; Montgomery True Blues, Alabama, Capt. A. B. Garland, jr., 40 officers and men; Tuscaloosa Cadets, Alabama, Capt. L. V. Clark, 33 officers and men; Company H, Second Iowa National Guard, Iowa, Lieut. W. G. Adkins, 15 officers and men; Greenville Guards, Alabama, Capt. R. E. Steiner, 29 officers and men; Austin Greys, Texas, Capt. R. P. Smyth, 31 officers and men; total officers and men, 326. Col. H. H. Wright, Second Iowa National Guard, was assigned to the command.

Third Battalion.—Mobile Cadets, Alabama, 35 officers and men; Taylorville Guards, Illinois, Capt. A. Crocker, 60 officers and men; Chickasaw Guards, Tennessee, Capt. S.

T. Carnes, 40 officers and men; Houston Light Guard, Texas, Capt. Thomas Scurry, 33 officers and men; Montgomery Greys, Alabama, Capt. M. H. Amerine, 35 officers and men; Company A, First Wisconsin National Guard, Capt. John B. Dol, jr., 35 officers and men; Butler Rifles, Alabama, Capt. McMullen, 33 officers and men; Richardson Zouaves, Indiana, Capt. B. A. Richardson, 31 officers and men; Company A, Washington Artillery, Louisiana, Capt. N. W. Isaacson, 40 officers and men; Company B, Washington Artillery, Louisiana, Capt. E. M. Underhill, 38 officers and men; total officers and men, 380. I was invited to accept of the command of this battalion.

Artillery.—The following-named batteries were represented by drill squads: Alabama State Artillery, Capt. C. L. Huger, 12 officers and men; Indiana Light Artillery, Capt. J. B. Curtis, 10 officers and men; Battery B, Washington Artillery, Louisiana, Capt. E. May, 15 officers and men; Battery B, Louisiana Field Artillery, Capt. W. H. Beaunham, 15 officers and men; total officers and men, 52.

Bands and drum corps.—American Band, Chicago, D. H. McCosh, leader, 8 officers and men; University Band, Iowa, C. W. Wilcox, leader, 24 officers and men; 6th Regiment National Guard Band, Iowa, W. H. Reid, leader, 20 officers and men; Eldora Band, Iowa, Det Hunter, leader, 16 officers and men; Dubuque Drum Corps, Iowa, F. M. Blake, drum-major, 18 officers and men; Decorah Drum Corps, Iowa, C. Weiser, drum-major, 16 officers and men; total officers and men, 112.

Grand total of organized commands, 1,289 officers and men.

Monday, May 4, was consumed in perfecting the organization of the command, the drawing of companies for places in the competitive drills, followed by company maneuvers of the entire command. The day terminated with a dress parade of the three battalions formed in line of masses, the four bands and two drum corps having been consolidated into one large band of about one hundred musicians, under the leadership of Captain McCosh, of Chicago.

On Tuesday the competitive drills commenced and continued each day from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., closing on Saturday at 12 noon. The officers detailed as judges of these drills (Lieutenants Satterlee, Rombough, and Thompson) certainly deserve a great deal of credit for the heroic manner in which they performed their arduous task under the intense strain to which the mind is subjected for such a period of time each day together with the fatigue occasioned by standing so many hours under the heat of a Southern sun.

On Wednesday Governor O'Neal, of Alabama, accompanied by his adjutant-general (Major-General Fowler) and a number of other staff officers, visited the encampment, and a grand review took place at 4 o'clock p. m. The governor was received by a battalion of infantry, under the command of Col. J. W. Whiting, First Alabama State Troops, and a salute of seventeen guns was fired in his honor. The drill ground being somewhat limited in its character, it could not be utilized for forming an extended line, so the command was paraded in three lines at 24 yards interval. The sight was certainly a beautiful one, comprising, as it did, so many handsome and varied uniforms, and such well-drilled troops. The governor expressed himself as being highly pleased, not only with the general military appearance, but with the fine marching and grand display which the review afforded.

Thursday and Friday were entirely consumed by the competitive drill, except in the matter of dress parade, which took place each day once, previous to which the commanders of the three battalions exercised the troops in a few battalion maneuvers.

A national battalion was organized, the right wing of which was composed of Northern companies in gray, and the left wing of Southern companies in blue, for the purpose of giving some exhibition battalion drills, but the drill ground was so much occupied by the contesting companies that it was found impracticable to present this pleasing and instructive feature of the encampment.

On Saturday a sham battle took place. The details were arranged beforehand, and were so successfully carried out that no accident occurred, nor was there ought to disturb the harmony which existed among the troops during the entire week. Following this came the dress parade and announcement of awards.

INSPECTION.

It was left optional with the organizations attending the encampment to bring or purchase their own subsistence stores and cook them in camp, or procure their food in any other way which might seem to them most desirable. Several of the companies adopted the former course, and fared well. An eating-house had been established in one of the large exhibition buildings on the fair grounds for the purpose of supplying those who desired to subsist in this manner; but the building did not prove to be capacious enough at meal time for both visitors and soldiers, and many were compelled to wait for their turn. This, however, was not any fault of the committee of arrangements, but the result of a greater number of the companies coming without mess-kits than was expected.

The tents provided for the accommodation of the troops were ample in number and

capacious, being wall-tents 10 by 12 feet, well floored with pine lumber, and accommodated six men each. The latrines were well constructed and well cared for, and chloride of lime used freely each day as a disinfectant.

On Wednesday, commencing at 1 o'clock p. m., I made an official inspection of the command by battalions. During the inspection several errors were noticeable. Among those that I would call attention to are—

(1) That of the men pushing forward the piece as the inspector raised his hand to take it.

(2) The contortion of the body in raising the piece from the ground to present it for inspection.

(3) The position in which the piece is held, a number of the men raising it so high as to bring the hand at the height of the eye instead of the chin, and a general lack of steadiness while the rifle was maintained in this position.

(4) It was also observed that the companies who were armed with the Springfield rifle without the safety-notch would not receive the piece other than with the right hand when returned by the inspector, and then waited to have it tossed to them instead of taking it from the inspecting officer when it was handed back.

(5) In a number of cases the captains, after preparing their companies for inspection, placed themselves three yards in front of the right file and *faced to the left*, considering that the position prescribed for them to take in establishing the line of officers at "rear open order" was necessary to be assumed by them *after* the command "front" had been given.

(6) The lieutenants of some companies did not face about when the inspector began on the right of the front rank; and others, after facing about, did not return to their proper front when the inspection had terminated, but remained facing the company until the command "close order, march," was given, and then moved directly to their places in the line of file-closers.

With these few exceptions, an unfavorable criticism of these troops must be confined to the judgment of the execution of tactical movements, and not to general military appearance or effectiveness.

CLOTHING.

Their clothing was not only of fine quality but abundant in every respect, and purchased by their individual means. This was not only the case with their dress uniforms, which were handsome and expensive, but with their fatigue also; and it was somewhat a remarkable fact, that while most of the Northern companies were supplied with a gray uniform, the majority of those from the South had provided themselves with one of dark blue. Thus it was that there was such a mingling of the "blue and the gray" that it was impossible, on parade, to tell to which section of the country any company belonged.

ARMS.

A number of the companies were supplied with the Springfield safety-notch rifle, and these were as a rule, in excellent order. A majority of the companies were, however, armed with the old rifles, model of 1873, and though serviceable, were not in as good condition as they might be. But there is an excuse for this; opportunities do not present themselves to these men for any extra care of arms, almost all the time that they can be spared from their respective professions being consumed in perfecting their drill.

EQUIPMENTS.

The majority of the companies possessed dress equipments, consisting of waist and cross-belts, cartridge-boxes, and bayonet-scarbards frogs. These also were in excellent order; but those furnished by the State (old United States equipments) were in a very shabby condition, although they could be of use in field duty.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the encampment was really of a superior character, although but slight attention was paid to guard duty. This first and highest duty of a soldier had to be; for various reasons, somewhat neglected. Among these reasons are:

(1) But few of the companies attending the encampment brought more men than their drill teams and supernumeraries, in consequence of having to pay the cost of their own transportation to and from Mobile, as well as to subsist themselves while there.

(2) In order to have their teams in good condition for drill it could not be expected that they would be prepared if called for with some three or four of the team on guard, or just relieved from a twenty-four hours' tour of duty.

(3) Being at their own expense, they necessarily felt that too much military duty would not be expected of them, although those companies which had men in excess of their teams furnished them with pleasure.

All other military duties were performed with cheerfulness and alacrity, and too much cannot be said regarding the orderly conduct of the men in camp and in the city. I did not hear of a single disturbance, nor was the liberty of any man restrained by force. In fact, the element from which these companies are formed is that from which future officers are to be made in the event of war; they are young men of intelligence, well educated, and representatives of the leading families in the particular localities from which they hail.

I cannot speak too highly of organizations which have arrived at such perfection of drill and discipline, and at whose almost entirely individual expense they are maintained in such a state of effectiveness. It certainly requires an exuberance of military spirit to cause men to give their time, undergo the labor, and sustain the expense connected with the present militia system. An appropriation of \$5,000,000 annually by Congress for the maintenance of a permanent and well organized militia force would be but a small sum compared with the beneficial results that would accrue to the country.

COMPETITIVE DRILL.

The prizes for the competitive drills aggregated \$12,000, the largest of which (\$4,000) was offered for the best drilled company of infantry. First Lieut. C. B. Satterlee and Second Lieut. D. J. Rumbrough, Third Artillery, together with Second Lieut. John T. Thompson, Second Artillery, having, previous to the reception of my orders, been detailed by the War Department to act as judges of this drill, had already perfected a programme at the time of my arrival, and as only three officers out of the four detailed could act at one time, I took no further part in this matter, although I endeavored to ascertain the length of time it would take to drill the programme prepared. This information could not be furnished me, nor was a programme submitted for my inspection during my stay at the encampment. The programme, however, when drilled, seemed to be an excessively lengthy one, requiring companies to be under constant movement on the drill-ground under a burning sun for over one hour. At it was, some twenty-five officers and men of the different competing organizations succumbed to the excessive strain, and had to be carried from the field, although the movements executed did not embrace anything in the bayonet exercise or company skirmish drill.

Competitive drills should comprise something higher than a technical adherence to the tactics for the position of the little finger or the grasping of the rifle exactly one inch above or below the lower band. They should, in order to ascertain the knowledge of the officers and men, be more or less problematical in character, in order that one might see with what facility and celerity a captain could extricate his company from an awkward position, and should, at least, combine all that is laid down in the tactics for company maneuvers, particularly the skirmish drill, the knowledge of which, as every one knows who has had any experience in time of war, is so vitally necessary to the safety of the troops which are covered by the line of skirmishers.

Although competition is often the surest means of securing perfection, it is, if carried too far, productive of evil. This is especially the case when such large prizes in money are awarded. If this be continued, I fear that companies will be organized on the principles of base-ball clubs, and the true military spirit of the encampments absorbed in speculation. In my opinion, it would have been better to have distributed the total amounts to all competing companies proportionately to their standing; and in this way it would have partly defrayed the expenses to which each company was subjected. The spirit of emulation would still have obtained, particularly so when understanding that some reward for their efforts would be certain.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Aside from the military benefit derived from this great encampment, which has drawn together so many men from the North and the South, tenting on the same ground, bearing arms shoulder to shoulder under the same flag, interchanging thoughts and hospitality each with the other, it has been the occasion of a greater political significance than anything which has occurred since the close of the war. Not satisfied with the fraternity of soldierhood, these Northern men were taken into the Southern homes, where they met the wives and sisters and mothers of Southern men. This in itself, was convincing proof to me that they were taken into the Southern hearts too; so that if no other good was accomplished, there was cemented a friendship which will last for years to come, and prove a bulwark against which all nations may battle or factions strive. It will be the essential safeguard of the country.

It appeared to me that the Southern people had risen up in great numbers to repair the evils consequent upon the last war. Their experience, though a bitter one, has

convinced them that there is but one flag, one country, and one people; that there are warm hearts and generous natures both North and South; and through this bond of brotherhood (the citizen soldier) the bitterness of feeling has become almost entirely eliminated.

I cannot but reiterate the opinion I have expressed in my previous reports upon these State and inter-State encampments, that the presence of a portion of the Regular Army would surround it with a spirit of discipline whose influence could only be productive of good. The example of promptly falling in at stated calls, the rigid performance of guard duty, the implicit obedience to orders, the police of the camp, the mode of cooking, &c., in the field, all will prove instructive and teach these men the habits of a soldier's life in campaign.

To Col. Price Williams (chairman), Maj. E. O. Zadek, Maj. G. B. Clitherall, Capt. Charles Huger, General Dan Higley, Mr. Barney, Captain Alba, and the other members of the board of directors, the visiting companies are indebted for many comforts during their stay in Mobile.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. POWELL,

Captain Fourth Infantry, Bvt. Maj., U. S. Army.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C., July 28, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in letter of April 6, 1885, from Adjutant-General's Office, transmitting copy of Special Orders, No. 77, current series, from same source, I have the honor to submit the following report on the organization, equipment, instruction, and discipline of the troops assembled at Mobile, Ala., May 4 to 11, 1885, on the occasion of the inter-State drill and encampment held in that city.

I arrived in Mobile April 27, and remained until May 11, when the encampment was broken up. During this time I witnessed the drill of all organizations participating in the competitive exercises, the distinctive feature of the encampment, but my duties as a judge of the competitions prevented a close observance of such few ceremonies as were performed. All the troops present, including local organizations, were required to go into camp. The encampment, of which the official title was Camp R. C. Drum, was under command of Brig. Gen. C. S. Bentley, Iowa National Guards.

The infantry and artillery commands were encamped separately save in the case of the Washington Artillery (a battalion of Louisiana State National Guard, equipped as infantry), which was located with the artillery proper.

The troops were nominally organized into three battalions, which division obtained only at ceremonies and not for purposes of instruction in administration and discipline. In determining the designation of the assembled troops and the strength of commands, considerable difficulty was met with by reason of the fact that no consolidated report was kept as record preserved except that to be found in the press. From personal inquiry, I am able to give the following statement, exhibiting a roster of the troops and the numerical strength as ascertained from best obtainable sources:

ALABAMA.

Mobile.—Mobile Rifles, Company F, First Alabama State Troops, 3 officers and 30 men; Lomax Rifles, Company B, First Alabama State Troops, 3 officers and 36 men; one gun detachment, Battery G, First Alabama State Troops, 3 officers and 9 men.

Montgomery.—Montgomery Greys, Company A, Second Alabama State Troops, 3 officers and 28 men; Montgomery True Blues, Company D, Second Alabama State Troops, 3 officers and 37 men.

Greenville.—Butler Rifles, Second Alabama State Troops, 3 officers and 33 men; Greenville Light Guards, Second Alabama State Troops, 3 officers and 26 men.

Selma.—Pelham Rifles, Third Alabama State Troops, 3 officers and 10 men.

Tuscaloosa.—Company E, Alabama Corps Cadets, State University, 3 officers and 29 men.

Uniontown.—Pettus Rifles, Company C, Third Alabama State Troops, 3 officers and 13 men.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans.—One gun detachment, Battery B, Louisiana Field Artillery (independent), 2 officers and 30 men; one gun detachment, Battery B, Washington Artillery, 1 officer; Battalion Washington Artillery, Louisiana State National Guard, 12 officers and 60 men; Washington Artillery Band, 16 men.

GEORGIA.

Columbus.—Columbus Guards, Sixth Georgia Volunteers, 4 officers and 30 men.

Savannah.—Savannah Cadets, First Georgia Volunteers, 3 officers and 30 men.

FLORIDA.

Pensacola.—Escambia Rifles, Florida State Troops, 3 officers and 29 men.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Columbia.—Richland Rifles (Palmetto Regiment), 4 officers and 37 men.

TENNESSEE.

Memphis.—Chickasaw Guards (independent), 3 officers and 34 men.

TEXAS.

Galveston.—Washington Guards (Texas Volunteer Guards), 1 officer and 10 men.

Houston.—Houston Light Guards, Company B, First Texas Volunteer Guards, 3 officers and 32 men.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis.—Richardson Zouaves, Indiana National Guards, 3 officers and 26 men; one gun detachment, Battery A, First Indiana National Guards, 3 officers and 28 men.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago.—Chicago Zouaves (independent), 3 officers and 40 men.

Taylorville.—Company B, Fifth Illinois National Guards, 3 officers and 26 men.

IOWA.

Muscatine.—Company C, Second Iowa National Guards, 3 officers and 43 men.

Iowa City.—State University Band, 24 men; band Sixth Iowa National Guards, 21 men.

Dubuque.—Dubuque Drum Corps, 18 men.

Decorah.—Decorah Drum Corps, 15 men.

Eldora.—Band First Iowa National Guards, 15 men.

General C. S. Bently and staff, 16 officers.

MISSOURI.

Saint Louis.—Busch Zouaves, First Missouri National Guards, 3 officers and 44 men.

WISCONSIN.

Janesville.—Company A, First Wisconsin National Guards, 3 officers and 32 men.

Sheboygan.—Company C, First Wisconsin National Guards, 3 officers and 26 men.

Racine.—Racine Light Guard Band, 14 men.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville.—Company F, Kentucky State Guard, 3 officers and 26 men.

The aggregate strength of the command was about 109 officers and 970 men. There were a few parades and reviews. Guard mounting was irregularly gone through with. The infantry organizations were equipped with the Springfield rifle, caliber .45. Several companies carried the improved arm—that provided with the safety-notch and improved rear sight.

There were two patterns of accouterments worn—the McKeever cartridge-box, with regulation bayonet-sabbard, waist-belt and plate, and the old style enamel leather box, with wooden block for cartridges, brass-tipped bayonet-sabbard, worn with white (webbing) waist and shoulder belts. The troops were unprovided with canteens, haversacks, and knapsacks. Some companies supplied their own camp equipment; others were thus provided for by the management of the enterprise. The artillery detachments were equipped with the 3-inch rifle field-piece, with limbers and

The clothing presented a great diversity in pattern, but an identity as regards cost. Each command, regardless of economy, seemed to have a strong predilection for showy and expensive uniforms, which, while they produced a strikingly pleasing effect on the public, possessed little serviceability. In default of a uniform system affecting the style of dress adopted and carried into practice by respective States, the troops are left to their own caprice, and each organization follows the bent of its fancy. The result is exemplified in flashing colors, varied patterns, gold braid, and embroidery.

All the organizations possessed a fatigue uniform equally different in general style. In the matter of head covering, the helmet was more generally worn, the shako by a few commands. The foot covering exhibited a variety in keeping with the other parts of the clothing, and in many instances was wholly unsuited for field service or for a march. The underclothing was not, as a rule, adapted for like occasions. As a matter of passing interest, in consideration of the fact that the troops are virtually self-supporting, inquiry was made as to the approximate annual cost of uniform and equipment.

Beyond question, the meager appropriation allotted by the States is inadequate for the proper and economical maintenance of well organized and equipped commands. In the absence of such financial encouragement, the officers and men are taxed heavily. Such organizations as are wont to prepare for and engage in the competitive drills of so frequent occurrence in the Southern States are at a considerable sacrifice of private means, besides a loss of time and interruption of business.

For uniforms, &c., expenditures for the maintenance of organizations on a social status being precluded, it was learned that the average annual disbursements varied from \$1,000 to \$2,000, the taxable membership not exceeding fifty persons. The time spent in preparation for competition covers a period of from six weeks to two months.

In the essential matter of the care and preservation of arms and accoutrements there was observed to be a lack of system and understanding and a want of appreciation of the importance of the subject. Many, if not all, the commands own or use armories where arms are stored, and in a majority of cases cared for by a hired man or armorer. In a few commands the individual soldier is thus charged, under the supervision of the company officers. It was a noticeable fact that those commands in which individual responsibility was imposed invariably presented their arms in the best condition as regards cleanliness. The soldier is thus taught something of his piece, its parts, and how to keep it.

The principal faults found among the arms were the rusty rear-sights and breech-chambers and the chipping and marring of the stock. The virtue of individual accountability seemed to assert itself in other particulars pertaining to the dress and appearance of these commands, and while not directly attributable thereto, their general efficiency was superior. I was informed that very few of the troops are regularly inspected by State officials, and when so inspected do not enjoy the benefits arising from published reports. The troops struggle on in ignorance of vital details. The inauguration of competitive drills, in the particular alluded to, has been of great profit to the participants, by reason of the rigid and thorough inspections by Army officers, many of whom have pointed out faults and offered suggestions.

The excellent condition of arms, &c., of certain commands frequently figuring in competition attests how well the lessons have been learned. I found no regular progressive instruction pursued by the troops. Several commands exhibited a willingness to learn and a desire to accomplish good results, but through a want of proper guidance their efforts seem to have been misdirected, save in narrow channels. Among the troops present, recitations of officers and non-commissioned officers have been held in only five commands and only at irregular intervals, and immediately preceding competitions in a few other instances. The topics studied were the minor tactics. A knowledge of tactics is occasionally made a requisite qualification in the selection of non-commissioned officers.

The greater number of organizations have the experience of an annual encampment, but only of a week's duration—a period too limited for practical results.

The drills of the different commands, except when training for competitions, are usually of weekly occurrence. The course of instruction embraces the schools of the soldier and company, skirmish drill, save in rare instances, being omitted. The unavoidable separation of companies makes battalion exercises impracticable, and very few officers are familiar with maneuvers in this school. The fundamental set-up drill is generally neglected or but indifferently entered into, and in consequence the military bearing of the individual soldiers in several organizations is correspondingly poor. Many officers regard the handling of the piece and the marching of their companies as bodies the requisites for efficiency.

Save in the case of a few commands, where practice is irregularly had, and only at the lower ranges, the troops do not engage in target firing. Very few officers among those present have opportunities for becoming familiar with company administration.

The paying and feeding, clothing and equipping of troops, the making up of returns, the issuance and transmission of orders, and military correspondence are topics scarcely

ever dealt with. There was observable a lack of proper rendition of military courtesies, the recognition of superiors, and irregularities in the performance of guard duty. The discipline enforced among the troops is in a great measure dependent upon the knowledge and will of the company commander; to a lesser extent the moral tone of the command and the pride of the constituents maintain it. The punishments imposed are usually fines; expulsion is unfrequently resorted to; courts-martial are seldom held. Absences from appointed drills and disobedience are the customary offenses. In the camp in question, while it was impracticable to administer any exact or rigid system, the discipline could have been better; the noise and disorder at night reported to me might have been abated. This remark does not apply to the majority of the organizations. When the circumstances and difficulties which attend the maintenance of the troops and the fact of their self-supporting status are considered, a reference to faults and deficiencies may be better made than any criticisms.

In minor tactical ideas the officers and the rank and file are fairly well instructed, but in administrative knowledge there was found considerable deficiency. The troops are imbued with a lively military spirit and interest, include excellent material, and by judicious instruction and proper encouragement will become well trained and disciplined.

The drill of the troops was carefully looked into. Each command was required to perform prescribed evolutions as laid down in programmes, and was governed by definite rules and regulations. In the infantry arm, in the school of the soldier and company, there was remarkable proficiency. The manual of arms was executed with precision and facility. The excellent features of the general movements were the marchings, wheelings, the steadiness in ranks, and the easy and accurate transition from one formation to another. The newly established length and cadence of the step, in quick and double time, was tested with admirable results. The standing gun drill was superior in facility of maneuver, celerity of movement, and general finish.

The zouave drill embraced the manual of arms and company evolutions. In the former there was apparently a design to avoid unnecessary motions, and certain features were exhibited not included in Upton's Tactics, such as the loading from an order arms, the execution of order arms from the position of right shoulder and the reverse, and the turning of the piece butt to front after each fire. The evolutions were evenly executed, but lacked value as tactical performances. In general the evolutions, while performed with celerity and ease, were spectacular rather than useful.

The site of the encampment was selected at a distance of about 3 miles from the city. The plan of the camp was faulty. Sufficient and available ground was to be had near at hand for the proper laying out of a camp, and might have been utilized. Immediate commanders were charged with the good order and conduct of the troops and the police of quarters and grounds. The company streets were kept in good condition, and the sinks were given attention and care. Water in sufficient quantities was supplied in tank in close proximity to camp.

Two or three organizations were careless about the appearance of their tents, which were observed to be defaced by letterings and caricatures. The order and method displayed by several companies in the arrangement and storage of clothing, bedding, and arms in tents was admirable.

Subsistence was had at reasonable rates at a large restaurant situated on the grounds. A few commands were provided with their own culinary outfits, and the food was prepared by cooks who, instead of being detailed enlisted men, were persons hired for the occasion. There were drinking-saloons permitted within the limits of the encampment, and pool-sellers and gamblers were allowed upon the grounds.

While the health of the troops was generally good, a few cases of sickness were reported, due, I was informed, to irregularities in diet among those patrolling the eating-houses, and to the excessive heat.

I was kindly received at the encampment and most hospitably entertained, and am indebted to the managers for a pleasant and profitable experience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. B. SATTERLEE,
First Lieutenant Third Artillery.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

JACKSON BARRACKS, New Orleans, La., July 1, 1885.

SIR: In accordance with written instructions dated May 25, 1885, from the Adjutant-General of the Army, and mentioned in paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 119, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, May 25, 1885, I have the honor to submit the following report of my visit to the camp and inspection of the Second Regiment Alabama State Troops, at Montgomery, Ala., June 9, 1885:

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE STATE MILITARY FORCES.

Under the constitution of the State of Alabama all able-bodied male inhabitants between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who are citizens of the United States or have declared their intention to become such, shall be liable to military duty in the militia of the State.

The general assembly, in providing for the organization, equipment, and discipline of the militia, shall conform as far as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

Each company and regiment of the militia shall be entitled to elect its own officers (State constitution, article 12, paragraphs Nos. 1, 2, and 3). The fourth section of the same article provides that "volunteer organizations of infantry, cavalry, and artillery may be formed in such manner and under such restriction and with such privileges as may be provided by law."

The fifth section of the same article exempts the "militia and volunteer forces" from arrest, except in certain cases, while attending muster and other military duties.

The State authorities have always borne in mind the distinction, under the State constitution, between the "militia and the volunteer forces." The State troops are organized as volunteer forces under the fourth section of Article 12 of the constitution.

THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE MILITIA FORCE.

The militia consists of "men liable to do military duty"—section 2, "Act to organize the militia of Alabama, approved March 8, 1875." By this act the militia consists of one division composed of eight brigades, being one brigade for each Congressional district.

There is no State law for the enrollment or organization of the militia. It is entirely unorganized, with the exception of the major-general, the eight brigadiers, and their staffs.

By paragraph 1, General Orders No. 5, series of 1883, adjutant-general's office, State of Alabama, officers of the militia are forbidden to assume any command or exercise any authority over State troops, except when specially so directed by the governor. The governor has never exercised this power.

As the militia is unorganized and its officers have no authority over the State troops, it is perhaps unnecessary to dwell further upon this organization.

LAWS RELATING TO THE VOLUNTEER FORCE, THE ALABAMA STATE TROOPS.

(1) *General organization.*—The "Alabama State Troops," which is the name the statute gives the volunteer force, are composed of companies accepted by the governor under the provisions of "An act for the organization and discipline for the volunteer forces of Alabama," approved March 1, 1881. This force is commanded by the governor as commander-in-chief, assisted by the adjutant general and usual staff officers, with the rank of colonel, together with four aides-de-camp, ranking as lieutenant-colonels. When forty persons liable to military duty petition the adjutant-general, the governor, in his discretion, may commission a suitable person to organize the company and hold an election for officers. After this is certified to the governor, he may, in his discretion, issue commissions when the organization is accepted and becomes a part of the Alabama State troops. The commissioned officers hold office for three years, unless sooner duly removed. The commanding officer of each company is authorized to appoint his non-commissioned officers, unless the company by a two-thirds vote determines to elect them. The commanding officer has the power to reject any person so elected, in which event the company must elect another; and on failure to do so, the commanding officer may appoint. The minimum for infantry is forty, and the maximum one hundred, including officers and men. Artillery and cavalry, maximum one hundred and twenty officers and men. Commissioned officers are required to take an oath to faithfully discharge the duties of their office and obey and observe the Constitution of the United States, and to promptly execute and obey all lawful orders from superior officers, and enforce, as far as in their power, strict discipline in their commands. The term of enlisted men is three years from the date of enlistment, unless sooner discharged; but as each company has the power to elect members and receive their resignations at any time, except when under orders, the time of enlistment of the members of any particular command is practically determined by them. The number and distribution of organizations allowed are under the control of a board of apportionment consisting of the adjutant-general and two officers appointed by the governor and two from each regiment and battalion, appointed by the commanding officer thereof. This board meets whenever ordered by the governor. It is the duty of the governor to convene the board to inquire into the propriety of disbanding any organization belonging to the State troops whenever he deems it advisa-

ble, or when the adjutant general or inspector-general shall report that an organization ought to be disbanded, or when charges are preferred by any commissioned officer against any organization for inefficiency, lack of discipline, or any other cause, which, in the opinion of the governor, would justify its being disbanded. If the governor concurs in the finding of the board of apportionment, he issues appropriate orders for the disbanding of the organization and the safe-keeping of the public property intrusted to it. The regiments and battalions are entitled to the same officers as are allowed in the regular service, and in addition a surgeon, assistant surgeon, and commissary. The adjutant, quartermaster, commissary, and surgeon rank as captains. Field officers are elected by the line officers of their commands; and the regimental staff officers are appointed by the commanding officer. The State troops have never been brigaded, as, owing to scant appropriations, it has been impossible to bring them all together.

(2) *General instruction.*—The governor is authorized to order the State troops into camp of instruction, annually, for such a period as he may fix, and the command performing such service must during that time be governed by the rules and regulations of the United States Army then in force, unless modified or changed by general or special orders. When the troops are ordered in camp of instruction the State pays for transportation and allows 50 cents for rations in commutation thereof. The State authorities, as I am informed by the colonel of the Second Regiment, have never construed the law to authorize the payment of other expenses, such as the purchase of tents, camp, and garrison equipage, &c. The tents of the Second Regiment, Alabama State troops, are held by its officers in trust for the organization as its private property. The regiment has no public property except arms, equipments, and ordnance stores.

(3) *Pay and property responsibility.*—The State pays no salary to any officer except the ordnance sergeant, who receives \$600 per annum. A proper compensation should be allowed the adjutant-general, as well as allowance for hire of the proper number of clerks. When the troops are called into actual service for any purpose other than going into camp of instruction, they are entitled to receive the same pay and allowances as are provided for the Army of the United States. Company commanders are required to give bond for the safe custody and return of the public property intrusted to them, and are required to account for the same at stated periods.

(4) *Courts-martial.*—There are some unusual features in the law as to the constitution, composition, and jurisdiction of courts-martial. Each regimental and battalion commander is required to organize a "regular (standing) court-martial" in his command, constituted and conducted as nearly as practicable as a court-martial in the Army; such court to meet whenever ordered by the commanding officer. The governor may organize a "special court" for the trial of any particular military offense. A majority of the members of a court-martial, organized under the provisions of this act, constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business. Officers of the State troops inform me that the jurisdiction of courts-martial, except when the troops are in actual service, is a matter of much doubt, owing to the twenty-fourth section of the law, which speaks of courts-martial having "jurisdiction to cashier, reprimand, or expel any offender subject to their jurisdiction." The governor alone has power to approve or disapprove the proceedings, findings and sentences of courts-martial, thus practically depriving the officer ordering a court of the right to review and act upon the proceedings, findings, and sentence. The same section provides for an appeal from the judgments rendered where the constitution of the State guarantees the right of appeal, and provides that such an appeal shall be taken to the circuit court and be governed by the laws applicable to such appeals. This deprives a court-martial of its usual essential feature of being a court without appeal to a higher court. Owing to these doubts, courts-martial, as a method of military discipline, have been practically abandoned as to all offenses not occurring when the troops are in actual service.

(5) *Military discipline.*—The commanding officer of any body of troops while in camp or other active or actual service can imprison any member of his command who violates any lawful order, for not more than twenty-four hours, except in case of drunkenness, when the confinement may continue until the party becomes sober. The same power is given when any portion of the troops is on parade or drill or under command of any officer. For the purpose of preserving order and enforcing obedience, the commanding officer is authorized to arrest and imprison civilians within the vicinity of the camp who are guilty of drunkenness or other disorderly conduct. It is made the express duty of the commanding officer to prevent the barter, sale, or giving away of any "spirited, vinous, or malt liquor within the vicinity of the camp."

(6) *State support and appropriations.*—Any company of State troops which the governor deems an active and efficient military organization is allowed \$200 per annum, payable quarterly; provided it has at least twenty-five uniformed and efficient privates and non-commissioned officers, and has such number of parades and drills (not less than one public or private drill a month, at which not less than

twenty-five rank and file attend) as the governor may from time to time prescribe. This sum is in commutation of the expenses of the companies in providing drill-rooms and places for the safe keeping of arms and in covering other necessary outlays. This is the only appropriation which the State makes, with the exception of the allowance already mentioned, when the troops are ordered into camp of instruction. The appropriation for these purposes during the present fiscal year was \$7,500 (under the act approved February 17, 1865, to make an appropriation for the support of the Alabama State troops for the fiscal years 1884-'86).

(7) *Employment of the military to enforce law and order.*—The act approved February 13, 1879, "to regulate the employment of militia and volunteer forces of Alabama in the enforcement of the laws thereof," sets forth with great precision the responsibility, powers, and duties of troops when aiding the civil authorities in the enforcement of the laws. The governor need not wait the application of any civil officer to call out troops. He must answer their call when he deems it well founded. No civil officer can order out the troops without first obtaining the governor's consent, except when the emergency is so great that he cannot communicate with him. Any person taking part in a mob who fails to leave after being commanded to do so is guilty of a felony. The State troops are not responsible for the killing or injury of persons or the destruction of property in endeavoring to discharge their duties, unless it be made to appear that such injury or destruction was "wanton or malicious," without any seeming necessity or excuse therefor. When so indicted or sued, they are entitled to have their trial transferred to another county as a matter of right. Among other noteworthy provisions are the following:

Any person in an assembly from which missiles are thrown or shots fired upon the troops, who is cognizant thereof, and who does not depart, although not commanded to do so, is guilty of a misdemeanor; and any person remaining in such assembly after being commanded to leave is guilty of a felony.

In time of riot officers are authorized to regulate streets, roads, and places in the vicinity of a mob, or where it is likely to occur; and any person who attempts to go on such street or place and fails to depart after being warned is guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be fined \$1,000 and imprisoned for not less than thirty nor more than one hundred days.

When the troops are guarding any jail or other place, or escorting a prisoner, the commanding officer may prescribe a distance within which a person may not come; and any person coming within the forbidden limits and refusing to depart is guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be fined and imprisoned; and, when such offense is committed in the night-time, the person so offending is guilty of a felony. The governor may order the troops to report directly to him.

When reporting to a civil magistrate the military officer may decline to obey any command not put in writing. He may then use his discretion as to the manner of carrying out his orders, so long as he complies with the spirit.

DEFECTS OF THE LAW RELATING TO THE ALABAMA STATE TROOPS.

My own observation—and the experience of officers of the State troops confirm me in the view—is that one of the first defects of the law for the organization of the State troops is that there is practically no limit to the number of organizations. Companies spring up and disappear. While in their fitful existence they draw from the limited appropriations which should be husbanded for the support of such organizations as have proved themselves of permanent military efficiency. If there was a fixed limit, say three regiments of infantry of ten companies each, three batteries of artillery of six guns each, one troop of cavalry, a good battalion of several companies of colored troops, together with several companies necessarily detached, communities desiring and not having organizations would struggle to get their companies recognized by the State and make greater efforts to support them after being once organized. In the past few years there have been numbers of organizations which elected officers, procured arms, and then gradually died by inanition. It would promote efficiency if a small and compact organization of limited numbers was established by orders from the proper authorities.

It would add greatly to the efficiency of companies if the present law was changed and the appointment of all non-commissioned officers vested absolutely with their respective company commanders, subject to the approval of the colonel commanding the regiment. Warrants should be issued to such non-commissioned officers.

Under the present law, each company electing and accepting the resignations of members, neither the adjutant general nor regimental commanders can estimate with any certainty what the strength of the commands will be at any given time. The authorities under the present law have no power to prevent unnecessary discharges or to regulate that matter in anywise. No discharges, except for expiration of enlistment, should be made without the authority of the adjutant general of the State.

There is no provision for the examination of commissioned officers. There should be some such examinations, especially in the case of field officers of the line.

The provision allowing those companies of the State troops which are chartered to exercise all of their chartered rights and privileges, notwithstanding the provisions of the general law, is wrong, viewed from a military standpoint. In this way some companies have greater privileges than others, although I learn there have seldom been any attempts on the part of chartered companies to obtain a better footing than companies not incorporated.

The features of the law as to the constitution, jurisdiction, and composition of courts-martial should be materially altered; and such jurisdiction and power as may be deemed advisable by the State authorities should be conferred upon courts-martial to deal with military offenses, whether the troops are in camp or other actual service or not.

Another radical defect in the law is that which confines the provision for troops in camp to their transportation and actual expenses, which latter, as construed, means rations only. Called together as troops are in an encampment, it is practically impossible, without cooking utensils, &c., for the men to mess as in the Army. Nevertheless, it is only by strict attention to such matters of practical importance at their encampments that the men can be taught to live with health and comfort when called into the field.

The 50 cents per day allowed in lieu of rations, situated as the troops are at most encampments, will not suffice to pay for more than one meal a day. Each member of the State forces, when brought into camp, is therefore ordered, practically, to advance out of his private means one-half of the expense of feeding himself. His time, however valuable, must be given for nothing. The State furnishes no camp or garrison equipage, hospital-tents, or medical stores, and makes no provision for the comfort of officers and men. Under these circumstances, an order for encampment calls for, in many instances, very serious personal sacrifices upon the part of the troops. Although the law gives power to enforce attendance, no commander who is careful of the welfare of his men and the future of his organization will strictly enforce attendance. If this were once done, the command would soon go to pieces by resignations and fears of men who could ill afford to perform this duty when their private business would be so liable to be sacrificed at any time in the ordinary routine of military service. For these reasons, compelling the men of the Second Regiment to join their commands in camp is left to the sound discretion of their captains. The colonel passes upon the excuses of officers.

With suitable provisions for men in camp, it would then be wise and beneficial to withdraw support from any company which failed to attend the camp in such numbers as should be required by the State authorities.

If the State in its wisdom should see fit to appropriate a sum which would not only pay the actual expenses of the men in camp but give them even some nominal sum, say \$1 per day, officers in proportion, nearly every member of the State troops would gladly go into camp of instruction. The effect of this upon the *morale* of the command would be to double its efficiency in a short time. The troops themselves, feeling that they were receiving compensation instead of making unnecessary sacrifices, would feel a higher obligation to attend and discharge their duties at these camps.

Company and regimental commanders should have a reasonable allowance for postage, stationery, company and regimental books.

In order to encourage enlistments and service, some suitable recognition (such as service stripes or chevrons and suitable discharge papers, with such exemptions from jury, road, and other duties as might be deemed advisable) should be provided. In case of officers of long and meritorious services, some provision should be made for retiring them with their actual rank held at the date of their retirement. Their names should be borne upon the printed roster of the State troops.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

I learn through the adjutant general's office that on two occasions the State troops, while aiding in the enforcement of the laws, were exposed to wintery cold and rain in their thin fatigue uniforms, without blankets, overcoats, or shelter of any kind. It would be a wise provision to have at least a certain number of overcoats, blankets, knapsacks and canteens kept at the headquarters of each regiment (if the State is unable to equip the whole command) for service in such emergencies.

It would be a great benefit if the State would provide, at the public expense, regulation fatigue uniforms suitable for field service. These should be of the same kind and of some suitable color, preferably blue or gray.

With the limited appropriation and amount of ordnance stores furnished, troops would have to buy their own ammunition for target practice. It would be a wise expenditure on the part of the State to provide a liberal allowance of ammunition for this purpose.

It would add very greatly to the efficiency of the officers especially if the State would spend a limited amount in the purchase of tactics and the usual military books issued to companies of the regular service.

GOVERNMENT AID.

With the limited appropriation which the State is able to make, it will necessarily be a long time before the State troops can expect that support which will enable the organization to be thoroughly effective.

I found it the opinion of all the officers with whom I conversed that an appropriation from the National Government of even twice the amount now allowed the State would more than double the effectiveness of the State troops. If this cannot be accomplished, it would work great benefit if the national laws were so changed that the State government, instead of being confined to a specific amount to be expended in arms and ordnance stores, could spend the amount appropriated in camp and garrison equipage, blankets, knapsacks, canteens, axes, picks, shovels, lanterns, &c., which articles are much needed to make a regiment effective in field service. The State has now three regiments, two of which have been formed for over ten years, and yet neither of these commands has any camp equipage except such as has been purchased and held by it as private property.

I also found a strong desire among the officers of the State troops for the presence at their camps of a battery of light artillery and a company of infantry from the Army. The experience and discipline thus gained by the State troops would, we believe, more than compensate the National Government for the expense of a temporary change of stations for these Regular troops.

If officers of the regular service could be spared, fine work could be done by them in instructing and disciplining the troops, not only during their encampment but at their stated drills, inspections, and musters. I am officially informed that it would meet with the wishes of the State authorities to have an officer so detailed and ordered to report to the governor.

I would also recommend that, upon the request of the governor of a State, an officer representing the State infantry or State cavalry be sent to Fort Leavenworth, or an officer representing the State artillery to Fort Monroe, for a short period of instruction at the schools in the duties of their respective arms.

It would promote public interest in the State service and have a happy effect if, in the appointment of second lieutenants in the Regular Army from civil life, a certain number of vacancies were set aside for competition by the officers of the various State forces.

MILITARY GEOGRAPHY, STRENGTH, ETC., OF ALABAMA.

The militia, as distinguished from the Alabama State Troops, consists of about 175,000 men. In case of war, owing to facilities for concentration and supplies both by river and rail, the principal camps of the State would probably be established at Montgomery, with sub-camps of instruction at Mobile, Selma, and Birmingham. In the event of invasions from the Gulf, the enemy landing at Pensacola and threatening Mobile, or advancing in the direction of Montgomery, easy communication could be had between Mobile and Montgomery by rail via Selma and Meridian, Miss., and also by river. In both cases there is an intervening country admitting of easy defense. There is also direct railway communication between Mobile and Montgomery via Flomaton, which is the junction of the Pensacola Railroad with the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad. This last line of communication between Mobile and Montgomery is liable to interruption by an enemy advancing from Pensacola; but forces at Montgomery could be readily transported down that road to Pollard and the Junction for assault or defense. For these operations a good base could be had along the Alabama River, and good defensive positions for an army could be taken at many places along the line of the Mobile and Montgomery Road. In case this base would have to be abandoned, a second base could be secured along the Tennessee River, with good defensive positions almost anywhere along the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The northern part of the State along this line of operations, particularly from Calera to Decatur, is through a hilly, mountainous, and wooded country. The character of the country between Montgomery and Pensacola is somewhat hilly, gradually blending into the low and swampy ground near Mobile and the coast adjacent.

THE ALABAMA STATE TROOPS.

These troops consist of three regiments of infantry, designated the first, second, and third, with headquarters at Mobile, Montgomery, and Selma, respectively. There are also several companies of infantry unattached to regiments, and one battery and five companies of infantry authorized but not armed. The regiments to which a company is attached is determined more by transportation facilities than by geographical position. The artillery consists of three batteries, one attached to the first regiment at Mobile, and two to the second regiment—one at Montgomery and the other at Birmingham. The only company of cavalry is at Bay Minette, near Mobile, and

is attached to the First Alabama. There are also two companies of colored troops, one at Birmingham and the other at Mobile, which are not attached to regiments, but report respectively to the colonels of the first and second regiments. I am informed by the colonel of the second regiment that his colored company at Birmingham is in a very unsatisfactory condition and practically disorganized.

His excellency, Governor Edward A. O'Neal, commander-in-chief, has manifested unusual interest in fostering the military, and has made successful efforts to improve the condition of the State troops. He has been very ably seconded by the adjutant general, Col. James N. Gilmer, of Montgomery.

THE SECOND REGIMENT ALABAMA STATE TROOPS.

History.—The regiment was organized at Montgomery in May, 1875; its first annual encampment was held at Mobile, July, 1883; second annual encampment at same place, June, 1885. Companies of this regiment have been called out for service in the city of Montgomery, in 1876; at Helena, in 1879; at McGehee's Switch, in 1880; and at Opelika, in 1883. The field and staff and seven companies of the regiment were on duty for five days at Birmingham, Ala., December, 1883, during a formidable riot there, which was promptly suppressed without bloodshed.

The colonel, Thomas G. Jones, was educated at the Virginia Military Institute. He served with gallantry and distinction in the late war; he rose from the ranks to major and assistant adjutant general of the Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia; he acted as aide-de-camp to Governor George S. Houston from 1874 to 1877; was captain second regiment, 1877 to 1880; elected colonel second regiment, 1880, and re-elected in 1883. I found him not only a patriotic citizen and cultured gentleman but a thorough soldier and a talented officer; member of the bar, Montgomery, Ala. Lieut. Col., George L. Comer has had no war experience. When elected was captain second regiment; member of the bar, Eufaula, Ala. Maj. G. T. Herring, an officer of actual service as is attested by the loss of his arm, was excused from attending camp on surgeon's certificate; merchant, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Staff.—The adjutant, Capt. E. B. Joseph, is an officer of energy, a tactician, and well versed in the duties of his office; banker, Montgomery, Ala. The commissary, Capt. J. J. Greil, served as commissary sergeant of an Alabama regiment, and is a merchant of considerable success at Montgomery, Ala. The surgeon, Dr. S. J. Steiner, is a graduate of Harvard, and was a student of medicine in Europe; faithful and attentive to duties; practicing physician, Greenville, Ala. Assistant surgeon (vacancy) required by law, and should be filled as soon as an available surgeon can be obtained. The quartermaster, Capt. Barry Holt, is a young business man, a well-chosen selection, and is proven by the smooth and satisfactory manner in which he has managed the affairs of his department, an especially difficult one in the militia; Montgomery, Ala. Chaplain (vacancy).

The non-commissioned staff.—The sergeant-major was an ex-Regular soldier, well conversant with duties. The other non-commissioned officers were faithful in the performance of their respective duties.

Band and field music.—The second regiment band, organized but a short time, promises to make an excellent military band, and deserves mention for the military as well as musical progress made during the camp. I gave the drum-major such information as is used by a drum-major in the regular service, and instructed the leader and sergeant of the band with reference to military calls and ceremonies. Each company should be provided with suitable field music, a drummer and fifer or two buglers. Such music would have added greatly to the promptness of all military formations during camp. The guards were mounted without field music. Young boys, who are easily disciplined and readily trained in field music, can easily be obtained in any city or large town.

Companies.—The second regiment is composed as follows: Company A, Greys, Montgomery; Company B, Butler Rifles, Greenville; Company C, Light Guards, Greenville; Company D, True Blues, Montgomery; Company E, Light Infantry, Eufaula; Company F, Warrior Guards, Tuscaloosa; Company G, Rifles, Tuscaloosa; Company H, Lee Light Infantry, Opelika; Company I, Independent Rifles, Montgomery; Company K, Rifles, Birmingham; Company L, Southern Rifles, Union Springs; Battery A, Artillery, Birmingham; Battery B, Artillery, Montgomery; Magic City Guards (colored), Birmingham, attached.

Company officers.—Six of the captains have war records and a fair number of the other officers. As a rule, I found the officers well informed and enthusiastic military men, patriotic citizens, and gentlemen of education and standing in their respective communities. For the instruction of their lieutenants, however, captains should frequently turn over their companies to them for drill.

Men.—With the exception of about thirty privates, none of the men are over thirty years of age. They are generally strong, active young men from twenty to twenty-seven. Some reasonable physical standard should be established by the adjutant gen-

eral, promulgated in orders, and strictly enforced by the captains, who should be allowed to receive recruits subject to approval, upon examination, by the regimental surgeon. In this way some undersized, and unhealthy recruits, unfit for active service, might be barred from enlistment.

THE CAMP OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.

The camp, situated about 3 miles from Montgomery on a large level plain, was easily accessible by rail and good common roads. It was compactly laid out, with nicely graveled walks on the four sides, and sentry-boxes on the corners; drainage excellent: woods near by; pure spring water supplied in camp by water-runs; and artificial lake in vicinity of camp afforded good bathing for the men, &c.; location healthful. In fact, Picket Springs combined all the requisites for a good camping ground. Owing to the number of visitors the sinks, which had been made, could not be used without undue exposure, and the men had to take to the woods. This should be corrected at the next camp.

The discipline of the command in camp was excellent. The colonel is a strict and firm disciplinarian. No disorderly conduct at night, discharging of fire-arms (except in one instance), or other noise was observable around the camp. This was due to the high character of the rank and file of the regiment. Citizens disturbing the peace in the vicinity of the camp were promptly arrested by the military and put in the guard-house. Capt. J. Q. Burton, of Company H, deserves mention for his firmness, when officer of the day, in arresting disorderly civilians. Vinous, spirituous, and malt liquors were strictly and conscientiously kept from the camp by the colonel and his officers, as required by law. * Only four men were found drunk during the encampment, and these were at once confined. Men overstaying leave were met at the train by a detail from the guard and conducted to the guard-house.

The police.—The police of the camp was not in keeping with its otherwise high character.

Military courtesies and salutes were generally extended and recognized.

Arms and equipments.—The infantry of the regiment is fully armed with the Springfield rifle, caliber .45, and the McKeever cartridge-box. The regulation belt is worn. Each battery is armed with one Gatling gun, caliber .45; and Battery B two 6-pounder brass guns, and Battery A two 3-inch rifles, and equipped with the necessary harness. Condition of the arms and accouterments generally good and well kept. The batteries of the second regiment are both without caissons. If these were furnished, and provision made for hiring suitable horses for drill and camp purposes, the batteries would be given an efficiency otherwise unobtainable, and without which they lose much of their value in the time of need. We have already noticed the necessity of providing this regiment with camp and garrison equipage and those things generally required to fit troops for immediate field service.

Guard duty was well and faithfully performed. No one was permitted to pass the lines during the day or night unless by pass or when the camp was specially opened to visitors. The corporals generally, however, need instructions in their duties. The ceremony of guard mounting, which took place regularly every morning at 8.15, was marked by comparatively few errors. Guard duty was performed by each company separately. From careful observation, I believe the following will express the order of merit in the performance of guard duty: (1) Greenville Light Guard, Captain Steiner; (2) Montgomery True Blues, Captain Garland; (3) Montgomery Greys, Captain Amerine; (4) Independent Rifles, Captain Tompkins; (5) Southern Rifles, Captain Randall; and (6) Enfala Light Infantry and Lee Light Infantry. Battery B, Montgomery Field Artillery, performed a tour of camp guard duty with credit to itself toward the close of the camp.

Drills and military instructions.—Battalion drill was neglected for the reasons hereafter given. This should be corrected at the next camp. The companies were not drilled as often or regularly as necessary. The skirmish drills are of as much importance as the ordinary company drills, and should be frequently practiced. More attention should be paid to the instruction of the soldier in the use of his rifle. The regiment has had no regular target practice. At the next camp I recommend the establishment of a good range, the detail of a competent regimental officer, and a thorough practice of the regiment in shooting. A gallery practice could be had at small expense and with little trouble at the various armories at other times during the year. Order of merit in drill: (1) Montgomery Greys; (2) Montgomery True Blues; (3) Greenville Light Guards; (4) Independent Rifles; (5) Enfala Light Infantry; (6) Southern Rifles; and (7) the Lee Light Infantry. The companies which fell lowest in the order of merit generally had a large number of recruits. The Lee Light Infantry, particularly, had many fresh men who came for instruction and deserve credit for coming, when some commands similarly situated remained away. I drilled the artillery during camp in the saber and pistol exercises, schools of the battery, dismounted and mounted. This battery made good military progress during

camp, and contains a fine *personnel*. The battery did some excellent target practice with its Gatling gun at 200, 400, 600, and 800 yards.

The field operations, or "sham battle" as popularly known, lacked the usual "fuss and feathers" idea of such affairs. They were well planned, well carried out, and, considering the small number engaged, afforded good practical military instruction for the troops.

Ceremonies.—At the beginning of the camp the national flag was raised with the proper salute and appropriate music. The regiment has no regimental colors, but the national flag is carried at all battalion formations and upon occasions of ceremony. The regiment is well instructed in the ceremonies of guard mounting and dress parade, but not so well versed in that of the inspection. The review before the governor was marred by the mistake, on the part of the officer commanding the leading company, of halting his company upon the command for the fourth change of direction. The colonel obtained permission to pass in review a second time. The passage was again marked by the same officer changing direction to the left when the guide was changed to that flank.

Transportation.—Under arrangements made by the adjutant general's department, troops, baggage, and artillery were transported on railroads upon the certificate of the commanding officers. The rate for the troops was about 1½ cents per mile.

Passes.—Passes for the men went through regimental headquarters for final action. Captains were generally too lax in their approval of passes.

RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO CAMP OF SECOND REGIMENT ALABAMA STATE TROOPS.

There are several features relative to the encampment of this regiment which could be improved hereafter. As already stated, it is morally impossible to exercise the power to compel attendance at these camps, but the companies which do attend should be held more strictly in camp. Owing to the fact that four companies and many of the officers of the regiment were absent a week in May at the inter-State drill at Mobile, and the prospective attendance of the officers and men of one of the companies at another inter-State drill, many of the members of the regiment had been absent so long from their occupations that it was impossible to obtain the consent of their employers to their attendance in camp during the whole period; the local companies, except when on guard, were permitted (as the regimental commander thought unnecessarily) to be in the city of Montgomery between breakfast and half-past four in the evening. He explained that to force the attendance of these men under the circumstances would probably drive them from the military and would not inure to the good of the service; but he acknowledged at the same time that it greatly impaired the efficiency of the command as a regiment, and prevented the battalion drills which he was anxious to have.

Because of the scant appropriations made by the State, from which it results that attendance at encampments is a sacrifice more or less on the part of the officers and men, a regimental commander is compelled to allow more relaxation from military duty than would be the case if the command was paid for the attendance. Among the relaxations from the strictness of camp duty is the custom of receptions by the different companies, generally in the evening, often kept up until near midnight. This custom, so charming as a social pleasure, oftentimes keeps the officers and men from the performance of other strictly military duties, and for the time being makes the camp a social gathering rather than a military school. The appearance of the camp is somewhat marred by the reception tents, which are of different sizes and colors. It would seem better if this custom, which brings to the support of the military the enthusiasm and presence of the ladies, was dispensed with in the limits of the camp, and reception tents, if allowed at all, were placed outside the camp, but near it.

PERSONAL.

I cannot close this report without mentioning the benefit, militarily considered, that a detail to inspect one of these militia camps is to a young officer of the Army. There he sees (sometimes has the advantage of practice in maneuvering) larger bodies of men than he is accustomed to in the regular service; he studies the disposition and character of citizens who form the bulwarks of national defense in time of war; he is taught that, to a certain extent, the regular discipline would have to be modified in its application to this citizen soldiery when called into the service of the United States. As the representative of the United States Army, I realized the importance of cultivating cordial relations with the officers of the State troops. Everywhere I was treated with the greatest courtesy and given every opportunity for the discharge of the delicate duties of inspector of militia forces. A desire to learn their duties and a spirit to perform them pervaded both officers and men. While detailed to inspect the Second Regiment, I did not forget my equally important duties as instructor of the troops. In this latter way I spent much time.

CONCLUSION.

If, in the future, the country is in need of soldiers, her military representatives can rest assured that the Second Regiment of Alabama State troops would promptly respond, and that in it the country would have a well-trained and officered command, composed of young and patriotic volunteers—the best material for good soldiers in the world.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. THOMPSON,
Second Lieutenant Second Artillery.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

Average attendance Second Regiment Alabama State Troops in camp July 9 to 17, 1885.

Command.	Name	Location.	Present.				Absent.				Aggregate present and absent.
			Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	
Field and staff*		Montgomery	6			6	1			1	7
Non-commis. staff		do		4		4					4
Band		do		3	12	15					15
Company A	Greys	do	3	8	45	56	1	2	5	8	64
Company B†	Butler Rifles	Greenville	2	5	15	22	3	4	28	34	56
Company C	Light Guards	do	2	5	20	27		4	34	38	65
Company D	True Blues	Montgomery	4	6	20	30		3	20	23	53
Company E	Light Infantry	Eufaula	1	6	10	17	2	2	21	25	42
Company F	Warrior Guards	Tuscaloosa					3	9	35	47	47
Company G	Rifles	do					3	9	36	48	48
Company H	Lee Light Infantry	Opelika	3	6	11	20		3	24	27	47
Company I	Independent Rifles	Montgomery	3	9	20	32			8	8	40
Company K	Rifles	Birmingham					4	7	40	51	51
Company L	Southern Rifles	Union Springs	4	7	10	21		2	32	34	55
Battery A§	Artillery	Birmingham	2	3	10	15	2	4	30	36	51
Battery B	do	Montgomery	4	9	28	41			17	17	58
Total			34	71	201	306	18	49	330	397	703

* Major absent.

† In camp (and on guard) 1 day.

‡ Absent by authority.

§ In camp 1 day for field operations.

FORT COLUMBUS,

Governor's Island, New York Harbor, June 12, 1885.

SIR: In obedience to Special Orders No. 121, current series, from the Headquarters of the Army, and letter of instructions from your office dated May 27, 1885, I have the honor to state that I visited the camp of the brigade of the New Hampshire National Guard at Concord, N. H., during its encampment from the 1st to the 5th of this month. The following report is respectfully submitted:

The troops, consisting of the First, Second, and Third Regiments of Infantry, the First Light Battery, and Company A, cavalry, were all assembled in camp before 12 meridian of the 1st instant, under General Orders No. 1, from the headquarters of the brigade, of April 30, 1885. The camp had been prepared for their reception by details from the different commands working under the immediate direction of Col. J. N. Patterson, of the Third Regiment, assisted by the brigade quartermaster and surgeon (Capt. Louis C. Merrill and Surgeon and Medical Director George Cook). The location of the camp was a beautiful one, upon a plateau a short distance from the Merrimac River. The drainage was perfect, and the soil just sandy enough to be free from dust in dry and from mud in wet weather.

The first thing to be noticed and remarked upon was the prompt assemblage of the brigade in obedience to orders. Although some of the companies came from remote parts of the State, they were all in camp at the hours designated. This shows that the quartermaster's department is efficient and the company officers prompt in assembling their companies.

Immediately upon the arrival of the troops in camp, the morning reports were handed in, and were promptly consolidated by the assistant adjutant general of the brigade.

EQUIPMENTS.

The troops entered camp in uniform, with arms and knapsacks. The arms are Springfield breech-loaders, caliber .45, with gun-slings; the waist-belts and bayonet-scarbards are of the pattern in use in the Army; the cartridge-box is of the obsolete pattern (the inside a block of wood with holes bored in it for the reception of the cartridges). It could not be used to advantage in active service for obvious reasons. There was no ammunition for these arms brought to or used during the encampment.

The clothing, which consisted of helmet, forage cap, uniform coat, blouse, and trousers, of the color and quality used in the Regular Army, was good and serviceable, with the exception of the uniform coat, which was of the antiquated style known years ago in the Army as the "coatee," or "swallow-tail," with three rows of buttons. It is hoped that it may be discarded as soon as the present supply is worn out. The knapsacks were also of the old glazed pattern with wooden frames; entirely useless for service in the field. There were no canteens or haversacks. The tents were of the State pattern, wall-tents, a little larger than the Army tent, not quite so good, but serviceable. They were all neatly floored with lumber. The mess-tents were very handsome large marquees, well adapted for permanent camping purposes. With the exception of canteens and haversacks there was an ample amount of camp and garrison equipage for 1,500 men. The arms and accouterments were kept clean and neat during the five camping days, and were always in a serviceable condition.

INSTRUCTION.

The instruction of the troops was begun at once, company drills taking place immediately, and brigade guard mounting following as soon as practicable. The sentinels were posted at points previously indicated, under the direction of the field officer of the day, and their instruction attended to by the officer of the day and the officers of the guard. The routine of duty observed during the encampment was promulgated in General Orders No. 4, from the headquarters of the brigade.

The infantry drills were in the school of the company and battalion and instructions for skirmishers. The artillery drills were in the school of the soldier dismounted and of the battery mounted. The company of cavalry drilled in the school of the company mounted, &c. I have never seen so much instruction given nor so much time occupied by drills and parades in four days as on this occasion. The zeal and ability of the officers and the unremitting attention of the rank and file were matters of the most agreeable surprise to me, and earned, as they deserved, my warmest commendation. The infantry officers were fully aware of the importance of instructing their men as skirmishers, and devoted a great deal of time to that duty. The light battery is an excellent one; its drills were interesting and carefully executed, and the condition of the horses, harness, carriages, and guns showed the great care taken of them. The stable management was perfect, and stable and water calls were promptly attended to. This battery fired three salutes while in camp, and I can bear testimony to the fact that I have never heard better salutes fired by any light battery—Regular or Volunteer.

Company A, cavalry, is a fine body of men, fairly instructed; officers and men take great pride in their drills, and are anxious to learn as much of their duties as they can during their short time in camp. They ride well, are quite enthusiastic, and execute the saber exercise in a surprisingly accurate manner.

The guard mountings and dress parades were always in strict conformity with the Regulations, and the sentinels as well instructed as could be expected when the limited opportunities of the troops in this direction are taken into account.

A good deal of attention was paid to signaling by Capt. R. M. Scammon, the acting signal officer, and a detachment of enlisted men, selected for this purpose, were constantly at work.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the troops was remarkably good. This was evidenced during the first day by their prompt arrival in camp, and afterward by their cheerful obedience to orders, their soldierly behavior in camp, their rapid formations at roll-call, drills, parades, &c. The total absence of unseemly frolic and the perfect quiet that obtained between taps and reveille were noticeable features of the camp, and spoke volumes for the intelligence and good conduct of the men. Not a single case of intoxication occurred during the five days in camp. One private was found drunk in the city of Concord, but he was promptly arrested and tried the next day by regimental court-

martial. The men did not leave camp except upon written or printed passes, and of these only a few were granted. The troops were made to understand that the camp was a place for work and not for play; that the time was short; and that it was expected that every one should learn all he could of the duties of a soldier. The response was prompt and gratifying. It was pleasant to notice, also, that military courtesies were strictly observed. In passing through the camp, as I did frequently, I noticed that the men saluted and the officers returned their salutes in the manner required by the Army Regulations.

As another evidence of discipline, the police of the camp deserves particular notice. The earth-closets were carefully attended to, and the offal, &c., from the mess and cooking tents buried. The police parties from the different commands and the general police were constantly employed, the result being that the camp was always thoroughly clean and healthy. There was no sickness among the troops, the morning report of the fifth day showing only four men excused from duty. The hospital-tent was without a patient during the five days.

THE STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The system followed by the various staff departments is in the brigade the same as in the Army. The general staff of the State, however, is systematized differently. The adjutant general of the State is practically quartermaster general, commissary general, chief of ordnance, &c.; that is, he disburses all moneys, makes or approves all contracts, keeps the accounts, &c. All property, however, belonging to the National Guard of the State is duly and properly accounted for. It is turned over on proper requisitions, and receipts and invoices are as regularly exchanged as at any ordinary station in the Army. Maj. Gen. A. D. Ayling, the adjutant general, is an officer of large experience, who served with distinction during the war. The State of New Hampshire is fortunate in having him as chief of staff of its military establishment, as its money is economically expended, the public property well cared for, the accounts well kept, the orders for movements, &c., seasonably given, and the interests of the State and the national guard always kept in view by him.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Of course the troops could be rendered more efficient if the equipments were better. They should be provided with clothing-bags, canteens, haversacks, and proper cartridge-boxes. The clothing-bags, canteens, and haversacks need not be habitually worn in camp, but a proper supply should be kept on hand at the armories and arsenals.

Target practice, which is now neglected in consequence of the want of ranges and ammunition, should, in my opinion, be begun at once. I was informed that rigorous efforts are to be made in this direction before the next camping season. It is a great pity that in this matter, as well as in equipments, a little aid cannot be given by the General Government. The State aid is only \$25,000 annually, and the officers and men not only give their valuable time to the service, but their money also. The facilities for placing the troops in condition for active service are good, with the exceptions noted.

The messing of the troops was admirably conducted, but I think the system is at fault. It is to be desired that the troops should be able to subsist themselves, and that rations should be purchased, issued, and cooked in the same manner as in the Army. The ration might be differently constituted, but it should be prepared for the table by the men themselves, under the direction of their officers. I do not think this plan would be found impracticable, and officers and soldiers would soon learn to be able to live in the field without the aid of hired caterers. This would add greatly to their efficiency.

The camp was twice officially visited by the governor of the State, and the ceremonies incident to his visits were admirably conducted. Governor Currier reviewed the troops on the afternoon of the 4th.

The weather was delightful during the encampment with the exception of the last day. The camp was broken up in a rain storm. This was much to be regretted, as these hard-working, zealous, and intelligent men deserved a bright day for their return to their homes.

I did not leave camp from the 1st to the 5th, and I think that hardly anything worthy of attention escaped my notice. I inspected carefully every company, troop, and battery. The inspections, as well as the observations of the drills, were nearly all made in company with Brig. Gen. Elbert Wheeler, the inspector general of the State, formerly of the First Artillery. He is a most painstaking and competent officer, and is doing a great deal for the benefit of the National Guard of the State. His good work is bringing forth good fruit, and the troops have every confidence in his desire and ability to instruct them.

I might here particularize some captains of infantry as having better companies

than others; some sergeants who marched squads a little better than other sergeants; and some privates who executed the manual of arms more carefully than their fellow privates; but I fear I might possibly do great injustice by adopting this course, as some may have had more time at their disposal for attention to military matters than others. I shall, therefore, abstain from this, as I am sure that all were zealous and ambitious to perform their full duty.

The hygiene of the camp and the instruction of the officers in all that related to it was admirably taken care of by Lieut. Col. George Cook, the surgeon and medical director of the brigade. The small sick report and the absence of camp diseases, such as colds, diarrhea, and other intestinal troubles, were in no small measure due to his advice, care, and watchfulness. He is a tactician also who knows that it is not good to keep troops in one position for any great length of time; neither does he approve of the barbarous habit of marching men under arms at "attention" for a mile or two at a stretch. I am pleased to say that this relic of the "old street-parade" days has no place in the tactics of the New Hampshire National Guard.

The following is a roster of the general and staff of the brigade:

Present.—Brig. Gen. Daniel M. White, commanding; Maj. William H. Cheever, assistant inspector general, acting assistant adjutant general; Lieut. Col. George Cook, surgeon and medical director; Maj. Daniel B. Donovan, judge advocate; Capt. Louis C. Merrill, quartermaster; Capt. Willis D. Thompson, commissary; Capt. Frank W. Russell, aid-de-camp; and Capt. Richard M. Scammon, aide-de-camp and acting signal officer.

Absent.—Lieut. Col. George W. Gould, assistant adjutant general.

General White is an officer of the late war. He served in the cavalry and made the campaign in the valley of Virginia under Lieutenant-General Sheridan. He has a thorough knowledge of his duties and responsibilities as commanding general of the brigade, and is a determined, dignified, and courteous officer. After five days' intercourse with him and his able, accomplished staff, it was not difficult to account for the remarkable improvement in drill, discipline, and the general appearance of the command made by five days of constant attention to duty in the camp.

Colonels Patterson, Hall, and Copp, commanding the infantry, and Captains Piper and Smith, commanding, respectively, the artillery and cavalry, are notable examples of the right men in the right places. A great many of the officers of the brigade have served in the Army during the war, and there is quite a sprinkling of old war soldiers in the ranks. They are doing an immense service to their State and country by imparting their useful knowledge, without money and without price, to the young men of the present generation.

My visit to the camp was a most pleasant and agreeable one. I learned a great deal that it is important for an Army officer to know, and I was sorry that my duties terminated so soon. I cannot close this report without expressing my warmest thanks to Generals Ayling, Wheeler, and White, and all of the staff officers of the State and brigade for the generous hospitality and courteous treatment extended to me both in and out of camp. I am indebted to every officer and soldier in the command for courtesy and kindness during my official visit.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. JACKSON,

Major Fifth Artillery, Bat. Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

LITTLE ROCK BARRACKS,

Little Rock, Ark., July 10, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection made by me on the 4th instant of four companies of the militia of the State of Mississippi, at Greenville, Miss., pursuant to Special Orders, No. 138, current series, from your office, and instructions therefrom, dated June 17, 1885:

Leaving this post on the 1st instant, I arrived at Greenville the following day. Upon consulting with the proper officials I learned that there was to be no authorized assemblage of any part of the militia of the State as my instructions seemed to contemplate. Having been informed that my services were expected and desired as one of the judges at the proposed competitive drill, I promptly offered them. I was also requested to prepare instructions and a programme for the drill, which I did. Two additional officers of the Army had been invited to act as judges, both of whom were present in an unofficial capacity, viz, Second Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, Seventeenth Infantry, and Second Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne, Second Artillery.

The following companies assembled at Greenville and took part in the competitive drill, viz: (1) Volunteer Southrons, of Vicksburg; (2) Claiborne Light Guards, of Port Gibson; (3) Aberdeen Guards, of Aberdeen; (4) Columbus Rifles, of Columbus.

These companies were uniform in strength, each having sixteen men in ranks, two sergeants, two lieutenants, and a captain. As these companies only appeared on the grounds at the time set for the competition, no other opportunity was afforded for obtaining the information desired in my special instructions than that afforded at the brief inspection of the companies prior to the drill. All the companies were armed and accounted for by the State, but were provided with nothing else from that source. Their arms were the Springfield rifle, caliber .45, late model, and the accouterments were of the regulation pattern. At the inspection many of the guns were found to be somewhat rusty, but their general condition was tolerably fair. The accouterments were in good condition. The uniform worn was full dress, and not adapted for service in the field. The competitive drill was in single-rank formation and the time allowed for executing the prescribed movements was forty-five minutes. No target practice was attempted, nor drill as skirmishers, nor battalion formation, nor battalion movements, it having been ascertained that no attention had ever been paid to these important matters.

Of the four companies which took part in the competition—the Volunteer Southrons, of Vicksburg, were by far the best drilled. In the manual of arms, movements by fours, and wheelings they showed a degree of proficiency which would compare most favorably with any company I have ever seen in the regular service. Two companies, the Aberdeen Guards and the Columbus Rifles, exhibited fair proficiency, but the officers of those companies were evidently somewhat deficient in knowledge of tactics. The Claiborne Light Guards, of Port Gibson, were not up to the average standard of proficiency. No other companies than the above mentioned assembled at Greenville.

In concluding this report I desire to invite attention to the great interest manifested in this competitive drill, not only by the participants themselves, but by the communities which they represented.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. B. HAMILTON,
Captain Second Artillery.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

FORT SNELLING, MINN., *July 17, 1885.*

GENERAL: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 128, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, June 5, 1885, I have the honor to submit the following report of my observations while in camp with the National Guards, of Minnesota, at Faribault, Minn. (Camp Hubbard), and at White Bear Lake, Minn. (Camp Bend).

The troops at Faribault, Minn., Camp Hubbard, were the Second Regiment National Guards, Col. Joseph Babbler commanding, and Light Battery F, Fourth United States Artillery, Capt. Frank G. Smith commanding. They were all in camp from June 24 to July 1, 1885.

The troops encamped at the "Fair Grounds," and were somewhat cramped for room, especially for drill ground. Wood, water, and ice were supplied at regimental expense. Wall-tents were furnished by the State for both officers and men. The supply department of the State not being prepared to subsist her troops, the supplies were purchased by a non-commissioned officer, under the supervision of the company commander, the men paying for the supplies, out of their pay, \$1.50 per day. Fresh beef and vegetables were plentiful, and the men lived well at a cost of from 70 cents to \$1 per day. Some companies lived for less, but not so well. The health of the command was good.

I arrived in camp June 25 and remained there until the 30th instant, thus having every facility for observing the routine of the camp.

Drills.—Company drill was from 6.30 a. m. to 7.30 a. m., and under the supervision of Major Ives. The companies did not, as a rule, show to a good advantage in the drills, many new men having but recently joined the regiment, and there being one entire new company in place of one disbanded. Both officers and non-commissioned officers (at first) showed by their numerous mistakes their unfamiliarity with the subject; not unfrequently wrong commands were given; still, all were devoted to their duties, and by the close of the week great progress had been made. The material of the command is very good, and if company commanders would remember that "precision in company drill, upon which the success of all battalion movements depends, can only be obtained by requiring at all times the strictest attention of the men and the assistance of the file closers," their companies would be in much better shape for their next encampment. Then some attention should be paid to the squad and "setting-up drill."

Battalion drills were from 9 a. m. to 10.30 a. m., and were conducted by Colonel

Babletter, who seemed thoroughly familiar with the subject. The greatest trouble the colonel had to contend with was the loss of distance in column of companies and fours. Nearly all movements in the school of the battalion were executed before the encampment was over, and the movements during the last few days were fairly well executed. This regiment labors under the great disadvantage in that it is scattered all over the State. No two companies being in the same locality annually, it is impossible for the colonel to assemble them for instruction. It is to be regretted that this regiment could not have remained in camp one week longer.

On Sunday, June 23, at Colonel Babletter's request, I made an inspection of the regiment, and the following table exhibits the strength of the regiment at that time:

Troops.	Present.		Absent.		Total present and absent.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Field, staff, and band	10	25	1	1	11	26
Company A	3	37		10	3	47
Company B	2	41	1	5	3	44
Company C	2	15		29	2	47
Company D	3	43		5	3	50
Company E	3	23		14	3	43
Company F	3	28		20	3	48
Company G	3	40		5	3	45
Company H	3	38		5	3	43
Company I	2	46		15	2	64
Company K	2	33	1	16	3	49
Total	37	390	3	182	40	512

From the above table it will be observed that there was a total present of four hundred and seventeen out of a total strength of five hundred and fifty-two. One company, it will be noticed, had but eighteen men in camp the day of inspection, and on other days my impression is there were not so many. It is a question for the State authorities to decide whether it is best to try to keep up an organization which can bring so few men into camp, when there are independent companies which are much stronger and are anxious to be admitted into a permanent organization.

Uniform.—Same as that now in use in the Army of the United States except buttons. Clothing as a rule fits well and was kept clean.

Arms.—Springfield rifle, caliber .45. With but few exceptions the guns are old and badly cared for, some having been in use for five years, and have the appearance of having been kept in a dark room or cellar. Men have cartridge-belts (woven); no canteens, haversacks, or clothing bags.

Target practice.—Officers and men took great interest in the subject. No good range could be found near the camp. Add to this the targets were not up when the troops arrived. The instructor of musketry being absent, Lieutenant Bird was detailed for this duty, and did all in his power to make it a success. Distances fired, 100, 200, 300, and 500 yards. There were sixty-eight marksmen and thirteen sharpshooters qualified during the encampment. Company D, Captain Bird, came out ahead. A team of ten men from the two regiments are to have a competition at Fort Snelling during the fall.

Guard duty.—There were two guard mountings daily, which gave each officer and man an opportunity to become acquainted with this most important duty, and were well performed.

Police of the camp.—This was very good, and a daily inspection of quarters was made by the officer of the day.

Sham battle.—The sham battle took place June 27, and was witnessed by a large body of citizens from the city and surrounding country. The maneuvers of Light Battery F, Fourth United States Artillery, was a great source of amusement to both guardsmen and soldiers, and the officers and men by their proficiency in drill and soldierly deportment while in camp caused much favorable comment from all.

On the 30th day of June, at 4 p. m., the command was reviewed by his excellency, Governor L. F. Hubbard, of Minnesota, accompanied by Adjutant General MacCarthy and other members of his staff. All expressed themselves as well pleased with the soldierly bearing of the troops.

The troops encamped at White Bear Lake, "Camp Bend," were the First Regiment Minnesota National Guards, Lieut. Col. Perry Harrison, commanding, and the Emmett Light Artillery, Captain O'Brien, commanding. The camp was well selected near the woods, where shade-trees protected the men from the sun, and near the lake where

they could bathe. The camp was named in honor of the colonel of the regiment, who was unable to attend this year's encampment, much to his regret as well as that of the members of his regiment. The regiment went into camp on July 4, and remained until July 15. The tents were the same as those used at Camp Hubbard, with the addition that they were all floored (except one company), and were all up, and the men, thanks to the energy of Lieutenant Metzker, the regimental quartermaster, had nothing to do but to make themselves comfortable.

Drills.—Battalion drill was in the morning and lasted for two hours, from 5.30 a. m. to 7.30 a. m., and was conducted by Lient. Col. Harrison, who seemed thoroughly conversant with the subject, and nearly all movements in the school of the battalion were well executed. The battalion was also drilled by Major Reeves in a very creditable manner. Taking into consideration that four companies of this regiment had not had a battalion drill since July last, I consider their drills very creditable indeed. Company drill was supposed to take place between 10 and 11 o'clock a. m., but so much interest was taken in target practice, and the guard details being heavy, but few of the companies drilled. Some few had skirmish drills, and Captain Bean's company (D) gave some fine exhibition drills in company movements. This is without exception one of the best drilled companies I ever saw, either in the regular or volunteer forces. Three companies of this regiment belong to the city of Saint Paul and three to Minneapolis. They are under the immediate eye of the colonel and other old officers of the regiment, who assemble them frequently for drill and instruction—hence the fine appearance of these companies.

On Sunday, July 12, at Colonel Harrison's request, I made an inspection of the First Regiment and Emmett Light Artillery. The following table shows the number present and absent at that time:

Troops.	Present.		Absent.		Total present and absent.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Field, staff, and band, First Regiment	7	27	4	11	11	27
Company A, First Regiment	3	41	12	3	3	53
Company B, First Regiment	3	29	11	3	3	40
Company C, First Regiment	3	30	24	3	3	54
Company D, First Regiment	3	56	15	3	3	71
Company E, First Regiment	3	40	8	3	3	48
Company F, First Regiment	3	27	24	3	3	51
Company G, First Regiment	2	39	14	2	2	53
Company H, First Regiment	1	31	2	21	3	52
Company I, First Regiment	3	47	22	3	3	69
Company K, First Regiment	3	39	24	3	3	63
Total First Regiment	24	406	6	175	40	581
Emmett Light Artillery	2	24	1	21	3	45
Grand total	26	430	7	196	43	626

In the First Regiment Minnesota National Guards there were present four hundred and forty (an increase in those present over last year's encampment of seventy-one) and absent one hundred and eighty-one.

Arms.—Springfield rifle, caliber .45, and in most of the companies were in good condition; some, however, had old rifles, which have been in use for some years. Two of the Minneapolis companies (A and B) had these guns. It is rather discouraging to a soldier who prides himself on presenting a good appearance to be armed with such a weapon. The men have the Mill's cartridge-belts; but for full-dress purposes would present a much better appearance if they had a black belt with a McKeever cartridge-box. The men have no canteens, haversacks, or knapsacks.

Uniform.—Same as that worn by the Regular Army; and much pains having been taken in fitting the clothing, the men present a fine appearance.

The Emmett Light Artillery was next inspected. There were present two officers and twenty-four men. They are physically a fine body of men, and Captain O'Brien is an intelligent and painstaking officer. They have two sections of artillery; have to hire their horses every time they have mounted drill. Those at first procured at the encampment were too small. After they obtained larger animals their drills were quite spirited.

Guard duty.—There were two guard mountings daily, thereby giving each officer and soldier an opportunity to acquaint himself with this duty.

Police of camp.—This was good, an inspection being required daily.

Target practice.—This was under the direction of Lieutenant (or Doctor) Skinner, the instructor of musketry for the regiment. The doctor is an enthusiast on the subject, and had everything pertaining to the range in fine condition. He has a system of signaling from the firing point to the range by means of a mirror set in a frame between the targets at the pit, and is so arranged that it reflects everything that occurs at the firing-point. Some large numbers are painted on canvas, and are placed in a box at the firing point. When a shot is fired and there is any delay in marking the shot, the officer in charge says, "Mark No. —," when the man near the box displays a figure that corresponds with the target he wishes examined. The number is instantly seen at the pit, and the target turned down, examined, and signaled. I have seen this system work as far as 500 yards, and it did well.

The distances fired was 100, 200, 300, and 500 yards. Five companies, and the field, staff, and band fired at the same time. There were 204 marksmen and 32 sharpshooters qualified during the encampment. On Tuesday, July 14, there was team shooting between the companies and band, ten men from each; distance fired, 200 yards; prize, a very handsome banner, presented by Colonel Bend, and was won by Company F, First Regiment.

On Monday, July 13, the regiment and battery were reviewed by his excellency Governor L. F. Hubbard, accompanied by his adjutant-general (MacCarthy) and other members of his staff. All expressed themselves as well pleased with the marching and military bearing of the troops.

I would most respectfully submit the following recommendations for the consideration of his excellency the governor of Minnesota:

(1) That the State take some measure to procure their own land for camping purposes. I believe good lands for camps and target range could now be secured at reasonable rates.

(2) That camp equipage be supplied each regiment. The advantage of this plan will be in the end an economical one, as each regiment would control its own canvas, and, when so provided, the loaning of it to any one should be prohibited.

I desire to express my sincere thanks to his excellency Governor Hubbard and to each officer and soldier for the uniform courtesy with which I have ever been treated during this my third visit to their annual encampment.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GAINES LAWSON,
Captain Twenty-fifth Infantry.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

LIGHT BATTERY B, FOURTH ARTILLERY, *Fort Adams, R. I., July 6, 1885.*

SIR: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 80, headquarters Department of the East Governor's Island, New York City, April 16, 1885, Light Battery B, Fourth Artillery, consisting of 4 officers, 53 men, 60 horses, 4 pieces, 4 caissons, 1 battery wagon, 1 forge 1 quartermaster's wagon, and 1 ambulance, left Fort Adams, R. I., for South Framingham, Mass., June 1, 1885, at 7 a. m. It marched to Tiverton, R. I., that day (distance 18 miles); to Taunton, Mass., on the 2d (distance 20 miles); to Randolph, Mass., on the 3d (distance 22 miles); to West Roxbury Park, Boston, on the 4th (distance 12 miles). It camped at that place during the 5th. On the 6th it marched through the city to the State-house, was reviewed by his excellency the governor of Massachusetts, and fired a salute of seventeen guns for him on the common, and then marched to South Framingham, Mass. (distance marched that day 31 miles).

From the 6th till the morning of the 13th the battery camped at South Framingham, taking part in nearly all the drills and ceremonies of the First Brigade Massachusetts Militia. In addition, all the officers and non-commissioned officers of the two batteries of the Second Brigade of militia of that State were instructed in the manual of the piece and mounted drill. All the kinds of ammunition and fuzes used were shown and explained to them. The subject of aiming and firing was also carefully explained. On the morning of the 13th the battery was transported by rail at the expense of the State to Boston, and, after taking part in the parade of the First Brigade in the city, camped during the night at West Roxbury Park. On the 14th the march home began. The same marches and bivouacs were made returning from as going to the encampment, and the battery reached this post at 10 a. m. on the 17th. Total distance marched, about 206 miles.

The battery wagon was used to transport the men's full-dress uniform, the quartermaster's wagon the battery kitchen, the ambulance the officers' baggage. Only two wall-tents for officers' use and one tent, fly, for battery kitchen were taken. The paulins made excellent shelter for the men. Forage was shipped beforehand to the

points on the railroad selected for bivouacs, and supplies during encampment were furnished by the quartermaster and commissary departments at Boston. During the march, bivouacs, and encampments all the instructions laid down for them were as rigidly insisted upon as the details of a drill, and officers and men were greatly benefited. The same care was taken of the horses as at the home stables, and when we returned only three horses were slightly chafed on the necks and two on the breasts. All the others were in better serviceable condition than when they started.

I think the battery everywhere made a very favorable impression. The conduct of the men was good and their drills excellent. Everywhere we received the kindest and most refined hospitality and courtesy.

I respectfully attach copy of letter received from the adjutant general of the State of Massachusetts.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN EGAN,

Captain Fourth Artillery, Commanding Battery.

The POST ADJUTANT,
Fort Adams, R. I.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Boston, June 19, 1885.

MAJOR: I have the honor, at the earliest moment available since the encampment of the First Brigade, to express to you and the officers of your command my appreciation and thanks for your visit to Massachusetts, and for the valuable services and instruction to the artillery branch of our State service. I feel that the visit of your command has done much to improve our batteries, and that its discipline and soldierly bearing has had its effect upon all the branches of our service. Words of commendation are heard from all who witnessed the parades of your command (citizens and soldiers) for the splendid appearance and steadiness of the regular battery.

Trusting that your visit has been as pleasurable to you and your command as it has been instructive and satisfactory to the State,

I am, with high regard, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL DALTON,
Adjutant-General.

Brevet Maj. JOHN EGAN,
Commanding Battery B, Fourth Regiment United States Artillery, Fort Adams.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 3, 1885.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 155, current series, from Headquarters of the Army, and your letter of instructions dated July 10, 1885, I proceeded to Harrisburg July 24 and reported to the governor of Pennsylvania for performance of the duty with which I was charged.

I was received with greatest cordiality, not only by the governor and his staff, but by every officer of the National Guard of Pennsylvania whom I met during my tour of that State; and before reporting in detail results of official observations I beg leave to make this hearty acknowledgment of courtesy and hospitality extended by all to me as the representative of the United States Army.

The habit of the National Guard of Pennsylvania is to encamp every year for a period of about eight days. In alternate summers the whole Guard is assembled in a single encampment, while in intermediate years it encamps by separate brigade in various parts of the State. This season brigade encampments were held at Conneaut Lake, near Meadville; at Mount Gretna, near Lebanon; and at Elwyn Station, near Media.

For convenience of the governor and his suite, consisting of his staff and of Major General Hartranft, military commander of the Guard, accompanied by his division staff, a special train was provided by the Pennsylvania Railway Company, and we thus proceeded rapidly from one brigade camp to another, in the order named in the preceding paragraph, living under canvas with the troops during our stay at each place.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania so justly enjoys a reputation for solid worth that its system of organization and supply may be profitably studied by every commonwealth desiring to provide itself with a proper military safeguard against domestic danger. With an admirable plan of locating troops and careful arrangement for their mobilization, transportation, and subsistence, at twenty-four hours' notice the State of Pennsylvania can place in the field a compact division of 8,000 men, whilst by ac-

ceptance of services tendered by many additional companies already organized, or by authorized recruitment of existing companies above the present legal maximum of sixty men each, the division could be instantly expanded into a full army corps. Every year seems to increase its efficiency through experience gained by practice in assembling, transporting, and subsisting it. Those who may have fortunately seen it when formed for duty cannot but think of bright possibilities could citizens of every State be prepared in such admirable form to step into service of the General Government at first sound of national alarm.

Prior to the year 1877 the National Guard of Pennsylvania consisted of many separate companies and a few organized regiments scattered throughout the State. With no regular arrangement of the enlisted force into higher units of command, there existed a score of major generals, each controlling but a few isolated companies seldom brought into contact with one another.

Lessons taught by the railway riots of 1877 betrayed the uselessness of the State forces existing at that time, and the legislature was not slow to profit by a costly and mournful experience in which lives of valued citizens were lost. Among members of the State assembly were some who had held command in the national forces during the war of the rebellion, and their knowledge was utilized in preparation of a better military code, intended to develop the fullest powers of the State for defense.

The result has been to create a compact, well-equipped force of about one hundred and thirty companies, so distributed as to cover principal lines of travel and centers of important business industries. Under this new code companies may be attached to regiments and those regiments be formed into brigades, the entire force constituting a single division, commanded by one major general. To each brigade is assigned a four-gun battery of artillery, horses for which are hired by the State whenever occasion requires; two of the three existing brigades have also each a troop of cavalry, the horses of which are, as a rule, owned by their riders. To each brigade is further authorized a band of thirty musicians, duly enlisted in the force, and each regiment has the usual army allowance of ordinary field music.

To fully enumerate in detail in this report troops composing the National Guard, to describe their arms, field equipage, &c., would be superfluous, in view of the admirable and minute account thereof to be found in the complete printed volume herewith submitted, the "Annual Report of the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania," rendered to the governor of the State at the beginning of the present year. I therefore respectfully refer you thereto for many matters not embodied herein, and I inclose a military map of Pennsylvania, showing actual distribution of organizations through the State. I also present copies of all blank forms, showing methods of the administrative departments and those of supply, and full field returns of the several brigades, setting forth numbers and condition of men present during each day of the recent encampments.

So popular has the National Guard of Pennsylvania now become with the better class of citizens of the State that more than a hundred additional companies are already formed, petitioning for admission into the guard whenever a vacancy may be created therein by muster out of any company already embraced in the force authorized by law. Service in the guard is based upon voluntary enlistment for a period of five years; and were the entire guard as now constituted to be discharged from service to-day, more than its equal in numbers are standing ready to instantly take its place.

The citizen of Pennsylvania who takes the enlistment oath in the Guard does so with a profound sense of his personal responsibility to the State, especially in sections where turbulent and reckless elements are a constant menace to the tranquillity of the commonwealth; so the Pennsylvania national guardsman dons his uniform and presents himself for duty at both personal risk and business cost. Sacrificing his winter evenings to drill in the armory, relinquishing his brief summer holiday in order to attend the annual summer encampment, where he accepts the rudest conditions of a bed upon the bare ground and the ration of the common soldier in time of war, he exemplifies the highest appreciation of his idea of the duty of a citizen to the community in which he lives, and deserves from State and national governments all and even more than the slender aid he receives.

"No flock is without its black sheep," and while possibly there may be found occasional exceptions to the general rule of order, decency, and respectability characterizing the National Guard of Pennsylvania taken as a whole, still as an organization the guard represents the intelligence and worth of the citizens of the State, and the records of its bureau of military justice show that none are more zealous than the guard itself in eliminating unworthy members who may have found their way into its ranks.

Having reported to the governor at Harrisburg, I devoted the morning of July 25 to examining books and records of the office of the adjutant general of Pennsylvania, which I found to be models of neatness and system, as kept under direction of Brig. Gen. P. N. Guthrie, the present adjutant-general of the State.

Following this inspection of records, I visited the State arsenal, accompanied by General Guthrie and other officers of the governor's staff. Here are kept the ordnance and ordnance stores, and the clothing, camp and garrison equipage belonging to the State. The arsenal is under charge of Captain Maloney, of the Eighth Regiment of Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard. It contains a moth-proof room for storage of woolen goods liable to attack by enemies of such fabrics; long, well-ventilated racks for piling the large amount of tentage belonging to the State; tiers of separate receptacles for spare parts of arms; work-benches and tools for repairs; in short, everything pertaining to a well regulated arsenal.

I carefully examined much of the property remaining in the arsenal, and this seems to be a proper place for me to most earnestly invite attention to the wretched stock of obsolete arms and ammunition in the hands of the Pennsylvania National Guard. Armed with the discarded caliber .50 Springfield rifled musket, for which it is difficult if not impossible to obtain cartridges, I found the State reserve of ammunition marked with the stamp of manufacture in 1871—material now as unreliable as it is cumbersome. In all other respects well equipped and self-sustaining, this fine division of troops is in a situation little better than if armed with clubs. It is remarkable how, with such miserable means, they have attained the creditable record they have in target practice. In one regiment I found a company in which the commanding general assured me that every man was a qualified marksman; while in another company of the same regiment I discovered the captain to be a retired colonel of cavalry of the Regular Army, who had emerged from his well-earned repose, at the call of his neighbors, in order to give them the benefit of his military experience and knowledge.

To be so poorly armed as are these troops would discourage the most hopeful officer of the Regular Army; and in view of their possible uselessness at any day to the General Government, it would seem a most wise measure if, at the approaching session of Congress, a general act was passed providing for immediate exchange, when requested, of all obsolete arms now in hands of National Guards of States, for improved Springfield (caliber .45) rifles and appropriate ammunition therefor.

I have been informed that at the close of the last fiscal year there were on hand in the United States Ordnance Department upward of 125,000 Springfield rifles, caliber .45, and that about 36,000 of these guns are manufactured annually; while on June 30, 1885, over 5,000,000 caliber .45 rifle ball-cartridges were on hand.

If, notwithstanding the foregoing exhibit of facilities for replenishing the national reserve of ordnance, Congress should not deem it advisable to pass a general act looking toward absolute exchange of obsolete weapons in the hands of the militia for improved arms and ammunition, perhaps authority might be granted for returning to the United States, at a fair valuation, all obsolete guns in hands of States, the money value thereof to be placed to their credit and to be drawn against in form of issue of improved weapons. Until this otherwise efficient National Guard of Pennsylvania is better armed than it is now, its usefulness in either State or national emergency must remain sadly impaired by the great disadvantage under which it suffers.

Having completed so much of my inspection as could be made at Harrisburg, the point I was first directed to visit, I left that city with the governor's suite on the night of July 25, and proceeded to the encampment of the Second Brigade, General Beaver commanding, at Conneaut Lake, where we arrived on the following day, Sunday, July 26.

Official orders announcing the death of General Grant having just been received there, duties were immediately suspended. After the ceremony of brigade dress parade, the line of masses was arranged upon three sides of a hollow square and impressive memorial services of a religious nature were held, closing with sacred music by the brigade band and by an improvised choir of three hundred voices selected from the men of the brigade.

Obtaining the parole and countersign, soon after "taps" I began a thorough tour of guards of the camp, and gave several hours of the night thereto. As the manner of performing guard duty is one of the best indications of the condition of instruction and discipline of troops, it is with regret I report that, with a few happy exceptions, the Pennsylvania National Guard is generally deficient in the first principles of this important part of their military education. When it is remembered, however, that even in the Regular Army it is only by persistence and utmost patience that officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard succeed in teaching recruits their official catechism as sentinels, it is not to be wondered that national guardsmen do not become proficient therein during the occasional tour of guard they perform. The majority of all sentinels I visited in the camps of the several brigades assured me that they were on guard for the first time; so it was with pleasure that I gave many hours of the nights during my inspections to assisting them in learning what was required. Not only in this particular, but in all others, I found on the part of both officers and men the greatest *willingness to learn*, and hearty acknowledgments of my services as an instructor are among the pleasantest remembrances of my recent inspection.

In connection with the subject of guard duty with which these troops may, at any instance, be charged during important service in their State, I would earnestly recommend immediate preparation by the State military authorities of a carefully-printed synopsis of duties of guards and sentinels, as prescribed by Army Regulations; to be found, also, in that valuable compilation, Regan's Manual of Guard Duty. I would suggest that such number of the synopsis I have recommended be distributed that every guardsman may always be possessed of a copy for his personal use. The primary usefulness of the national guardsman will be found in protection of property with the care of which he may be intrusted; and it would seem as if his earliest instruction ought to be directed toward understanding his re-sponsibility when in the position of a sentinel.

After distribution of the printed synopsis suggested, colonels of regiments and captains of companies, assisted by their subalterns, should hear recitations of enlisted men in the armories, and prepare the common soldier before going into camp for performance of a duty it is too late to learn when the hour has arrived for its discharge. The mere ceremony of guard mounting was generally well conducted, wherever I was able to observe it; but as the ceremony may be dispensed with at any time, less importance might well be ascribed thereto and more earnest effort directed toward instruction of the individual sentinel.

On July 27 I began inspection of General Beaver's brigade under arms as regiments were successively presented to the adjutant general of the State for annual inspection and muster. The weather was intensely hot at this time, and it was wisely determined to dispense with ceremonies and to begin inspections at 6 o'clock every morning. Notwithstanding this humane precaution, men frequently fell to the ground overcome by heat or prostrated by unaccustomed demands upon their physical endurance. I observed that some regiments of the division in various camps were followed by a detachment of hospital attendants provided with stretchers upon which the sick were quickly removed to the shade for attendance by the surgeons; and, so far as I learned, no fatal results followed any case of prostration. An admirable medical pannier or knapsack was carried by each regimental hospital steward, containing a profusion of remedies and appliances liable to be suddenly needed. This pannier has been recently devised by Surgeon-General Read, of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and I respectfully beg to direct attention thereto as of probable interest to the Medical Corps of the Army.

On July 28, after inspection in ranks of remaining regiments of the brigade paraded for annual muster, I made a thorough tour of the encampments of the brigade; personally called upon the colonel of every regiment and upon the commanding officers of the cavalry and artillery; examined various books and papers of the command; and investigated the departments of supply and general sanitary arrangements of the camp. I found everything in as good shape as circumstances would permit; rations good and well cooked, camps well drained, latrines in good order, and constructed, in some instances, with an eye to the beautiful as well as to the needful. In the camp of the battery of General Beaver's brigade the sinks of enlisted men showed an ingenuity in construction worthy of mention. Inclosed and covered with common rough lumber to shelter occupants from view and from the burning sun, earth taken from the excavated pit had been thrown back behind a vertical arrangement of boards similar to that by which access is had to the diminishing level of coal-bins, so that daily removal of the upper board permitted loose earth to steadily fall upon and cover contents of the pit. Green boughs and transplanted ferns arranged within the inclosure lent thereto appearance of a cool conservatory, and gave to this most necessary adjunct of a camp an air of refinement as well as of comfort.

The horses of the artillery were sheltered in temporary sheds constructed for the occasion; the cavalry horses were picketed in groves of trees surrounding their camp. A drill of the battery and target practice with Gatling guns occupied an hour of the day, closed by the governor's review of the brigade arranged in line of masses.

A final horseback tour of the camps was made by the governor and staff. We then proceeded to Fair Point, at the end of Conneaut Lake, and took steamboat for the place where our train awaited us. After a very rapid railway journey, *via* Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, during the night, we reached the camp of the Third Brigade, General Gobin commanding, at Mount Gretna, at 7 o'clock a. m., July 29.

The natural surroundings of the encampment at this place were of singular beauty. It was located among the mountains and upon the estate of a wealthy citizen of Pennsylvania, who voluntarily expended no less than \$50,000 in placing the grounds in suitable shape for encampment of this brigade of his fellow-citizen soldiery. By telegraph the regiments had been ordered ready for inspection upon the governor's arrival, and they appeared in prompt succession upon the general parade ground. Upon investigation, I found this brigade was composed of regiments comprising companies from the interior of the State, so scattered in their location that more than two companies could seldom be brought together for instruction beyond the school of the

company. To my surprise, I found that this brigade had been daily drilling in camp in evolutions of the brigade, and after I had witnessed grand guard mounting, creditably conducted, General Gobin inquired if there were any particular evolutions I would like to see executed at the usual brigade drill that day. I suggested the most complicated one which entered my mind at the instant, and it was executed (in two lines, owing to the limited drill ground) with precision worthy of veterans. I remained with the brigade during its two hours' drill, and was deeply impressed by the readiness with which the colonels and captains gave their commands at every movement directed by the brigade commander.

Excepting for purposes of instruction and for greater facility in placing troops near to the scene of battle, maneuvers of men in masses have ceased to be of former importance, while proficiency in skirmish drill has become a matter of vital consequence. I regret, therefore, that the limited time passed at each encampment, absorbed as it was chiefly by inspections under arms, afforded me no opportunity of seeing to what extent instruction in skirmishing had been carried. In all three of the camps, moreover, the drill-ground was so circumscribed that no brigade could be deployed in line of battle, but could barely be accommodated in line of masses; so it is doubtful whether any satisfactory exhibition in skirmishing could have been given even if attempted. It would, therefore, seem well if the State could possess itself of a single large tract of ground for division encampments, where there would be full room for skirmishing, and where long-range target practice might also be safely held.

Creditable artillery target practice against a mountain side filled another hour of this day, and I made my usual inspection of the sanitary arrangements of the camp, which reflected credit upon the officers responsible therefor. The ground in rear of company kitchens was seamed with pits in which offal had been daily buried, and latrines were found in good shape among heavy timber descending from the surrounding mountains.

A brigade dress parade in excellent form closed the day, the line of masses executing the manual of arms in perfect unison like a single battalion. After nightfall I made my usual tour of the sentinels, with the same unsatisfactory result as described in my account of the guards of the brigade encamped at Conneaut Lake.

The morning of Thursday, July 30, was given to inspection under arms of those regiments of the brigade not inspected upon the preceding day, and to examination of books and papers of the command.

An interesting competitive drill between the cannoneers of two sections of the brigade battery took place in the afternoon. The pieces and caissons, duly hitched up, were brought in front of brigade headquarters, where exercises of changing a disabled wheel and of dismounting pieces and carriages followed. The pieces and carriages, lying flat upon the ground, were assembled and mounted with most creditable rapidity, loaded and fired with an interval of thirty-three seconds in favor of the first piece discharged.

The governor reviewed the brigade toward sundown, after which we returned to our railway train and proceeded, via Philadelphia, to the camp of the First Brigade, Brigadier-General Snowden commanding, at Elwyn Station, near Media.

We arrived at Elwyn about 7 a. m. on Friday, July 31, and found the command under arms waiting inspection. The First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry, whose organization dates from the Revolutionary war, when it was the body-guard of Washington, received the governor at the railway station and escorted him to camp, where the battery fired the appropriate salute in his honor. The regiments promptly appeared upon the general parade ground, where each was inspected in turn, after which I accompanied the inspector-general of the State and the chief of artillery in their inspections of the cavalry and artillery. Both these arms of service presented a very creditable appearance. The artillery, I learned, were in the habit of taking a gun and a detachment of cannoneers upon a steamboat down the Delaware River from Philadelphia for target practice. The First Troop of City Cavalry, though comprising in its ranks gentlemen of fortune, was found exercising in the commonest duties of the trooper in camp and at stable.

In company with the brigade surgeon, I made a thorough tour of inspection of sanitary arrangements of the camp, which showed the usual foresight of medical officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard. I also inspected part of the books and records of the command, some of which were patterns of neatness and accuracy, and I examined, after candle-light, contracts of the commissary department for supply of subsistence. Fresh beef was delivered in refrigerator-cars from Chicago, and I heard of but one day during the intense heat of the week's encampment when it was distributed in a state unfit for consumption. By careful contract and management, the full army ration was issued at a cost of but fifteen cents; it was cooked and served with an ingenuity as praiseworthy as it was successful; "savings" of articles of the ration not consumed were carefully made, and the value thereof applied in other form to the benefit of the troops.

The governor reviewed the brigade, near sunset, in presence of a vast throng of people from Philadelphia and the surrounding country. Owing to lack of time, I made only a superficial inspection of the sentinels of this brigade about midnight, after which we took our train for Philadelphia, and were there dismissed on August 1, the day when camp was struck and the regiments returned to their respective homes.

In closing this outline description of my visit to a command already so well and so favorably known to the War Department, I have few if any adverse criticisms to make. "Practice makes perfect" is an old saying, and the National Guard of Pennsylvania is upon the high road to perfection, because, laying aside allurements of meaningless show, it seems to devote its mind to learning the real business of a soldier. Clad in the simple, serviceable fatigue uniform of the Regular Army, every man carrying upon his person the essentials of field service—knapsack, blanket, overcoat, haversack, and canteen—the Pennsylvania National Guard would need simply rations, ammunition, and a brief experience in camp before taking the field in time of war to be sure of winning for itself and its commander high fame. As already earnestly recommended, it is deserving of decent arms in its allotment from the General Government, while from the State, which supplies its clothing, there might advantageously be made an issue of blue flannel shirts and comfortable, easy, uniform shoes. When wearing tight civilian boots in hot weather upon broken, dusty camp ground, natural discomfort cannot but direct the guardsman's thoughts toward blistered, aching feet, and I saw many men with shoes from which large pieces had been cut out, apparently to give relief from painful pressure.

In marksmanship and in drill, in the administrative departments and in those of supply, the National Guard of Pennsylvania, as a unit, excels; but in details of prescribed courtesies to superiors, when on duty, and in individual personal appearance, there was too much laxity. In military dress and bearing there is room for future improvement in some respects. At one encampment I saw one enlisted man proceed to the governor's tent, and, with cigar in his mouth, lean against the tent-pole in a very familiar manner whilst he consumed the time of his commander-in-chief. In marked contrast with this unmilitary conduct was the bearing of a corporal of the same brigade, who, with waist-belt buckled, side-arms in place, coat buttoned to the throat, and heavy military beard neatly trimmed according to Army Regulations, approached the governor's tent, gave the prescribed military salute, and solicited the interview he desired.

In manufacture of clothing of the guard there is room for improvement. Cloth for uniforms is issued by the State and garments are then made by local tailors. In many instances, particularly among companies remotely located from large cities, there was a slouchiness of cut of the coat about the neck, often showing a huge opening through which appeared a field of very dirty linen shirt, crowned by unmilitary paper or celluloid collar and cravats of many hues of the rainbow. Clean linen *cannot be kept* by enlisted men in camp, and the State might well add to its prescribed uniform for enlisted men a serviceable uniform shirt of dark blue flannel, which would partly obviate the glaring defect remarked.

Whilst their guns were bright, the forage-cap ornaments of brass seemed to be generally disregarded by the men as an object of their cleaning materials, and often were conspicuously dirty. In the personal appearance of a civilian nothing strikes the eye more favorably than neatness of head-wear and of dress about the throat; on whose hat is respectable, his cravat in good taste, and foot-wear neat, will pass without considering texture of his garments. So with the national guardsman; if attention were given to correcting those few evidences of untidiness to which attention has been invited, the improved personal appearance of many of the men would win for their companies a higher official rating by their own inspecting officers.

With possible improvements in system of organization I did not feel that my orders to inspect were concerned. This matter and some others which I heard freely discussed by officers of the national guard properly belong to the State authorities. Neither have I considered it a part of my duty to institute comparisons among organizations ranging between the extremes of official rating; the staff officers all seemed to be very thorough in making the annual inspections, which took place whilst I was present, and results of their observations are duly communicated to the various commands through the appropriate channels of the State. I have, therefore, limited criticisms to those few to be found herein, and in which I believe that the various inspecting officers of the State will cordially agree with me.

What most forcibly impressed me was the evident desire of everybody to learn and to improve. The aim of all seemed to be to approach as nearly as possible to the methods of the Regular Army, and with this aspiration the National Guard of Pennsylvania cannot fail to become constantly more and more a credit to itself and to its earnest officers, whose untiring efforts show how much they hold the interests of their commands at heart.

Highly appreciating the privilege I have enjoyed through the orders of the Secretary

of War to inspect this interesting command, and earnestly soliciting for it from my official superiors every practicable form of assistance they can give to a body of troops which is of national as well as local importance.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. J. VOLKMAR,

Assistant Adjutant-General, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. R. C. DRUM,

Adjutant-General, United States Army,

Washington, D. C.

FORT WAYNE, MICH., August 10, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 162, current series, from your headquarters, and letter from War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, of July 17, 1885 (received in the afternoon of the 19th ultimo), I proceeded on first train to Asheville, N. C., to carry out the instructions contained in said letter. Arrived in the afternoon of the 22d ultimo, after having been detained twenty-four hours by accident to train; then proceeded to the camp of the North Carolina State Guard, and called upon the adjutant-general of that State, whom I found in Camp Scales. Was received very cordially by him and other officers at his headquarters.

The country around Asheville is very mountainous. Camp Scales, about one mile distant, was laid out on the slopes of two hills, with drill ground on a third; the tents were pitched as near as possible, considering nature of ground, as prescribed in Army Regulations; the camp possessed fine drainage and sanitary arrangements, and was easily kept in good police; the ground was not as comfortable for troops as a more level site would have been. All seemed to enter on their duties as soldiers with alacrity and spirit; no complaint was heard. Straw or hay was furnished for tents, and they soon made themselves as comfortable as Regular soldiers under like circumstances.

The militia of North Carolina is divided into two classes: 1st, inactive; and 2d, active. The latter is "known as the 'State Guard,' composed of volunteers, who are regularly enlisted, uniformed, armed, and equipped in accordance with the laws of North Carolina and the regulations of the State Guard, and who are restricted in time of peace to five thousand four hundred men. This force is liable at all times to be ordered into active service, and shall first be called on by the commander-in-chief on all occasions for military service."

At present, the State Guard consists of four regiments (white) and one battalion (colored) of infantry. The regiments are as follows: First Regiment, five companies; only four companies in camp, as one of them was disabled by railroad accident and unable to appear in exercise at camp. Second Regiment, six companies; four companies in camp. Third Regiment, seven companies; five companies in camp. Fourth Regiment, five companies; all in camp. First Battalion (colored), two companies; none in camp. This gives a total of twenty-five companies. The State law allows only that number at present, and restricts their minimum strength to thirty-two members.

The complement of field and staff, non-commissioned staff, and company officers in each regiment is the same as, and the classification of the general staff and staff department in the State Guard is similar to, that in United States Army. The adjutant-general ranks as brigadier-general, and is at present the highest military official of any grade saving the governor in his *ex-officio* capacity as commander-in-chief. Other chiefs rank as colonels and lieutenant-colonels.

Field and company officers are elected, the former by company officers of the regiment, the latter by members of their respective companies, every two years. This is too short a term; many reasons would suggest a period of at least four years.

Consolidated reports of morning reports of companies were rendered daily to the adjutant-general's office during encampment. There was no brigade report. Orders were received daily by the colonels from the adjutant-general's office, by command of the commander-in-chief.

On July 24 there were six hundred and eleven officers and men present for duty. After one week of the encampment a number of men and several entire companies were called home by urgent business obligations. The unavoidable necessity of this premature departure was indeed very much to be regretted, as improvement already derived at the camp of instruction was very apparent, and would, no doubt, have been more so had they remained till end of same.

The health of the command was remarkably good; no sick to speak of during the entire encampment, saving some who were wounded in a railroad accident *en route* there, and they were taken care of in the town of Asheville. There were four wall-tents used in hospital department on camp ground.

The legislature passes annually an appropriation of \$3,000 for the State Guard, and out of this and the proceeds from commutation or sale of ordnance stores is paid transportation to and from place of encampment, lease of ground, &c., besides \$150 to each company that passes an inspection by the inspector-general of the State, for expenses of armory, &c. This is indeed a very small sum for such purposes.

The State Guard receives no pay except when called into active service; then officers and men receive the pay of like grades in the Regular Army. Their uniform (full and undress) is, by law and orders, the same for all. Both are very much like that of the United States Artillery, except for full dress; the coats are double-breasted, with scarlet shoulder-knots (cotton for enlisted men). The undress is well suited for active service. The companies have not all obtained the State uniform, but hope to get it this year. Each individual pays for his uniform, but he is allowed to wear out his old one—an economy for which many are, doubtless, grateful. All the officers and about half the companies have the new uniform. They are armed with Springfield rifles, caliber .45, safety-notch, which are in good condition, highly prized, and ready for any service. They have 2,000 rifles, with full sets of accouterments for the same. Have knapsacks, &c., for fully equipping 1,200 men—all in good condition. They expect to obtain the Mills cartridge-belt this year. Regulation (United States Army) swords are furnished free of cost to all officers, if desired.

There was no target practice during the encampment. Little or none this year. Regulations provide, and they hope to indulge during the coming year.

The State recently purchased twenty-one wall and one hundred and eighty common A tents. All were in good condition, and, as pitched at Camp Scales, looked very well. The company officers and men used A tents, general staff and field and staff and hospital department used the wall-tents. This supply of tentage for that command, in a warm climate, is too small. Hospital, wall, and common tents should be adequate to the necessities of the occasion.

All expense for subsistence is necessarily borne by the troops themselves; which appears to have been cheerfully done, and speaks well for individual interest in martial enterprise. Messing expenses ranged from thirty cents to fifty cents per man per diem. This includes the wages of two cooks to each company, and all other subsistence expenses incurred. Each company selected its own caterer, who had charge of its mess, and kept account of all expenses. The ration was based on that of the U. S. Army, but was a vast improvement on same in both variety and good cooks. Cooking-stoves, under sheds, were used in all the companies.

The general staff and staff officers present for duty during the encampment were: Brig. Gen. Johnstone Jones, adjutant-general; Maj. J. G. Martin, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. F. R. Curtis assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. T. Young, aide-de-camp; Col. F. H. Cameron, inspector-general; Capt. A. L. Smith, assistant inspector-general; Capt. B. Cameron, assistant inspector-general; Capt. W. H. Hilliard, assistant surgeon-general; Col. E. Boykin, judge-advocate-general; and Lieut. Col. F. A. Olds, chief of ordnance and acting quartermaster-general.

The troops were busily occupied in various exercises each day from early morn till dewy eve, viz, roll-calls police duty, regimental guard mounting, company and battalion drills in the morning; company skirmish, battalion drills, and regimental dress parade in the afternoon. Full dress was worn on these duties, and it was really a camp of instruction. Each regiment had its own guard mounting and guard, having a regimental officer of the day and two officers of the guard. A field officer of the day had charge of the whole camp. Duties and orders of guard were same as in the Regular Army. Hardly any one was able to mount guard more than once; hence instruction in and performance of that duty was not as frequent as in drills; still a good foundation was laid, upon which they can easily build. More attention and study of Regulations of the North Carolina State Guard would aid and be of great benefit to most of the company officers. I am satisfied this small book is quite complete and very instructive, filled with fruit, which each ambitious soldier should seek to pluck, and endeavor to rapidly digest. But this was their first camp of instruction, and too much should not be expected. It will all come in time, if they keep up present spirit. The drill ground was a trying one upon all, the difficulties of which, however, were overcome by the interest and zeal manifested by the troops in all their exercises. Their action and attention on all occasions entitled them to much credit.

On the 29th ultimo three regiments entered the arena for "competitive battalion drill" (first I had ever seen). Movements executed were exceedingly well done. At 7 p. m., same day, his excellency Governor Scales, of North Carolina, reviewed the whole command in presence of several thousand spectators, whose hearty applause gave evidence of their fine soldierly bearing and firm, steady marching. All seemed to be proud of them, and I am satisfied they merited all the esteem and respect exhibited. The State may well be proud of such a body of active, zealous, intelligent young men. From information gained and my own personal observation, I am confident this first camp of instruction has been a great success, and that the State Guard possesses elements, under emergency, for very great expansion in numbers. It is a credit and

honor to its State, and should evoke larger appropriations for its further maintenance, development, and usefulness. The bearing, conduct, and deportment of the troops, both in the camp and in the town, on duty and off duty, was excellent, and speaks volumes of praise for the individual character of each. I feel assured that the success of this camp of instruction is the inauguration of a bright future for the State Guard of North Carolina. A healthy emulation was plainly visible between regiments and even companies of same during the entire encampment, the result of which was very happy and honorable to all concerned, and reflected much credit on the authorities who got up the enterprise.

Upon receipt of telegraphic news in Asheville of the death of General Grant, Adjutant General Jones published a very appropriate order announcing the same to the State Guard at Camp Scales.

On the morning of the 31st ultimo the last regiment struck tents, and Camp Scales ceased to exist.

In conclusion, I take great pleasure in tendering my hearty thanks for many acts of courtesy and kindness to Brig. Gen. Johnstone Jones, adjutant-general, and his assistants; to Col. F. H. Camerou, inspector-general, and his assistants; to Lieut. Col. F. A. Olds, chief of ordnance and acting quartermaster-general; in fact, to all others whom I met, and who were ever ready and willing to render me every assistance in the discharge of my duties at Camp Scales.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BLACK,

Colonel Twenty-Third Infantry.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

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FORT ADAMS, NEWPORT R. I., August 20, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my visit to the camp of the Rhode Island militia, in obedience to Special Orders No. 139, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, June 18, 1885:

I reached camp at Oakland Beach, R. I., at 3 p. m., July 7. The camp was laid out by the brigade engineer on the 6th, and on that day, under his and the brigade commander's direction and supervision, three hundred wall and large mess tents, to be used by the brigade, were perfectly pitched, sinks dug and screened, and the camp completely established for occupation, in a little over five hours, by details of one non-commissioned officer and four men from each company. When I arrived it had been established two hours, and it was as quiet and orderly and drills and instructions were taking place as if it had been a month old.

During the week the duties were performed in accordance with an order. Every requirement of that order was most faithfully and honestly performed, save one drill suspended upon the recommendation of the medical director on account of intense heat, and one parade interrupted by a rain-storm.

I was permitted to visit the different organizations and the sentinels at all times during the day and night; to witness all the drills and ceremonies; and all the records of the brigade were opened to me.

This brigade, aggregating one thousand and sixty-seven, consisting of eighteen companies of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and one battery of light artillery, constitutes the active militia of the State. The enrolled militia number twenty-four thousand.

Until 1879 the militia of the State was composed of independent organizations, and of about the same character as the militia of the country twenty years ago. That year the legislature brigaded and reduced it to twenty companies of infantry or heavy artillery, two troops of cavalry, and one battery of light artillery. Only eighteen companies of infantry have been organized, and are consolidated into two battalions of six companies, one battalion of four companies (each commanded by a lieutenant-colonel), and one battalion of two companies, colored (commanded by a major). The two troops of cavalry are formed into a squadron, commanded by a major. The battery has a captain, two first lieutenants, and one second lieutenant. The men for all arms are enlisted for three years, and re-enlisted for periods of one, two, or three years, as they desire. Company officers are elected by the enlisted men for a period of three years; field officers elected by company officers for a term of four years; the brigadier-general is elected for five years by the State assembly, upon recommendation of field officers; battalion and brigade commanders appoint their own staff officers, and have the same as in the Regular Army. All officers have to pass a satisfactory examination before a military examining board before receiving commissions from the governor of the State. The United States Army Regulations are taken as a code, and the camp regulations of the United States Corps of Cadets are followed as closely as practicable.

Brig. Gen. E. H. Rhodes, who passed during the rebellion through all the grades from a private to the commander of his regiment, was appointed the first and is still the commander of the brigade. All field officers were veterans of the war, and with great energy, guided by their experiences, have made a body of soldiers that not only the State but the whole country should be proud of.

The rank and file are generally quite young—average age about twenty-two years. They appeared to me markedly taller, stronger-limbed, and deeper-chested than the troops from this State that I saw in the field in 1862. I noticed the same in the camps of the Massachusetts troops; and officers of other States assured me that this was true of their men. It shows that the out-door athletic exercises are quickly producing happy results upon the young men throughout the country. I did not see a round-shouldered or hollow-chested man in camp; and though the work was very great, there were no sick.

The camp at all times was in excellent condition. Immediately after reveille it was thoroughly policed, tent walls raised, bedding folded, and all articles neatly arranged, and remained so till tattoo. The stinks, which were the ordinary field ones, screened with cotton cloth, were covered with sand several times each day, and the caterers who messed the troops kept their kitchens, mess tents, and furniture in fine order.

The discipline could not be better. There was the promptest obedience to every order. I did not witness the slightest hesitation or discussion about or impatience at any duty. There was no liquor allowed, nor was there any in camp. Lights were extinguished at "taps," and no body of regular troops were ever more quiet. For the three past encampments the guard tent has not had a single occupant.

Frequently questioned men upon what their conduct would be in case they were called out to suppress disturbances, and found it was a subject that has been thoroughly discussed by them, and the invariable answer was, in terms, that in all troubles of labor and capital, labor could withdraw, but its hand should be passive, and must not interfere with the rights, property, liberty, or person of others; its grievances should be settled quietly in the courts or at the polls; that they knew they never would be called upon unless the civil administration was in danger of being overcome, and that they were organized for such dangers. They had pledged their integrity to do their duty as American soldiers, and in all emergencies, when called upon by their commander-in-chief, they must and would do it. There was a fervor about these replies that convinced me of the sincerity and trustworthiness of the young militia of this State. I do not know any higher discipline than this.

Very powerful and grand factors in developing and maintaining discipline were the chaplains of the different commands. Every evening after parade the battalions were formed into threesides of a square, services were held, and then these earnest Christian soldiers delivered short lectures upon the manliness and loftiness of a soldierly obedience to orders, and of sacredly doing all and the very minutest of the military duties. The profound attention they received showed the high esteem they have gained and deserve, and also that their fine young soldiers are self-respecting, valuable citizens.

Military courtesy was good. I did not see a soldier address an officer without taking the position of a soldier. Very seldom did an officer pass men that they did not rise if sitting. There was more raising of the caps or uncovering than saluting; but it seemed that fear of awkwardly executing the salute caused it, rather than a desire to ignore this kind symbol of comradeship between officers and men.

All the drills were satisfactory. At company drills, at first, there was a little unsteadiness in the step in some of the companies. This is always seen when men first practice in the field and on rough ground after leaving their armories, where most of their work has been done, but after the second day it disappeared. There was a tendency to use more than the muscles of the arms in executing the manual, which was corrected in most of the companies. At the first and second battalion drills distances were lost, the guides were not prompt, and dressing slow; but as the companies are from different towns of the State and only have battalion drill at the encampment, I was surprised at the few mistakes made, and it was more than pleasant to see the daily improvement. The first brigade review occurred on the second day. The companies were formed, sized, marched out to the general parade, and a brigade line formed, part of it bent at a right angle to the general line, the whole brigade brought to rear open order, and arms presented in seven minutes from the "fall-in" signal. The review on the last day to his excellency the governor of the State was a splendid one. The step was well cadenced; the dress, touch, and alignments excellent; the wheels all good; the guides maintained the distances, covered accurately; all the salutes were graceful, and most at the exact time for them. The afternoon of the third day was devoted to field movements. The whole brigade was marched from camp to a woods in the vicinity, skirmishers were thrown out, a line of battle formed, with flanks resting on arms of the bordering bay, with artillery sweeping approaches, and a reserve of infantry and cavalry posted in rear, under cover, and within supporting distance. The line was advanced, with skirmishers firing, and three positions were taken up till a causeway and bridge were reached. Here artillery was posted and swept the causeway and

bridge, and the left wing of the skirmish line fired while the right wing formed in column to charge across, and the line of battle advanced. As soon as the right wing of skirmishers charged, the left followed, and both wings deployed as skirmishers after crossing. The line of battle rapidly followed in double columns of fours (executing "center forward, fours left and right," better than I ever saw it done), deployed, and opened fire. Two more positions were taken up and attacks made. The skirmishers and line of battle were relieved by fresh men, and another advance and attack made. Ammunition was then distributed, and the whole brigade, with the artillery in commanding positions, was formed in concave line of battle, which the conformation of the ground required. After a fire of artillery and infantry for about ten minutes, the infantry charged. It was then re-formed, and the cavalry was advanced, and under its cover the infantry and artillery retired in *echelon* order till a commanding position near camp was reached, where a line of battle, with protected flanks and reserves, was established. The object of every movement not perfectly apparent was clearly explained by the brigade commander, and every detail was attended to by his experienced staff. Even field hospitals were established behind the different positions, and men were ordered out of ranks to give practice to stretcher-bearers. It was a very valuable lesson, not only to officers, but to every man in ranks, and even spectators. The two colored companies did the principal part of the skirmishing, and did it very handsomely.

The cavalry was better drilled than any of that arm that I have ever seen in the Militia. Their wheels, distances, alignments, and skirmishing were excellent. The stables for the horses were temporary board sheds. Stable duty was performed the same as in the Regular cavalry, and equipments were carefully hung up on brackets in rear of the horses. Each man has a saber and carbine.

The battery has two 3-inch rifles and two obsolete 6 pounders that ought to be exchanged for more modern guns. In the manual of the piece and foot drill the men and the officers are proficient. The horses and drivers are hired for the five days of the encampment, and, considering this is the only opportunity for them, the manuevers were more than good. With non-commissioned officers guiding each carriage, the drivers did well, and there was less whipping and shouting than usual. The battery should have its numbers increased, so that first-class horsemen could be enlisted. It is now so far advanced that the science of gunnery should be taken up. For instruction, it should be provided with a few of each of the kinds of fuses and the projectiles now used in light batteries. The stables were the same as those of the cavalry. Stable duty as laid down for light batteries. Harness good, well cared for; blankets new and very neatly folded. The officers are most zealous, and every year this fine command will become better. Two Gatling guns were received this year and will be given to the infantry.

There was no target practice. There was no range or time for it; nor is a brigade encampment of a few days, where the movements and combinations of large bodies of troops should be of the first consideration, the place for it. Though its importance is thoroughly realized, the brigade is behind other States in shooting. It had to be neglected (reason, no money to pay its expense); but last year two thousand five hundred dollars was appropriated for target practice, a State range was established, and all the companies, under the instruction of Captain Howe, an experienced Creedmoor sharpshooter, had one day's practice, each man firing five shots. This year the same or more practice will be had and gallery practice introduced.

Guard duty was well done. The sentinels walked their posts soldierly, were alert, knew their special orders well, but were not thoroughly conversant with some of the general instructions for day and night. But a very clear, complete little book on guard duty has been adopted, and instructions on this subject will receive great attention at the armories this year.

A signal corps of one officer, one sergeant, and four men is attached to the brigade, uniformed as the Signal Corps of the Army, equipped with signal kits, binocular glasses, disks, and lanterns, and armed with revolvers. The officer, Captain Mason (distinguished during the rebellion as an expert), has practice throughout the year once a week, frequently at night, and at distances from one to seven miles. During the encampment the mornings were devoted to signaling at short distances; the afternoons, long distances; and every evening night messages were sent and received. The corps is now so thoroughly drilled that every man not only knows all the methods of army signaling, but can readily teach them should it be necessary to increase the corps.

The field hospital was admirably arranged. Every detail showed the great service, experience, and ability of Medical Director Corr. It was invitingly comfortable, but unoccupied. It seemed a pity that no one would get sick, but the troops were too rugged to be worn out.

It was a delight to examine the books and records of the brigade. Every order and duty performed, together with the war and militia records of the officers, are neatly recorded; it is a full and accurate history of the command since its organization.

Property could not be more carefully used. The tents are six years old, and are nearly as white and good as when first procured. The muskets were received last year, are the latest improved ones, and are all in good condition. The uniform and equipments, knapsacks and blankets (woolen and rubber) are the same as those of the United States Army, and are good and serviceable.

The refined courtesy and hospitality of General Rhodes, his staff, the officers, and many of the enlisted men of the brigade, made this inspection the pleasantest duty I have had for years. I can safely report to you that this soldierly command will, under all circumstances, gallantly perform its duty.

The kind indulgence of the Adjutant General emboldens me to add the following remarks and recommendations deduced from my observations in this and other camps:

I do not think our militia is thoroughly known. That of no other country has such a *personnel*. The men are athletic, very intelligent, and high-minded, and I did not see an officer in the camps of Rhode Island or Massachusetts, belonging to these States or visiting from other States, that it was not elevating to meet. To make of this enthusiastic and earnest material the finest army in the world are needed only the aid and encouragement of the General Government.

Most of the States have reduced their militia to the minimum that safety will permit: have provided camp equipage, uniforms, equipments, and pay for a few days' encampment and a too limited target practice; but a great portion of the rent for armories and many other discouraging expenses come from the pockets of the men and officers. Many unwillingly leave the service because they cannot afford to pay such assessments. The States are generous, and are doing all they can. Every year a large percentage of their militia, pursuing their private occupations, emigrate to other States; all expenses for them are a dead loss to the States from which they go; but these men remain in the country, and are valuable to the General Government, because they could not resist rallying to the colors in case of need. It is not more than reasonable that the General Government should pay for a week's encampment and a few days' target practice for the troops of each State and Territory. This would enable the States to pay armory and other expenses, and to pay for regimental encampments, to give colonels the experience of independent commands, and prepare battalions to at once practice the movements of brigades and divisions at the Government camps.

In addition to paying for a few days' target practice, ammunition and targets should be provided, or, what would be better, a sum of money allowed for them, conditioning that the cartridges for each State should be made in the State and their merits and defects be reported to the Chief of Ordnance of the Army. So many establishments making them would increase the chances of getting cartridges very much better than the best now known. The Army system, both as to field and gallery practice, should be insisted upon, and prizes should be offered. Badges made from the metal of old guns with histories, or even from the obsolete cast-iron ones, would be hotly struggled for and valued as jewels.

Even and systematic instruction is now required. The private affairs of State officers will not allow the time for it. I know no more practical and cheaper way than to detail experienced officers of the Army to report to the governors of States for such duty. Each State would require from two to five officers. Located in districts of a State and giving their whole time to work, these officers would soon advance the militia from the simple drills and ceremonies into the higher requirements of a modern army. Soon the militia would be abreast with the Regular force, know all its easy methods, and, being so closely connected, would make equal progress with it. Even in the Territories such instructors would be very valuable, for I have seen the most resolute men fleeing from their homes during Indian troubles that would be the finest Indian fighters had they competent persons to organize them. The militia now is dangerously deficient in artillery and cavalry. These details would greatly benefit the Regular Army, for it would give the officers upon them an opportunity to know thoroughly our future soldiers, and during their developing period they would be in contact with large bodies, and would be better fitted for large commands in the troubles we must expect and be prepared for. I can see but two objections to this method. The large cities have whole regiments raised from their residents; the country regiments are made up of companies from different towns. The latter would accept the instructors at once. The commanding officers of city regiments, who have spent a great deal of time and money upon their commands, might resent any interference with them; but the instructors should be without command or power of interference. That being understood, none would more gladly receive them; none are now so eager to get officers of the Army to lecture upon and discuss military subjects. The other objection would come from the War Department. It would be difficult to spare officers for this duty, but promotion by time, instead of by casualty, would give available supernumerary officers.

Witnessing field maneuvers and sham fights convinces me that our tactics need revision to make them field of battle ones. This is a problem for the faculty of the Leavenworth school, and its solution should be submitted for test to the militia at

their brigade and division encampments. Large numbers of the veterans of the late war visit the encampments. Many of the methods they used in organizations, skirmishing, attacking and defending outposts, bridges, &c., and marching, were brilliant and should be known. Our artillery and infantry and cavalry schools could readily collect a great deal of most useful information by requesting the experience and views on military matters of the distinguished soldiers of both sides.

It would greatly benefit young officers of the Army stationed near to be ordered to visit State encampments, to see how smoothly and readily large commands are maneuvered.

In all the camps I saw ingenious contrivances to make the knapsacks, equipments, and tents more comfortable. Weapons were criticised most intelligently. When these articles are issued to the Army for trial, specimens should be sent to the adjutant-general of each State, that the great inventive talent of our militia may get interested in them.

JOHN EGAN,
Captain, Fourth Artillery.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY.

NEW LONDON, CONN., July 27, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 99, Headquarters of the Army, dated May 1, 1885, I proceeded to Boston, Mass., on the 8th of June, reporting my arrival to the adjutant-general of the State, and was by him presented to the governor. On the morning of the 9th I accompanied General Dalton, the adjutant-general, to the camp at South Framingham, where quarters, horses, and servants were assigned me. I had an opportunity of seeing many of the companies of the First and Sixth Regiments taking the trains at the different stations on the line of the road, and was much impressed with their orderly conduct and the freedom from confusion which characterized their movements.

The Second Regiment, several companies of the First Regiment, Light Battery B, of Worcester, and Troop F, Cavalry, had arrived in camp on Monday evening, the 8th instant. The balance of the First Regiment and the Sixth Regiment arrived in camp by 12 o'clock noon. The camp was pitched prior to the arrival of any of the commands by a firm of tent-makers in Boston, and was taken down by the same at the termination of the encampment, the old plan of having the tents pitched by details from the regiments having been abandoned, as it was found to entail greater expense, and tents were subject to greater wear and tear.

The command in camp (First Brigade Massachusetts Volunteer Militia) consisted of First Regiment, Col. A. C. Wellington; Second Regiment, Col. B. F. Bridges; Sixth Regiment, Col. H. G. Greene; Troop F, Capt. S. H. Fletcher; Light Battery B, Capt. F. W. Wellington. Brig. Gen. Nat Wales commanded the brigade.

The following table exhibits the strength of the several organizations on the fourth day of the encampment, June 12:

Troops.	Present.		Absent.		Total present and absent.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Brigadier-general and staff.....	10				10	
Second Regiment.....	80	365	2	97	32	442
First Regiment.....	47	563		134	47	697
Sixth Regiment.....	43	509	2	121	45	630
Artillery.....	5	60		17	5	77
Cavalry.....	4	73		5	4	78
Signal corps.....	1	24		1	1	25
Total.....	140	1,594	4	375	144	1,909

Percentage of enlisted men absent, 19. Percentage of enlisted men absent last year, 23.4.

The above table excludes the bands, of which there were five in camp, numbering each twenty-four musicians.

The percentage of enlisted men absent in 1883 was 26.6. There has been a gradual increase in attendance each year that it has been my privilege to visit these camps.

The camp ground remains generally as reported upon by me last year, the only addition being the replacing of the canvas-inclosed sinks with neat wooden structures with cemented floors and vaults, and arranged so that fresh earth can be thrown in.

The police of the camp was thorough in every respect, and the arrangements for perfect sanitary condition of the encampment were excellent. The medical director and adjutant-general made frequent daily inspections, and all were held to a strict compliance with orders regulating the police of the camp.

Catering for the several commands was done this year, as heretofore, by parties to whom the privilege was let, the amount received by the men from the State being placed in a common fund for that purpose. The fare was such as the men were accustomed to at home, and no attempt has been made, as in some States, to limit them to the Army ration.

The camp and garrison equipage is in good, serviceable condition, there being almost enough wall-tents in possession of the State to encamp one brigade. No canteens or haversacks have been supplied, none being on hand for issue. I was informed that they would be purchased this fall. I regard it as important that they should be procured and issued, as they would be indispensable in case the troops were called out for service.

The uniforms are in good order and were adapted for active service. It is very much like that of the regular service; the dress coats, however, being double breasted instead of single. The men wear a neat light leather legging. These uniforms have all been described in my reports of the past two years, and no changes have been made since last year except that a new light blue overcoat, double breasted, with ample skirts and capes, has been supplied. The capes are lined with material of the color distinctive of the several arms of service. The material of which the coats are made is of excellent quality.

Military courtesy was very poorly observed the first day, so much so that it was the exception to get a salute from the enlisted men; but there was a marked improvement the next day, and this improvement continued till the end of the encampment.

Guard duty was much better performed this year, the effect of armory instruction being apparent. Sentinels walked their posts in a less constrained and automatic manner. Salutes to officers crossing sentinels' posts were much better rendered, but many showed an ignorance in determining the rank of officers by their insignia. Challenging and receiving persons approaching their posts were, as a rule, properly performed. I would again urge the necessity of giving a great deal of attention to guard duty at home stations in the armories, as so few of each regiment get a tour of guard duty in camp. The officers should thoroughly inform themselves on the duties of guards and sentinels, and by posting sentinels in their armories give them detailed instruction as to their duties in every emergency likely to arise and by frequent questioning assure themselves that they understand these duties. There is much to be learned before the men can be regarded as perfect in guard duty, but I can see a gradual improvement over that of previous camps.

Target practice received no attention in the camp of this brigade, except that the officers of one of the regiments were permitted to practice at their own request. There is a fine two-hundred-yard range, with twelve iron targets, near the camp; but, inasmuch as the companies have ample opportunities for practice at home stations (the law requiring the towns where companies are located to provide a suitable range), it was not regarded as important that time should be taken from other duties for this purpose. Target practice receives considerable attention in the militia of this State, as is attested by the large number of marksmen's and other badges worn by members of the commands. A State "inspector of rifle practice" has charge of this branch of military instruction, and teams from the various commands assemble at certain times and places designated in orders for practice and competition.

The following statement shows the condition of the militia of the State as regards target practice last year, and is taken from the report of the inspector of rifle practice:

Number of qualifications, first class.....	36
Number of qualifications, second class.....	184
Number of qualifications, third class.....	268
Aggregate issue of badges, all classes.....	1,273
Requalifications in same class.....	156
Actual number of men qualified, aggregate.....	1,039
Remaining in service end of year.....	795
Companies performing armory practice.....	66
Companies performing field practice.....	64
Companies entering teams, State match.....	54
The average of the whole 54 teams being 2.68 points per shot.	

The infantry is armed with Springfield rifled muskets, caliber .45, and arms are in good serviceable condition.

The *personnel* of all the commands is excellent. The officers are zealous, and seem to be desirous of bringing the militia of the State up to a high standard. The officers are elected, but do not receive their commissions until they have passed an examination as to their qualifications by a board consisting of two brigade commanders and the judge-advocate-general. These examinations are thorough, and result, as a rule, in securing good officers. I have met most of the officers personally, and have been much impressed with their earnestness and military bearing.

The men are all young, and I do not think the average age would exceed twenty-five.

The discipline of the camp was excellent in every respect, and the men willing and obedient. Lights were promptly extinguished at the signal, and perfect quiet existed throughout the night. Roll-calls were promptly attended; an officer of each company being present to receive, report, and superintend them. More steadiness in ranks and uniformity in dress would add to the military appearance of the companies at roll-calls. The regiments of infantry and the light battery and cavalry each had guard mounting daily to furnish their own camp guards. Brigade guard mounting took place later, the whole detail coming from each regiment in turn.

The brigade guard mounting the first day was badly performed, and the same may be said of each of the regimental guard mountings; but there was a decided improvement in all the next day, and the subsequent ceremonies presented few mistakes. The men, as a rule, were steady, though occasionally some man would break the military appearance of the line by raising his hand or turning his head. I was informed that about one-fourth of the enlisted men of the whole command were recruits, and it could hardly be expected that perfect steadiness would obtain in the early ceremonies of the camp.

An hour and a half in the morning and again in the afternoon was devoted to drilling in each of the commands. The battalion drills and manual of arms, even on the first day, were remarkable for their precision. The First and Second Regiments were particularly well up in their drill. The Sixth Regiment labored under the disadvantage of coming to camp with nine new captains and a corresponding number of subalterns and non-commissioned officers. This regiment, while equal to the others in *personnel*, has not kept pace with the others in drill.

Skirmish drill was practiced to some extent, but should receive more attention.

The light battery (B, of Worcester) was very well drilled; remarkably so, in fact, considering its opportunities. It is only horsed twice a year, and it deserves great credit for what it has accomplished. Its horses were not as good this year as last, I think. The State batteries should, I think, be supplied with the various kinds of fuzes, projectiles, &c., for the instruction of officers and men.

The cavalry (Troop F) impressed me favorably in every respect; it was well mounted, and the men are good riders. This command is located in the country, and has seven armories in as many towns. It is exceedingly well drilled in the school of the company and in skirmishing, both mounted and dismounted. It is armed with sabers and carbines.

The bands attached to these organizations are very military and soldierly, and when consolidated for brigade dress parade, all uniformed in scarlet, they present a very fine appearance.

A brigade dress parade was held every evening except the first, the brigade being formed in line of masses. These parades were as perfect as could be desired, and the steadiness of the men could not be excelled. I took occasion to ride in rear of the line at every one of these parades, and I did not see a movement on the part of any man in the line. Dress parades in each regiment followed brigade dress parade. The ceremonies were excellently carried out, and the manual of arms was remarkably well executed.

Setting up drill took place in the First Regiment immediately after reveille; a practice that could be followed with benefit by all the organizations.

Formations for all ceremonies were very promptly made. The companies marched simultaneously from their company streets with the music of the bands, and regimental line was formed generally in about a minute and a quarter.

Portions of the First Regiment received instruction in heavy artillery at the battery, which contains two 10-inch Rodman guns and some mortars, but no practice firing was had. This regiment has been designated for instruction in heavy artillery, and all are very much interested in perfecting themselves in that very necessary branch of military duty.

On the 13th of last September the annual drill of the regiment occurred at Fort Warren, permission having been granted them for this purpose. Twelve companies of the regiment were drilled at the heavy guns and nine engaged in firing at floating target in the harbor. The colonel of the regiment is desirous of giving his regiment every possible opportunity for acquiring a knowledge of artillery, and I would recommend that every facility be accorded him.

The signal corps, which has been added to the brigade, was out constantly on drill.

and manifested considerable efficiency. A meteorological record was kept daily by this corps.

A neat brigade hospital was established at brigade headquarters, and was supplied with all necessary instruments and medicines.

A sham fight took place on the 11th, in which all the organizations took part. Extended movements being precluded on account of the cultivated condition of the country, the plan of the engagement took the form of an attack upon the camp, the First and Sixth Regiments of Infantry, a platoon of Troop F, cavalry, and Battery B, Fourth United States Artillery, forming the attacking party, and the Second Regiment, with the remaining platoon of cavalry and Battery B, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, composing the defense of the camp. The movements of troops were confined to the roads until the woods in rear of the camp were reached, when skirmishers were deployed, and the attack upon the main body of the defense began. These diversions from the monotony of drill and camp duties are enjoyed by the men, and are, moreover, instructive in many particulars.

The governor visited the camp on the 12th, being escorted from the station by the cavalry, and was accorded the usual salute on his arrival. In the afternoon a review by the governor of the brigade took place, and was the best review I have seen the brigade make. The steadiness of the men during the passage of the governor around the command was all that could be desired. The regiments passed in excellent form, salutes being well rendered, and the ranks, as a rule, well closed. The cavalry and light battery also made an excellent appearance.

Light Battery B, Fourth United States Artillery, was present in camp and took part in all brigade ceremonies. Major Merrill, commanding the artillery battalion of the Second Brigade, was ordered to the camp, with his officers and non-commissioned officers, to observe the methods of instruction and routine of duty in the regular battery. Captain Egan, commanding Battery B, Fourth United States Artillery, rendered them every facility, explaining in detail every movement to them at drill, and delivering a lecture on the use of fuzes and material generally. The presence of the battery in the camp was, I think, conducive of good results.

In order to practice the troops in embarking and disembarking, the brigade took special trains on the 13th at South Framingham for Boston, where it was formed and passed in review before the governor at the State-house. On the completion of the march in the city it held a brigade dress parade on the Common, after which the companies repaired to their respective armories.

During my stay in the camp I was associated with General Samuel Dalton, adjutant-general of the State. To him I am indebted for many courtesies, official and personal. To General Wales and his staff I desire to express my appreciation of their many acts of kindness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. M. PENNINGTON,

Bvt. Col. U. S. Army, Maj. Fourth Artillery.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

HOTEL LAFAYETTE, Philadelphia, Pa., July 6, 1885.

SIR: In obedience to the provisions of paragraph 13, Special Orders, No. 145, current series, Adjutant-General's Office, and of letter from same office dated June 26, 1885, the officers detailed have the honor to report:

The forces, consisting of the following troops, were all in camp on the morning of the 29th of June ultimo:

Artillery.—One light battery (C) Third United States Artillery; one light battery (F) Fifth United States Artillery; one gun detachment Indiana Light Artillery; one gun detachment Richmond Howitzers; one gun detachment Battery A, Illinois National Guard; one gun detachment First Regiment Kentucky National Guard; one gun detachment Fifth Battery Ohio National Guard; one gun detachment Second Battery Ohio National Guard; one gun detachment Battery B, Washington Artillery, of New Orleans; one gun detachment Battery B, Louisiana Field Artillery; and one Gatling-gun detachment Second Battery, First Division, New York.

Infantry.—First and Second Regiments Ohio National Guard; one company First Regiment Kentucky National Guard; three companies Third Regiment Kentucky National Guard; Company A, Third Virginia Regiment, styled "Alexandria Light Infantry"; Company A, Second Alabama, styled "Montgomery Grays"; Lomax Rifles, of Mobile, Ala.; one company First Regiment Missouri National Guard, styled "Branch Guards"; one company First Regiment Missouri National Guard, styled "Busch Zouaves"; Company B, First Texas, styled "Houston Light Guards"; and one company Light Infantry, Indianapolis, Ind. (this company does not belong to the State National Guard of Indiana, but is made up from the reserve police force of Indianapolis).

As nearly as the officers have been able to ascertain, the foregoing were the only organizations on the ground. From the fact that the troops were not regularly organized in camp, it has not been possible to learn as much as was desired regarding their equipment, instruction, and discipline.

There was no commanding officer of the encampment, each regiment, company, and detachment endeavoring to get along as to its commander seems best. This remark did not apply, of course, to the two batteries of Regular light artillery, which were under the command of Capt. E. R. Warner, of the Third Artillery.

The camps of the various organizations were well laid off by Maj. W. B. Hughes, quartermaster, United States Army, who selected the grounds, and were kept in a cleanly condition.

There were very few dress parades, and these were held under the most adverse circumstances, as crowds interfered materially with these exercises.

The two regiments of Ohio National Guards were reviewed on the 1st instant by Major-General Finley, adjutant-general of Ohio; but the ceremony was so much interfered with by the multitude that it is impossible to report as to the proficiency of the troops.

The Gatling-gun detachment and the Zouaves exercised in their peculiar tactics.

The following companies and detachments drilled in the authorized tactics for the militia of the United States:

Infantry.—(1) Houston Light Guards; (2) Montgomery Grays; (3) Lomax Rifles; (4) Indianapolis Light Infantry; (5) Branch Guards; (6) Company A, First Kentucky; (7) Alexandria Light Infantry; and (8) Company D, Eighth Ohio.

The last company withdrew before the completion of the programme which was given to it to execute.

Artillery.—(1) Battery B, Washington Artillery, New Orleans, La.; (2) Independent Light Artillery, Indianapolis; (3) Battery B, Louisiana Field Artillery; (4) Richmond Howitzers; (5) Battery A, First Kentucky; (6) Battery A, Illinois National Guard; (7) Fifth Battery Ohio National Guard; and (8) Second Battery Ohio National Guard.

The last organization mentioned but partially completed the programme.

The drills were carefully and critically observed by the officers, and it is their opinion that, while one company or detachment may have been better than the rest, many were, in practical details at least, far above criticism, and nearly all did well. They have never seen anything to exceed the drilling of the best companies and detachments.

From lack of information, which it has been impossible to obtain, report cannot be made upon the equipment of the militia, except the competing organizations. The latter, for the infantry, were all armed with the Springfield rifle-musket, caliber .45. It is regretted that they were generally clad in unserviceable though gorgeous uniforms. Some wore white cotton cross-belts, with patent leather cartridge-boxes filled with wooden blocks. A few had United States infantry belts and equipments.

The discipline of the troops, so far as could be observed, was very good. Their conduct, both in and out of camp, was all that could be wished. There was everywhere evinced a marked desire for practical instruction, and the regret was universal that no commander had been appointed for the camp.

Nothing could be ascertained regarding the manner of subsisting the troops further than the fact that each organization managed its own cuisine.

Finally, the officers give as their opinion that the great drawback of the encampment, from a military point of view, was the absence of an efficient commanding officer.

Very respectfully submitted.

R. H. JACKSON,

Maj. Fifth Artillery, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

WILLIAM MILLS,

Captain, Second Infantry.

CONSTANTINE CHASE,

First Lieutenant, Third Artillery.

WM. E. BIRKHIMER,

First Lieutenant, Third Artillery.

C. B. SATTERLEE,

First Lieutenant, Third Artillery.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

NEW LONDON, CONN., July 31, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 99, War Department, dated May 1, 1885, I proceeded to Boston, Mass., on the 13th instant, and in company with the adjutant-general of the State reached the

camp of the First Corps of Cadets, at Hingham, Mass., on the 14th, where quarters, &c., were furnished me. I remained in camp until the morning the command broke camp.

The camp was arranged as on the previous year, being essentially as required by tactics. The tents were nearly all new, and being sustained by side-bars, all neatly painted of uniform color, presented a very neat and military appearance. In fact, I have never seen a prettier camp, it being a model one in every respect. The police of the camp could not have been improved upon. The command was deployed daily as skirmishers for police purposes, and resulted in securing perfect cleanliness. The camp was inspected every morning during the drill hour by the commanding officer and the surgeon; at this time all tents were required to be in order, knapsacks packed, with overcoats neatly rolled, and everything in its appointed place.

The furniture of each tent is limited to four camp stools, a gun-rack occupying the rear of the tent. Mattresses are removed every morning to a tent provided for each company, and immediately after tattoo roll-call the companies are again marched to the tent to procure them.

Roll-calls were properly attended, the rolls being called by the first sergeants from memory. An officer of each company attended to supervise the roll-call and receive reports of first sergeants, the officer reporting the same to the adjutant.

Guard duty was strictly performed. I visited the guard nightly on the grand rounds, in company with the commanding officer, and had an opportunity of questioning the sentinels and the guard when formed for the purpose at the guard tents. I found them all, as a rule, remarkably well instructed; better, I think, than any year that I have visited them. Pamphlets on guard duty are supplied, and instruction from them is given at the guard tents. Sentinels walked their posts with soldierly bearing. Military courtesy could not have been more rigidly observed, and the discipline of the command was as perfect as could be desired. The improvement in discipline over that of last year was observable.

Arms and accouterments were in excellent condition. The uniform has been described in my reports on the camps of this command in the past two years. The dress uniform is well adapted for field service. The dress uniform being more easily soiled, the coats being of white cloth, is not adapted for it.

The cartridge-boxes and belts are of an old pattern, being the same as worn by the corps for many years and now retained on account of association. Haversacks and canteens are issued to the members of this command. The *personnel* of this command is made up of the young business men of Boston and its vicinity.

Guard mounting took place every morning, more men than were required for the guard being paraded as a matter of instruction.

Dress parade took place every evening. These ceremonies were admirably carried out in every respect, no mistakes being made and the men standing with perfect steadiness. Company and skirmish drills occupied the morning drill hour, and battalion drill (the command being divided into six companies) took place in the afternoon. These drills were all well conducted, and showed a thorough knowledge of their duties on the part of officers and guides.

Signaling with flags was also taught to certain men each morning. Target practice, owing to a possibility of accident to persons beyond the target range, was not indulged in. Bathing facilities remain as they were last year, a large building being provided with water from the town mains, led into it by iron pipes, and these having a large number of faucets to supply the wooden tubs. This arrangement could not be improved upon. A meteorological record was kept daily by the medical department. Messing, as heretofore, was done by a caterer.

The following table represents the strength of the command on the 17th of July:

Troops.	Present.		Absent.		Total present and absent.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Field and staff.....	7	4			7	4
Company A.....	2	34		15	2	49
Company B.....	2	22		5	2	27
Company C.....	2	24		8	2	32
Company D.....	1	31	1	14	2	45
Total.....	14	115	1	42	15	157

Percentage of enlisted men absent, 26.

The above tab[^] is exclusive of the band of twenty-four musicians.

The governor of the State visited the camp Friday, the 17th of July, reviewing the command, which made an excellent passage. The whole ceremony was as perfectly carried out as the most critical could desire, and included that of escorting the colors. In this latter ceremony there was a departure from tactics at its conclusion, which was made intentionally, and not through error.

In closing my report I desire to extend my thanks to Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Edwards, commanding the corps, and his officers, for their many courtesies during my pleasant visits to their camps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. M. PENNINGTON,
Bvt. Col., U. S. A., Maj. Fourth Artillery.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

NEW LONDON, CONN., August 4, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 99, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, current series, I proceeded to Boston, Mass., on the 20th of July, and on the morning of the 21st accompanied General Dalton, the adjutant-general of the State, to the camp of the Second Brigade Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, at South Framingham, Mass.

The troops in camp were as follows: Fifth Regiment of Infantry, Col. W. A. Bancroft; Eighth Regiment of Infantry, Col. C. L. Ayres; Ninth Regiment of Infantry, Col. W. M. Strachan; First Battalion of Artillery, Maj. G. S. Merrill; First Battalion of Cavalry, Maj. H. G. Kemp; and a signal and ambulance corps; the brigade being commanded by Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Peach.

The following table represents the strength of the brigade of the 24th of July:

Troops.	Present.		Absent.		Total present and absent.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Brigadier-general and staff.....	9	5	1	1	10	6
Fifth Infantry.....	31	344	2	108	33	452
Eighth Infantry.....	43	485	4	170	47	655
Ninth Infantry.....	32	407	2	54	34	461
First Battalion Artillery.....	14	130		35	14	165
First Battalion Cavalry.....	13	123		23	13	146
Signal corps.....	1	15		9	1	24
Ambulance corps.....	1	13			1	13
	144	1,522	9	400	153	1,922

Percentage of enlisted men absent, 21.

Each organization had a band of 24 musicians, not enumerated in above table.

There was a total increase of 49 enlisted men in this brigade over last year, and the percentage of absentees is less, that of last year being about 23 per cent. There has been a gradual increase in attendance each year in the past three years, and I think the tendency on the part of employers to withhold permission from their men to attend camp is lessening. There is, too, a sign of greater interest on the part of the people of the State in the militia. The idea of parading each brigade in Boston after breaking up camp is a good one, I think, as it gives the merchants and others interested in the protection of their property an opportunity of seeing the troops upon which they must depend in case of domestic trouble, and will, I have no doubt, awake renewed interest in their behalf.

I had an opportunity of seeing the Ninth and Fifth Regiments march to the station in Boston and take the special train provided for them. They made a very fine appearance, and embarked with the precision and want of confusion that would have done credit to veteran troops.

The Eighth Regiment arrived at South Framingham station a little in advance of the Fifth and Ninth, and was formed in line preparatory to marching to camp as I arrived. With its four hundred and eighty-five enlisted strength it made an impos-

ing appearance. These regiments reached camp within a few minutes of each other, all having arrived by 11.35 a. m. They were formed as they arrived on the regimental parades, and the companies were dismissed to their company streets. The cavalry and artillery had arrived the day before, having marched from their home stations. At 12 o'clock the garrison flag was run up and a salute from a battery of field artillery formally opened the camp. Brigade guard mounting took place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The ceremony was the best I have seen on a first day. The guard consisted of two lieutenants, two sergeants, six corporals, one musician, and forty-five men. This detail was mounted each day during the continuance of the encampment, each regiment in turn furnishing the whole detail. The brigade guard mountings were more free from errors than at any of my visits heretofore. The men stood with more steadiness, as a rule. There was an evidence of armory instruction, especially in the Ninth and Fifth Regiments.

Regimental guard mountings preceded brigade guard mountings daily, and were exceedingly well conducted. The wheeling into platoons and passing in review on each occasion that I observed them were very creditable. Brigade dress parade was omitted the first day on account of rain, but later in the day each regiment had a dress parade. In fact, each regiment held dress parade daily immediately after the brigade dress parade. I was present at all the brigade ceremonies and most of the regimental dress parades. They were all perfectly conducted, the men standing with a steadiness that would do credit to more experienced troops. This was notably the case in the Ninth and Fifth. I observed, at times, men in the Eighth raising their hands in ranks.

It took the brigade band about ten minutes to play along the front, and, as a rule, the steadiness was perfect. The manual of arms was remarkably fine throughout the encampment.

Battalion drills took place every morning and afternoon, the movements performed embracing all those enumerated in the tactics, and executed even on the first day with a precision that was astonishing, when we remember that the companies composing these regiments come together but twice a year for battalion drill. They are distributed in about sixty armories throughout the State.

The skirmish drill, by sound of bugle only, in Ninth and Fifth calls for especial remark, the men responding to all calls promptly and executing every movement in a manner that could hardly be excelled.

Target practice received considerable attention, each company, including the cavalry, having a turn at the butts. Prizes offered by the brigade commander and members of his staff were awarded to successful competitors.

The police of the camp was perfect; the Eighth Regiment policed by details made for the purpose, and the Ninth and Fifth by the entire commands being turned out. The cavalry and artillery also made details for policing. The whole camp was remarkable for its cleanliness; it was a rare thing to see even a scrap of paper anywhere on the grounds. The sanitary arrangements of the camp were perfectly attended to. Frequent inspections by the medical director and adjutant-general of the State were made daily. The stables were kept in a fine condition, especially those of the cavalry.

Military courtesy was exceedingly well observed even on the first day (the brigade has improved very much in this regard over last year). Roll-calls in the infantry were well attended and more steadiness observed than last year. The Ninth and Fifth were more uniform in dress than the companies of the Eighth. The appearance of companies being so much better when all the men appear in same dress, it should be insisted upon that all appear dressed alike. In the Eighth Regiment I noticed some men wearing their dress helmets at tattoo roll-call.

The roll-calls in the batteries were very poorly conducted, the men indulging in whispered conversation, answering in some instances for absent comrades, looking about, and in one battery at a tattoo roll-call I attended paid no attention to repeated admonitions from the captain of the battery. Roll-calls can be taken as a fair indication of the discipline of a command. The cavalry roll-calls were an improvement over those of the artillery, but were not as well conducted as those of the Ninth and Fifth Regiments.

The general discipline of the camp was good. The men were all willing and obedient, and very few found their way to the guard-house. The camp at night was remarkably quiet, lights being promptly extinguished at the signal.

Two light batteries composing the battalion of artillery were not on drill during the morning and afternoon drill-hours. For the first two days they were drilled by sections and in school of the battery, but later were united under the command of Major Merrill, commanding the battalion. Militia batteries of light artillery labor under many disadvantages, having to hire their horses, and consequently seldom have the same mount; they are only horsed twice a year, and the five days in camp are hardly sufficient to give them more than preliminary instruction in the duties of that important branch of the military service. Comparing these two batteries, however,

by the standard of the one in the First Brigade, they are not as well advanced in drill as they should be. There was a want of promptitude in turning out for drill observable also. The harness and carriages seemed to be in good condition, but the soiled appearance of the blankets detracted from the neatness of the equipments. It would, I think, be in the interest of efficiency to reduce the number of batteries in this brigade to one, as in the other brigade.

The cavalry battalion made an excellent showing. Its appearance was such as to deserve especial commendation. The men were well mounted and well drilled. Its drill included the school of the company and battalion, skirmish drill mounted and dismounted, with the firings. I had occasion to see them under every condition of service in camp, and was very much impressed with their zeal and soldierly appearance. The personnel was improved by the discharge of some of the older members of the organization, the ranks being now filled with more youthful material.

The signal corps, composed of students from the Institute of Technology, and the ambulance corps, of young medical students, were out on drill morning and afternoon.

The ambulance corps was organized about ten days before camp. It is an important adjunct to the brigade, and its usefulness was made apparent throughout the encampment. A number of the men were prostrated by the intense heat which prevailed, and were promptly removed to the hospital by the members of this corps, who were supplied with stretchers, carried in sections.

The signal corps was drilled in flagging, and at night signaling with torches and the electric light took place. For the latter the Trouve battery was used, a small incandescent light being attached at the side of the jar, which was placed between the feet, and another on the end of a light rod and connected with the battery by light flexible wires. The light was sufficiently intense to be seen distinctly for at least a mile. In case of necessity arising for night signaling from roofs of houses in cities, it appears to me that this method would be preferable to the ordinary torch signaling, as there is always danger of fire from the leakage of the illuminating fluid.

Guard duty at brigade headquarters was well performed. Sentinels walked their posts in a military manner, though many did not carry their arms, as prescribed by Regulations, some walking with their arms at a carry, and one entire guard persisted in the old automatic system of halting simultaneously, changing the position of their arms, facing about, and stepping off together. This is forbidden by the regulations of the State, but has taken such root that it seems hard to eradicate. Sentinels challenged promptly and peremptorily, as a rule, and were fairly well instructed. Armory instruction in this important duty will do much toward bringing these commands up to a proper state of instruction. The time in camp is too short to give all the members a proper experience to entail thoroughness.

The arms and accouterments in hands of the troops are in good serviceable condition. The uniform same as heretofore. The new overcoats have been issued to this brigade also. I noticed in both brigades a disposition to pay more attention to cleanliness of brasses; but this should be more universal, and insisted upon as an important part of the soldier's duty. With clean brasses and well-fitted clothing the appearance of these regiments would be all that the most critical could desire.

Two captains in the brigade deserve especial commendation for their efforts which resulted in bringing to camp their companies so full as to numbers, Capt. James J. Bavey, Company C, Ninth Regiment, having every man and officer present, sixty-two in all, and Captain Houghton, Company C, Fifth Regiment, having forty-nine men out of fifty-seven.

The promptness in forming line for the various ceremonies on the part of the regiments, &c., of both brigades merits praise. Brigade formation in line of masses occupied about six and a half minutes, the several organizations marching simultaneously from their company streets with the music of the mammoth band of one hundred and twenty pieces, regimental line being formed first, and then each being closed in mass. I do not think any troops could excel the celerity and precision shown in these formations.

On Friday, the 24th of July, the governor of the State visited the encampment, being escorted from the station at South Framingham by the battalion of cavalry to the camp, where he was saluted by one of the field batteries. He reviewed the troops in the afternoon, the ceremony being as perfect as could be desired. The regiments, cavalry, and batteries all passed in excellent form, company distances being well maintained and salutes correctly rendered. The review was followed by brigade drill in combination with the cavalry and artillery, all the movements being made with commendable precision. These included a charge by the cavalry, preceded by a volley from their carbines, the line being remarkably well maintained, and a charge in line by the Ninth Regiment deserving equal praise.

The headquarters staff of the commanding officers of both brigades is composed of officers thoroughly versed in their duties. Many of them saw service in the volunteers during the late war. During the encampment of both brigades, officers of the militia of the neighboring States and many officers of the Regular Army manifested their in-

terest in the troops by their presence in camp. In the camp of the First Brigade I noticed fifteen regular officers present for a greater or less period, and a number were present at the camp of the Second Brigade.

I was associated with General Dalton during my stay in this camp, accompanying him at all ceremonies and inspections of the camp. I would here thank him for his constant and unremitting attention and many courtesies, personal and official. To General Peach and his officers I would express my appreciation of their efforts to make my stay in their camp so pleasant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. M. PENNINGTON,
Bvt. Col., U. S. Army, Maj. Fourth Artillery.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

NEW LONDON, CONN., August 17, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my visit to the camp of the Second Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

In compliance with paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 99, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, May 1, 1885, I proceeded to the camp in company with General Dalton, adjutant-general of Massachusetts, on Tuesday, the 12th of August, where quarters, &c., were furnished me. I remained until the morning of the day on which camp was broken.

The camp of this command is situated about a mile from Essex, Mass., and in close proximity to Lake Chebacco. The camp was arranged practically as prescribed in tactics. Messing was done as heretofore, the quartermaster of the corps buying all supplies and hiring the necessary cooks and waiters. All mess together in a large tent and fare alike. No attempt has been made to adhere to the Army ration.

The uniform remains the same as described in my reports of the past two years (scarlet dress coats and light-blue trousers). The undress uniform is nearly the same as that of the Regular Army, and is well adapted for field service. The police of the camp was excellent. Military courtesy was better than I have ever known it in this command, although it has always been well observed.

Sentinels walked their posts in a military manner, and salutes were always promptly and correctly rendered. Guard duty was well performed generally, and the duties of sentinels well understood by the older members of the organization. The command had a large number of recruits who were not as well informed on matters appertaining to guard duty as the others, but no efforts were spared to give them thorough instruction.

Roll-calls were properly attended, an officer being present in each company to receive reports, and results of roll-calls were reported to the commanding officer by the adjutant. Discipline was excellent, and the men willing and obedient.

Guard mounting took place every morning, the ceremony being perfectly carried out in every respect, and the steadiness of the men all that could be desired.

Company drills followed guard mounting, and included all that is required in school of the company and skirmishing. There was a gradual improvement daily.

Target practice was indulged in every day until the whole command had been at the range and each man had fired his score.

Battalion drill took place in the afternoon, and the various movements in the school of the battalion were very well performed. Guides were well instructed and prompt at formations. Officers were well up in their knowledge of the drill. The command was mustered and inspected every afternoon just before dress parade.

Dress parade closed the exercises of the day, and was conducted strictly as prescribed in tactics, and in a manner that was beyond criticism. The manual of arms was excellent toward the last, and the men very steady in ranks at all ceremonies. Lights were promptly extinguished at the signal, and the camp perfectly quiet thereafter.

The governor of Massachusetts visited the camp on Friday, the 14th. He reviewed the command, the troops making a very fine appearance and passing in good form. Salutes were properly rendered by the officers. A very creditable battalion drill followed the review, and included the firings with blank cartridges. The volley firing could not be improved upon.

The health of the command was excellent. The command is composed of young business men of Salem, Mass., and vicinity.

The following table exhibits the strength of the command on the 14th of August:

Troops.	Present.		Absent.		Total present and absent.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Field and staff.....	7	4	1	.....	8	4
Company A.....	3	44	.....	6	3	50
Company B.....	3	57	.....	3	3	60
Total.....	13	105	1	9	14	114

Percentage of enlisted men absent, 7.9.

There was a large gain this year over last, there being present last year 85 enlisted men and 105 this year. The above does not include the band of 24 musicians.

I noticed in this command a marked improvement in all respects over any previous year. The organization celebrates this fall its centennial anniversary. The arms in the hands of this command are the Springfield rifle, caliber .45, which are kept in good serviceable condition. The new overcoat recently adopted has been furnished to these troops also.

My thanks are tendered to Lieut. Col. J. Frank Dalton and his officers for a very pleasant stay in their camp, and for their kind and hospitable reception.

In concluding my reports, I hereby express my appreciation of the unremitting attentions to my pleasure and comfort on the part of General Samuel Dalton, adjutant general of Massachusetts, with whom I have been associated in my many visits to the camps of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia in the past three years.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. M. PENNINGTON,
Bvt. Col., U. S. Army, Maj. Fourth Artillery.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

WEST RANDOLPH, VT., August 30, 1885.

SIR: Having performed the duty designated in Special Orders No. 169, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, July 25, 1885, I have the honor to make the following report:

The encampment of the National Guard of Vermont commenced on Tuesday, the 25th instant, the men arriving early in the afternoon; and as details had been sent forward the day before to prepare the camp, the men were soon settled and the colonel was able to have dress parade that night.

Wednesday was devoted to drills; Thursday to an inspection by the adjutant-general of the State, in which I assisted, followed later by a review by the governor and a sham battle; Friday to a skirmish drill and a street-riot drill; Saturday camp was broken and the men left for their homes.

The National Guard of Vermont is composed of ten companies of infantry and one battery of light artillery. The regulations provide for fifty-one men to the company; the uniform to be the same as that of the Regular Army, with such modifications as the commander-in-chief may, from time to time, permit. I found nine companies uniformed in a neat gray; one company and the light battery in blue. The gray uniforms fitted the men nicely, and were kept very clean through the encampment; but for active service less gold lace would be an advantage. The arms were of the old .50 caliber, Springfield pattern, some of the first that were altered from the muzzle to the breech loader. The cartridge-boxes and belts were also of a very old pattern, and scarcely any of the companies were provided with knapsacks. Although the overcoats are of the pattern prescribed in the Army Regulations, they are poor in quality, in addition to being worn and faded. The companies have provided themselves with lockers and boxes for camp use, and do not miss their knapsacks at the encampment; but for possible field service, they should all be provided with them.

I understand that only three of the companies have convenient armories, and only one or two rifle ranges that they can use. Target practice appears to be almost entirely neglected

in this State, and a large majority of its National Guard know little or nothing about the actual use of the guns with which they are armed.

A laudable spirit of emulation exists between the companies, and it was evident from the first that they had all come to the encampment determined to make the best possible use of the short time allowed them for instruction; and the rapid improvement from day to day in steadiness and precision of the movements was a matter of the greatest surprise to me. This is explained, however, by the fact that the officers are largely veterans of the late war and the men young business and professional men. Vermont is fortunate in having so intelligent a class of her citizens take an interest in her National Guard and willing to become members of it. We may feel assured that if the State will provide her troops with good arms and ammunition for target practice, it will take this class of men but a short time to become good shots.

Under Colonel Greenleaf the encampment was perfectly quiet and orderly, everything running smoothly. The men were kept busy during the day, but when off duty they were allowed all the liberty possible; this the men appreciated, and were careful not to take advantage of it.

When we consider the fact that the National Guard of the State has only five days for the annual muster, of which but three are available for drills, its proficiency is remarkable. At the encampment there were present 512 officers and men out of 524 on the rolls; this alone shows the interest the Guard take in their muster.

The light battery is commanded by Capt. L. K. Fuller, and, considering the difficulties under which he labors, is in a remarkable state of efficiency. It is a battery of four guns, light 12-pounders, with four horses to the carriage. As far as possible the same horses are used each year at muster; and they are not only steady at drill, but show little nervousness when the battery is firing. This battery had mounted drills both forenoon and afternoon of each day, and was well provided with blank cartridges and spherical case-shot for practice. Captain Fuller has everything perfectly systematized, a complete camp outfit, and boxes for all his battery material. In case of a call for active service, he has only to send out for his horses, call in his men, and in a few hours he would be ready to take the field. To illustrate his thorough system: When he left Saint Albans he hitched up his battery, took it to the depot, and was just thirty minutes from the time he arrived there in unhitching, unharnessing, and caring for his horses, carriages, and boxing his harness and equipments. This battery is uniformed nearly in accordance with the Army Regulations.

The quartermaster-general of the State has on hand quite a quantity of old ordnance stores, which is mostly out of date and would be of little use in the field. The property is all stored at Montpelier, and the quartermaster-general is prepared to furnish anything that he has on requisition.

In my judgment the usefulness of the Guard would be promoted if they were armed with the present service rifle, caliber .45; the woven loop belt for field service; the McKeever cartridge-box for drills and muster; blanket-bags, haversacks, and canteens of the latest pattern. Men to be efficient should be instructed in and accustomed to the use of the arms and equipments they would use if called into the service of the United States.

The National Guard of Vermont, in recognition of their zeal and efficiency, should be furnished with guns and equipments that they could feel would be of some use to them in service, and they should be taught to use them effectively. The encampment should be for eight days instead of five, giving them six days for the camp work. One day should be devoted to target practice; and to excite an interest and a spirit of emulation among the companies, prizes should be offered for teams of ten men from each company; also for individual matches. A permanent camp ground should be purchased by the State for the muster, and rifle ranges built. Ammunition should be provided, and each man of the National Guard required to fire a certain number of rounds each year. With this encouragement the companies would soon provide themselves with ranges and the target practice and matches would be a useful feature of the muster.

During the encampment I was most hospitably entertained by Captain Fuller, and was very cordially received by General Peck, General Kingsley, Colonel Greenleaf, and in fact by all the officers of the Guard. Every opportunity was given me to inspect the troops and witness the various exercises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. MILLER,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO, *September 5, 1885.*

GENERAL: I have the honor respectfully to report that in compliance with Special Orders No. 161, paragraph 1; No. 169, paragraph 2; and No. 183, paragraph 13, Adjutant-General's Office, I have made the inspection of the different regiments of infantry and batteries of artillery of the Ohio National Guard at their various encampments. I have found the arms and accouterments in good order. With few exceptions the officers and privates showed great anxiety to improve themselves; they were well instructed in company drills and tolerably so in battalion drills, but rather deficient in the duty of sentinels and guard duty in general. I called the officers and men together and instructed them in these duties so far as time would permit.

As a result of my inspection, I would respectfully recommend that the different companies of the Ohio National Guard be drilled and instructed in guard duty in their arsenals, and that the encampments be for a longer period than now. Their recent encampments lasted but four days, and one day being allowed for going to and one day for returning from camp, the remaining four days of actual encampment is, in my opinion, not sufficient time for a thorough instruction in drills, guard duties, and general duties of a soldier in camp. Also, that blankets and overcoats be issued. I found but two companies that had these articles, and they were of a very inferior quality. That the adjutants (or preferably the colonels) be directed to visit and inspect the different companies of the regiment frequently; under the present system they do not see their troops except during the encampments.

I also recommend that the line officers be examined by a board of officers, to be appointed by the governor, before receiving their appointments or commissions, as I think this would inspire greater confidence from the privates.

The batteries of artillery were in good order, well drilled and instructed. The cooking is done by colored men employed for this purpose, an allowance of 33½ cents per day being allowed each man, and contracts for the supplies are made by the regimental quartermaster.

The arms used by the Ohio National Guard are Springfield rifles, caliber .45, the same as used in the United States Army.

I would recommend a more liberal allowance of fatigue clothing, as but one suit is allowed in five years. The full dress is left to the option of each company.

The regiments inspected by me were the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Seventeenth Infantry; First, Fourth, and Seventh Batteries of Artillery; and the Governor's Guards and Toledo Cadets (independent organizations).

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. OFFLEY,

Lieutenant-Colonel Seventeenth Infantry.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

FORT PREBLE, ME., *August 31, 1885.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to the requirements of paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 188, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, I proceeded to the camp of the First Brigade Maine Volunteer Militia, at Augusta, Me., on the morning of the 25th instant, reporting upon my arrival to Brig. Gen. John Marshall Brown, commanding the brigade and camp.

The command consisted of Brig. Gen. John Marshall Brown and staff (aggregate, 8 officers); First Infantry, commanded by Col. J. J. Lynch, composed of field, staff, non-commissioned staff, band, and seven companies, with attached company, the "Frontier Guards," to replace the absent company and to complete the organization of a battalion of eight companies (aggregate present, 320); Second Infantry, commanded by Col. H. L. Mitchell, composed of field, staff, non-commissioned staff, band, and eight companies (aggregate present, 324); and First Maine Battery, commanded by Capt. George W. Proctor, four light 12-pounders and caissons, each carriage drawn by four horses with regulation artillery harness, and officers, sergeants, and guidon mounted (aggregate present, 57); total aggregate, 709.

The staff of his excellency Governor Frederick Robie, commander-in-chief, were also present, being encamped next to the camp of brigadier-general commanding.

LOCATION OF CAMP.

The camp was located on a broad and deep plateau, stretching from the street in front of the State-house to the banks of the Kennebec River, and on the west or right bank of

that stream. The brigade headquarters and staff of the commander-in-chief formed one side of a quadrangle, the Second Regiment of Infantry the lower side, and the battery and First Regiment of Infantry the opposite side to brigade headquarters. The tents of the brigadier-general, with his adjutant-general on his right, my tent on his left, and the tents of the other officers of his staff on the right and left flanks, facing inwards and at right angles to the former line, with a raised pavilion, floored and provided with chairs and benches, on the opposite side, from which point spectators could witness the parades and evolutions of the troops. A flag-staff, from which floated a post flag between reveille and retreat, was erected opposite the center of the pavilion.

The tents of the staff of the commander-in-chief were pitched on the right of the brigade headquarters, and in the form of a hollow square, facing a common center. Opposite and parallel stood the camp of the First Regiment, the company tents in column, the right wing facing to the right and the left wing to the left, with wide company streets; the tents of the officers facing the company streets and on the flank; in rear of the company officers' tents were those of the field and staff in one line, the non-commissioned staff and band in a second line, and the field mess in a third line; on the left front stood a hospital-tent for the guard. On the right of this camp was that of the battery, the men's tents being pitched on opposite and parallel sides of the company street facing a common center; the officers' tents in one line facing the flank of the men's tents and company street. The cook-tents in rear of the line of officers' tents.

The Second Regiment was located at the lower end of the quadrangle, at right angles to the other two camps, with the companies in column, the right wing faced to the right, the left wing to the left, with wide company streets; company officers' tents in one line on the flank and facing the company streets. The field and staff in one line facing the company tents; the non-commissioned staff and band in a third line facing the tents of the field and staff. In rear of all, the field officers' mess-tent and stable tent for their horses. The sutler's tent of this regiment was near this flank; the guard-tent on the opposite or right flank, consisting of a large striped tent, about the dimensions of a hospital-tent.

The ground on which the tents of headquarters staff and the Second Regiment stood was well drained, with a firm sward of grass and good sanitary requirements. That of the First Regiment was very poor, and that of the battery swampy, with surface water standing in battery park, and totally unfit for camping purposes from a sanitary point of view. This ground belongs to private parties, and, having recently been used by a circus company, was very much cut up; so rough as to cause discomfort to the occupants and difficulty in policing. None of the tents or streets were ditched. A public road passes through and divides the camp, separating that of the First Regiment and battery from the other regiment and headquarters, which is on ground belonging to the State.

On the lower or southeast end of the encampment was the target-practice ground, giving a range of two hundred yards one way and of four hundred yards the other. At the lower end of the two hundred yards range an epaulement has been constructed in front of a high embankment, and serves an excellent purpose for instructing men in firing along the crest of an enemy's earthwork, as well as for the protection of the markers.

Finally, the camp ground, though beautifully situated, is too near a town, which is a source of strong temptation to the best disciplined troops, and, as can naturally be taken for granted, causes many absentees who otherwise would be present with their colors during the whole period of the encampment.

The tents were all pitched under the direction of the adjutant and quartermaster general before the arrival of the troops. Inasmuch as the art of castrametation is not the least important of the subjects of instruction in the art of war, and, on the other hand, a knowledge of which is of the utmost importance in campaigning, the health and efficiency of a command often depending upon a due regard to its principles, I would respectfully suggest that the period of encampment be extended so as to allow some instruction in that branch.

AREA OF CAMP.

The State owns about twenty-five acres and hires about twenty-five more, thus affording about fifty acres of ground altogether. This would be ample for the brigade evolutions and camping ground if all the ground was available, but such is not the case, much of it being unfit for military purposes by reason of trees, ravines, and hollows; the consequence is there is not sufficient ground on which to conduct infantry and artillery drills, as well as target practice, simultaneously; and yet this is a very important requirement in the economy of instruction where but four days in three hundred and sixty-five are allowed. Officers and men cannot be found who are more zealous and ambitious in the discharge of their duties in furtherance of the objects for which they

are assembled in camp. Once a year they should have ground of a sufficient capacity to enable them to practice all the evolutions of the brigade and battery school, as well as for target practice for the artillery and small-arms; otherwise their instructions must be incomplete, and this with no fault of their officers.

DRILL GROUND.

A level piece of sward in center of camp, very good for evolutions in school of the battalion, school of battery when not occupied by infantry, but too limited in area for brigade formations, except "*en masse*," but leaving no room for deployments from "line of masses," nor for battalion skirmish drill. The ground used for target practice would be good for the different battalion or artillery drills, and also for skirmish drills, but is constantly needed for purposes of target practice.

CAMP EQUIPAGE AND TENTAGE.

The whole command was comfortably sheltered in wall or hospital tents. The allowance was one tent to the officers and five tents to the enlisted men of a company. This gave a maximum of three officers and ten enlisted men to a tent; guard details reduced the number to six and seven men to a tent for actual use. The officers' tents were framed and floored by the State, the men's tents were framed by the State, but floored at their own expense. The State should bear the latter expense.

Each enlisted man was provided by the State with one double blanket, inferior in quality to the Army blanket, and an insufficient protection during the cool nights of the season. One coarse double bed-sack, filled with straw, was issued to the men. The blankets are retained by the men for armory instructions, but the bed-sacks are taken charge of by the State at the end of the encampment. Large hospital-tents were provided for the guards; these were not floored. Bed-sacks, filled, were supplied, but not a sufficient number to accommodate all the men off post. Otherwise these tents were sufficiently commodious and comfortable for the purpose.

MESSES.

The brigade commander and staff, together with a portion of the staff of the commander-in-chief, messes together. I had the honor to be the guest of this mess during the four days' encampment. I desire to return my sincere thanks for their generous hospitality and the social courtesies shown me by General Brown and the members of his mess. The regimental headquarters had their separate messes, all very pleasantly and comfortably arranged.

Brigadier-General Gallagher adjutant, quartermaster, and paymaster-general, assisted by Captain Whitmarsh, assistant commissary of subsistence, provided excellent facilities for messing the troops. This consisted of two good-sized wooden buildings for kitchens, furnished with ranges and boilers connected with a steam engine, for cooking by steam, for each regiment and the battery. The cooking was done by hired professional cooks, aided by a kitchen police detailed from the troops. The Army ration was turned in in bulk, a portion exchanged for other articles of diet. A saving was made by this arrangement. The ration was very good, both as to quantity and quality, in every component, with the exception of the coffee, which was not good; due in my opinion, to the fact that the coffee was not ground fine enough, and, in the opinion of Captain Whitmarsh, in which I concur, to the fact that the coffee was too closely confined in bags, not leaving sufficient air space to allow the water in which it was boiled to reach all the fractions of grains. Beef, potatoes (both Irish and sweet), beans with pork, green corn, white and brown bread, pickles, pepper, salt, and fruit, all of excellent quality, were supplied.

There was but one article of food to which exception could be taken, and that was watermelons. A little cholera morbus was attributed by the attending surgeon to an overindulgence in that fruit. The companies sat at table supplied with ample mess formation, in canvas-covered and floored pavilions. Water was supplied, daily, in barrels, in ample quantity and of excellent quality. The barrels were hauled to and fro by teams employed by the quartermaster's department. I consider that the whole arrangement for cooking and messing, while open to some improvements in minor details, and which have already met the notice of the proper staff officers, was excellent, and that it reflects great credit upon the State commissariat.

HOSPITALS.

This important branch of the service appears to have been overlooked, no doubt on account of the short terms of encampments, four days being the period in this State. No general hospital system was adopted. The regiments and battery had medical off-

cers, and those gentlemen were provided to a very limited extent with hospital stores. No place was provided for the sick other than the tents occupied by the men. No medical officer was attached to brigade headquarters.

It would be advisable to organize a medical staff, to consist of a medical director, with the rank of major, to be attached to the staff of the brigade commander, in addition to the present number of medical officers attached to regiments and the battery. Each organization should have a hospital department complete, with all the necessary camp equipage, stores, and surgical instruments, in order that all patients could receive proper care and professional attendance in camp.

SINKS.

But two sinks were provided for the regiments and battery. This subject did not receive the attention desirable for sanitary reasons. Each regiment should have been provided with at least six large pits, dug to a depth of at least five feet, and covered by canvas in such manner as to insure privacy at all times. The battery should have two. The sinks, if not prepared at the time the camp is formed, should be dug by details as soon as the troops arrive on the ground. The police should be required to cover the surface every morning with at least four inches of earth, under the personal direction of the regimental and battery officers of the day.

POLICE.

The police of the camp was not as thorough as it should have been. This was due, no doubt, to a great extent to the fact that the troops were engaged constantly throughout the day in military exercises, and company and regimental commanders were anxious to have all of their men not on guard in ranks for instruction. The system requiring the old guard to turn out for a tour of duty as police was not understood. This omission, supplemented by the absence of sufficient sink accommodation (resulting in the use of the ground in the near vicinity of the tents in some instances), operated to the manifest detriment of the appearance, as well as comfort, if not health, of the camp.

ARMAMENT.

The infantry are armed with the breech-loading Springfield rifle, calibre .45; the battery with four light 12-pounder or Napoleon brass guns, limbers; and carriages, and four caissons, complete. The horses for the battery were hired at two dollars per day each, from the farmers and livery-stables, the owners bringing them into camp each morning and taking them home in the evening; the owners providing the forage. The battery has no battery-wagon or forge.

UNIFORM.

The uniform of the infantry was of a fancy pattern, the full dress being a swallow-tail coat of dark blue, with fancy trimmings; the pants of same color, with a broad, light-colored stripe. The undress, a plaited blouse. The artillery wore dark-blue plaited blouses, and pants of same color, with scarlet trimmings. All troops wore the helmets for full dress and forage-cap for undress. I do not think the pattern of uniform is as serviceable or dressy as the United States regulation pattern. In some instances officers wore the United States uniform, with marked advantage in appearance.

DRILLS.

Drills in the school of the company and battalion were conducted during every available moment of the day between reveille and retreat. The officers and men displayed constant and untiring interest and zeal, indicating a hearty desire to improve every moment of their time in perfecting themselves in this important branch of instruction. Of course many tactical mistakes were made, but it was a noticeable feature of these exercises that each successive one was attended with fewer mistakes and a marked improvement on the part of all. This I conceive to be the object desired, and, could the period of encampment be extended, I have no doubt a very creditable degree of proficiency would be the result.

During the battalion drills movements were attempted and executed more or less correctly, none being made without mistakes, but, when completed, indicating a fair knowledge on the part of all of the general principles of the tactics.

One objectionable feature of the drill was the fact that the companies were not equalized, and that some were in double while others were in single rank, which gave the formation a ragged appearance, not to say anything of the violation of the tactics involved. The Second Regiment executed the deployment as skirmishers by numbers, the firings, and assembly on the battalion in an excellent manner.

PARADES.

Regimental dress parades took place each day at retreat. These ceremonies were conducted in a very creditable manner. The First Regiment executed the manual of arms in excellent cadence. Tactical mistakes were made, but comparatively few, and, taken as a whole, the regiments presented an excellent military appearance. There was evident improvement in the performance of this duty each day. The battery paraded in full dress in its own park, and made a very good appearance.

INSPECTION.

Immediately after the governor reviewed the troops they were inspected by Brigadier-General Richards, inspector-general of the State, assisted by Maj. F. H. Strickland, assistant inspector-general of the brigade. Each regiment was broken into column of companies, right in front, ranks opened, color-guard properly formed by the adjutant, the band conducted to the rear of the column by the drum-major in a proper manner, and the field and staff marched to the front and properly formed at the head of the column.

The condition of the arms, accouterments, and clothing was good. The knapsacks in the Second Regiment contained an overcoat and blanket; those in the First Regiment contained an overcoat, blouse, forage-cap, and blanket. The men of the Second Regiment carried their forage-caps slung to their belts. No attempt was made in either regiment to carry a full change of clothing, such as would be necessary in campaigning. No haversacks or canteens were worn by either regiment.

The manual of "inspection of arms" was poorly executed by the majority of the men; in some instances it was well executed, showing good instruction. The ranks did not make the half face to the right at the command "unsling" and "sling," as prescribed by General Orders No. 13, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, February 10, 1885.

The First Regiment had twenty-four commissioned officers and two hundred and two enlisted men present at inspection, including the band. The Second Regiment had twenty-three commissioned officers and two hundred and twelve enlisted men present at inspection, including the band. The men had a soldierly bearing, stood steady in ranks, and were of good physique.

On the 28th instant I inspected the battery, at the request of Brigadier-General Brown. This arm of the service, requiring so much more and varied instruction, cannot be expected to attain the same relative degree of proficiency as the infantry, especially where the fact is known that the platoons never come together or see their guns except during encampments; as a consequence, the men have but little instruction. The *personnel* of the battery are young men of fine physique, and give reason, by their appearance, to expect that they would improve and acquire a good knowledge of their profession if the opportunity was afforded them for instruction. The platoons should have their guns at or near their armories, so as to be able to drill whenever the opportunity offers during the year.

REVIEW.

His excellency, Governor Frederick Robie, reviewed the brigade at 2 p. m. on Thursday, the 27th instant. I was invited to join his staff, and accompanied him. A battalion of the First Regiment, under its colonel, received the governor with military honors at the State house, and escorted him and staff to the post of the reviewing officer. The light battery saluted with seventeen guns as the column approached and entered the encampment. The brigade was then formed, with the two regiments of infantry in line, the two bands consolidated on the right, and the battery in rear of the right of the line. The area of ground would not admit of the battery forming on the left of the "brigade in line," nor of the formation of the "brigade in line of masses." The men stood in ranks during the time the governor rode around the lines with much steadiness. The governor having resumed his post, the brigade was wheeled into column of companies, right in front, and passed in review in very good form, the battery joining the rear of the infantry in column of platoons. Mistakes were made, but, taken as a whole, the review was a very handsome military display; very creditable to troops having so little opportunity for instruction and practice. After the review the battery was exercised on the parade-ground in the school of the battery and the firings with the blank cartridges.

GUARD DUTY.

Guard duty was fairly well performed. A great deal of instruction is needed in this most important of all the duties of a soldier. I think it would be well if each company was provided with Regan's Manual of Guard Duty, and, then, that officers and men be

required to practice guard duty in all its different forms at their armories during the year. As very little was known of this subject by either officers or men, I gave the field officer of the day a copy of Regan on the first day in camp, and I found an evident improvement in the manner in which all performed their duty. Each regiment and the battery mounted its own guard, with a regimental officer of the day, under the colonel of the regiment; a field officer of the day and a guard of nine men was detailed from brigade headquarters. No countersign or parole was issued during the encampment.

TARGET PRIZE DRILLS.

This most important branch of instruction was very thoroughly conducted by Col. E. C. Farrington, State inspector of rifle practice. Under his personal supervision competition took place each day of the encampment, to which I was a most interested spectator. The results, I consider, demonstrate a high degree of proficiency, alike most creditable to the inspector and the officers and men under his command. During the encampment there took place the following matches, with results as recorded:

Company skirmish match.—Distance, 100 to 200 yards; third-class target; firing points unknown; rounds, 10, five shots fired in advancing and five in retreating. Companies competing with more than 35 men will have five points additional added to their score for each man in excess of 35. Companies competing with less than 35 men will have five points deducted for each man less than 35. Not less than 25 men allowed to compete; highest percentage to win; cartridges, United States Cartridge Company, Lowell, Mass.; prize, the silk flag presented by the United States Cartridge Company, Lowell, Mass., now held by Frontier Guards, Eastport.

Companies F and G, First Regiment, and Companies B, C, D, and E, of the Second Regiment, and the Frontier Guards competed.

Company F, First Regiment, 40 men; score, 700; percentage, 34. Company G, First Regiment, 38 men; score, 953; percentage, 50. Company B, Second Regiment, 28 men; score, 537; percentage, 39. Company C, Second Regiment, 40 men; score, 1,060; percentage, 53. Company D, Second Regiment, 29 men; score, 640; percentage, 44. Company E, Second Regiment, 32 men; score, 858; percentage, 53. Frontier Guards, 36 men; score, 1,197; percentage, 63.

In the match the scores are made from the value of each hit, and in nearly every company the centers outnumbered the inners, the inners outnumbered the outers; time occupied by each company, six minutes; the average was 20 per cent. better than the highest score made last year, *i. e.*, the winning score in 1884 was 46, while the average this year is 48; the highest this year being 63—an improvement most gratifying and reflecting great credit upon all concerned, especially so upon Col. E. C. Farrington, and, in the case of the Frontier Guards, upon Second Lieut. E. E. Newcomb, the inspector of rifle practice in that organization. To the indefatigable efforts of these officers in all matters pertaining to target practice, and to their zealous and efficient instruction, it may be said, without detracting from the merits of others, is due the trained knowledge of sharp-shooting displayed by that company for prizes.

Company novelty skirmish match.—Distance, 200 yards; team, 10 men; rounds, 10; running target of imitation men on foot and mounted, team of five whenever the targets appear to view; largest number of hits to win; prizes, picture of battle of Waterloo, value \$25, and cash \$10; ties shot off.

This was the first time that any of the militia had ever taken a shot at a moving target. Four shots were given each team at two imitation men moved at the rate of six miles an hour a distance of sixty feet across the line of fire; four shots at men suddenly exposed to view three seconds; two shots at horse and rider.

Companies B, F, and G, of the First Regiment, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, and F, of the Second Regiment, and the Frontier Guards contested, making the following hits, *viz*:

Company B, First Regiment, 27; Company F, First Regiment, 13; Company G, First Regiment, 32; Company A, Second Regiment, 17; Company B, Second Regiment, 20; Company C, Second Regiment, 23; Company D, Second Regiment, 24; Company E, Second Regiment, 41; Company F, Second Regiment, 11; and Frontier Guards, 41.

The tie was shot off on same conditions, Company E making 41 and the Guards 37. This match created much enthusiasm among the men, and opened their eyes to the necessity of giving careful attention to the study of the subject of firing at moving objects. The average was equal to the results of contests of the teams firing at stationary targets in 1884.

Company team match.—Five men; distance, 200 yards; rounds, 5; no sighting shots; ammunition, any; highest score to win; prize, picture of Admiral Farragut's naval engagement, value \$25, one for each regiment. Frontier Guards will compete with the Second Regiment; battery with the First Regiment.

The scores made by teams in this match were from 62 to 98 out of a possible 125.

In 1884 they ran from 46 to 87. The best individual score made was 23 out of a possible 25, made by Corporal I. H. Anderson, of Company B, First Regiment, which won the champion badge, a very handsome gold device.

Regimental team match.—Team, 5 men; rounds, 7 each distance; distance, 200 yards, third-class target, and 400 yards, second-class target; no sighting at 200 yards; two sighting shots will be allowed at 500 yards; highest score to win; prize, cash \$15, to be divided among the men on the winning team.

The First Regiment team made 136 at 200 yards and 137 at 400 yards, making a total of 273. The Second Regiment team made 116 at 200 yards and 129 at 400 yards, making a total of 245. In 1884 the report indicated the score in the First Regiment as follows: 136 at 200 yards and 131 at 400 yards; total, 267. In the Second Regiment, in 1884, score 121 at 200 yards and 111 at 400 yards; total, 232. Though not an eye-witness last year, the record shows an improvement this year over last, though the day was not propitious, the wind being high and baffling. No flags were used.

Regimental skirmish match.—Fifty men from each regiment; distance, 100 to 400 yards, unknown; rounds, 20; position, lying, sitting, or kneeling; target, second class; one shot only fired at each halt; the command will move at the sound of the bugle, halt at the bugle call, advancing and retreating, firing at each halt; sufficient time will be allowed to arrange sight. Prize, regimental flag; cost, \$75; presented by United States Cartridge Company, of Lowell, Mass.; to become the property of the company winning it twice.

This was the first time this kind of match had been shot at longer distances than 200 yards. The First Regiment made 119 outers, 2 inners, 266 centers, 121 bull's-eyes; score, 2,564—the hits 725 out of a possible 1,000, the number of rounds issued. There were instances of loss of cartridges, which reduces number of misses, but without means of ascertaining the relative value of hits. The Second Regiment made 116 outers, 256 inners, 279 centers, 127 bull's-eyes; score, 2,751—number of hits 778, out of a possible 1,000, the number of rounds issued. These competitions took place during a period of uninterrupted military exercises, and when the men had but little time to rest or prepare for them, under the following rules, viz:

The Springfield breech-loading rifle will be used in all matches; trigger pull, not less than six pounds; cartridges, United States Cartridge Company, Lowell, Mass., except in company and regimental team matches. Ties decided according to rules governing rifle practice, except as otherwise stated. Any of these matches may be canceled or changed by the inspector of rifle practice if circumstances make it necessary.

The instructions contained in Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing have been adopted by these troops, and were followed as closely as could be expected. The militia speak in the highest terms of Blunt's book in every respect, and have adopted his rules for classification, which raises the standard reached by the Maine Volunteer Militia in target firing above that attained by the militia of any other State.

There is every reason for holding out inducements to this fine body of marksmen to send teams to compete at Creedmoor, and it is to be hoped that the State authorities will not delay taking steps to that end.

On the afternoon of the 28th the two regiments formed on the general parade, the successful organizations were marched to the front and center, successively, and the prizes won by them were distributed with appropriate remarks by Brig. Gen. John Marshall Brown. The flags were received with appropriate military honors. The whole ceremony presented a handsome and impressive military spectacle.

MILITARY APPEARANCE.

The troops, as a body, presented a fine military appearance on all occasions under arms. The physique of the men is excellent, their bearing soldierly, and arms and accouterments in fairly good condition.

DISCIPLINE.

It is difficult to fix a standard by which to judge of the discipline of volunteer militia. To take that of the Regular Army would manifestly be unfair. It must be said of the troops of this brigade that while in camp, though omitting generally the forms of respect to superiors required by tactics and regulations, yet their general bearing toward superiors was, on all occasions that came under my observation, perfectly respectful, and toward each other courteous. Unfortunately, a large number of men absented themselves from camp at night without permission from proper authority, and rumors were current of a want of proper behavior on their part on the streets. This, while to be regretted, is not altogether to be wondered at where so many men unaccustomed to the restraints of military discipline are suddenly brought together on what to them must be a gala occasion. The fault in a large measure is

due to the failure of guards to properly understand, appreciate, and perform their duty; also to the near temptations of a city. All military camps of instruction should be as far removed from the neighborhood of towns or villages as means of transportation will permit. It is due to Brigadier-General Brown to say that he did not leave his camp from first to last, and that he was always on the alert, fully alive to the importance of maintaining discipline and good order, personally doing every thing in his power to attain that end.

ORDERS.

General orders were issued from "Headquarters Maine Militia, Adjutant-General's Office," and also from "Headquarters First Brigade Maine Volunteer Militia." The series of the former run from 2 to 11, both inclusive, and the latter from 1 to —. Hours for the routine duties and calls were announced from brigade headquarters.

BOOKS AND REPORTS.

Morning reports were properly made each day in books of forms adopted by the State, and differing from those used by the United States Army. Also muster-rolls for pay were made at retreat each day by one of the general or brigade staff officers. These reports were consolidated at the adjutant-general's office for the information of the brigade commander each day.

OCCUPATION.

The troops were constantly employed in military exercises, such as company or battalion drills, skirmish drill, target practice, dress parades, ceremonies of guard mounting, and guard duty.

Brigadier-General Brown, accompanied by his aids, was constantly among the troops, mounted or on foot, and was most energetic and untiring in the discharge of the duties pertaining to his position. Brigadier-Generals Gallagher and Richards, Assistant Adjutant-General Sprague, and the officers of the various staff departments were constantly occupied in the performance of their duties.

STATE ALLOWANCES.

The State allows \$16,000 for the support of its active militia annually. Whether this sum is sufficient for the purpose I am unable, from my limited experience with the subject, to intelligently discuss. There appears to be no matured system of supply, such as in practice in the United States military staff departments.

REMARKS.

The expense necessary to keep the active militia in an efficient condition for military service, at all times, should be met by the State through timely appropriations.

The number of hours to be devoted to drills and armory instruction, in addition to the annual encampments, should be fixed by law at as frequent periods as may be practicable, and the brigade commander fully empowered to exercise the proper authority over the troops at all times necessary to enforce the provisions of the law. The allowance to the officers and men during such periods of instruction should be made sufficient to compensate them for the time lost from their daily avocations. The armory instruction should embrace, besides the drill in the school of the soldier, squad, and company, that of guard duty and the various ceremonies. It is suggested that the militia should be furnished with Regan's Manual of Guard Duty. The platoons of the battery being separated, except during encampments, should have their guns and caissons at or near their armories, to enable them to receive proper instruction on all stated periods; they should be allowed the use of horses on as many of the occasions as practicable, with the same object. Little can be learned of the duties of this arm in four days.

It seems to me that it would be a step in the right direction if the State authorities would adopt the United States Army uniform. Should the State be required to call out its volunteer militia at any time for active service, their present style of uniform would in many respects be found to be unserviceable. The amount of ammunition necessary for target practice with small-arms, with all the material necessary for practice, should be furnished, and good ranges provided. Regular officers should be placed at the disposition of the State authorities, for the purpose of instructing the militia at their armories and encampments; this independent of the inspection made by officers detailed annually by the War Department. Good drill-masters and those

well informed in the numerous duties of the soldier, also in the administrative duties of the staff and supply departments, would be of great assistance in aiding the national guard to perfect themselves as a military body. Having provided for the proper instruction and compensation during periods of instruction, all absentees without proper authority, or who cannot give good and sufficient reasons for such absence, should be held to such account under the law as would deter them from repeating the offense.

The brigade broke camp about 9.30 a. m. on the 29th instant; the battery and Frontier Guards had, in order to meet the requirements of the means of transportation, left camp on the evening previous. The First and Second Regiments marched, with their bands and full ranks, in good military style, to the railroad depot in Augusta, where they arrived promptly at the hour arranged for their departure.

It was intended to strike tents, as a military exercise, simultaneously, at the hour of 8.30 a. m., but, owing to a rainfall during the night, this exercise was dispensed with, as the quartermaster-general desired the canvas to dry standing.

In conclusion, I beg to express my thanks to his excellency the governor, Adjutant-General Gallagher, and Brig. Gen. John Marshall Brown, and the officers of his staff, for the assistance courteously extended me in every way to enable me to obey the instructions of the Honorable the Secretary of War and Adjutant-General of the Army, and also for many courtesies of a personal nature.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. GRAHAM,

Maj. Fourth Art. and Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 22, 1885.

SIR: Agreeably to the instructions contained in your communication of the 22d ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report of the observations made by me of the condition and recent course of instruction of the First Brigade Illinois National Guard, at whose encampment I was present, as directed by paragraph 7, Special Orders, No. 166, current series, Headquarters of the Army, from August 9 to 16:

Immediately upon my arrival I reported to Brig. Gen. Charles Fitz Simons, commanding, and found that the troops expected to take part in the encampment, except one regiment, which came a few hours later, were already on the ground.

The following extract from the brigade morning report of the first, which does not materially differ from that of the last, day of the encampment, shows the strength, present and absent, of each of the several organizations in camp, as well as of the brigade:

Troops.	No. of companies.	Present.		Absent.		Total present and absent.		Percentage of men absent.
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
General and staff.....		9		1		10		
First Infantry.....	8	24	333	6	87	30	420	20.7
Third Infantry.....	8	26	307	3	149	29	456	32.7
Fourth Infantry.....	7	27	268	3	97	30	365	28.6
First Cavalry.....	5	11	226	6	105	17	331	31.7
Light Battery D.....	1	4	66		20	4	86	22.7
Total.....	29	101	1,200	19	458	120	1,658	27.8

Of the absent enlisted men 42 per cent. had obtained leave of absence; the remainder were absent without leave. Only one of the officers had absented himself without authority. The bulk of the absentees were probably prevented from joining their companies by the fear of losing their positions, which, in view of the fact that a number of men have since been discharged for taking part in the encampment, was doubtless well founded. The Second Infantry, a Chicago regiment, which belongs to this brigade, was, upon the colonel's request, excused from service at the encampment by the commander-in-chief.

The camp was located about 5 miles southwest of the town of Ottawa, on what is

known as "Buffalo Rock," a bluff bordering the right bank of the Illinois River and rising abruptly to a height of over 100 feet, with a nearly level summit, whose area somewhat exceed 200 acres, of which less than one-third was available as a company or drill ground. All the organizations, except the First Cavalry, which occupied the east end, were encamped along the south face of this rocky formation. On the north side were pitched the brigade headquarters, hospital, quartermaster's and commissary's store, and the sutler's tents, the former in the center, and all facing south, the intervening space, bounded on the west by a fence inclosing a corn-field, serving as a drill and parade ground. The regimental camps were arranged as convenience and necessity dictated and without strict regard to tactical requirements, only a short distance separating the men's and officers' tents, and the latter and those of the field and staff. The cook and mess tents were well located near the edge of the bluff, and below them at a suitable distance were the sinks. These consisted of pits covered with board seats and having a board inclosure. In some regiments they were used jointly by men and officers—an obviously objectionable arrangement. The site was deficient in natural drainage, and, but a thin stratum of earth overlying the rock, the rainfall, had there been any, would not have been absorbed readily. Excellent water was abundantly supplied in convenient places from a large spring near the east base of the hill, and forced to the top by a 15 horse power engine, furnished by and operated at the expense of the neighboring town of Ottawa, whose citizens manifested throughout the encampment a lively interest in its success.

CAMP EQUIPAGE.

The troops were well supplied with canvas by the State. A wall-tent of the regulation pattern and material was provided for every five men, and as a rule for each commissioned officer, though in some cases the subalterns of a company tented together. A number of the field and staff, and also the battery officers, lived in more capacious tents, generally their own or their organization's property. The officers' tents were floored, but very few, if any, of the men's. The tents had been pitched by hired labor, and were ready for occupancy on the first day of the encampment, though some assistance was rendered by camping parties that had preceded their commands a day or two. Blankets and bed-sacks, the former filled with clean straw, were also issued by the quartermaster's department of the State, so that all were well sheltered. Tents similar to the Army hospital-tent were supplied for office, storage, and hospital purposes. In some instances they were also used as quarters for officers.

SANITARY CONDITION AND POLICE.

There was so little sickness during the encampment that before its close the brigade hospital-tent, which had been fitted up with cots, &c., for the reception and treatment of patients, was taken down. The regimental surgeons treated all minor cases of illness that occurred in the several commands. An officer and one or two men whose diseases were of a more serious nature were permitted to go to their homes. A medical officer of the day was detailed, and, under the direction of the chief medical officer of the brigade, made a close inspection of the entire camp, including the company messes and the sinks daily. The latter were frequently disinfected with lime.

In company with the inspector of the brigade I made a thorough inspection of the camps of the several regiments on the third and fourth days of the encampments, and both before and afterward I availed myself of every opportunity to examine the condition of the tents and adjacent grounds. A good state of police was maintained up to the last day. The camp of the First Infantry was especially notable for scrupulous neatness, its superiority over the other regimental camps in this respect being doubtless in part ascribable to the foresight of the colonel in providing himself with all the necessary implements for policing, such as wheelbarrows, hickory brooms, &c.

DAILY CAMP ROUTINE.

An order issued from brigade headquarters on the first day of the encampment announcing and regulating the hours for the daily duties and roll-calls. A company drill and also a battalion drill were directed to be held in the forenoon, the former of one hour and the latter of two hours and forty-five minutes' duration. In the afternoon there was to be target practice or brigade drill, as might be determined by the general. This programme was nearly carried out during the first two week days of the encampment, but later deviations from it occurred, some for obviously necessary reasons, and all, perhaps, duly authorized. It would be well, however, to decide beforehand upon the amount of drill that can reasonably be required of men, and afterward to insist, weather permitting, upon a strict compliance with orders governing the subject. The calls were to be first sounded from brigade headquarters and then

to be taken up by the several battalions. But in this respect there seemed to be a want of proper understanding or system. During the entire encampment I did not once hear the recall from drill sounded, and not unfrequently organizations left the field long before the appointed hour. The assembly of trumpeters did not precede, as it should, the reveille, retreat, and tattoo; marches were not played previous to the sounding of these calls, nor was the morning or evening gun always fired at the proper time. It is suggested that for the sounding of the principal calls, i. e., those enumerated on page 396, Upton's Infantry Tactics, the field musicians be consolidated under a competent chief musician, who should also exercise a general supervision over the sounding or beating of all trumpet or drum signals.

MESSES.

The officers of the brigade staff took their meals at an excellent mess, of which the acting commissary of subsistence was the caterer. A mess was also kept at the headquarters of each regiment, generally by the regimental quartermaster, of which the field and staff (commissioned and non-commissioned) were members. The company officers messed with their respective companies. The State supplies to every officer and soldier while in camp a ration which is supposed to be the same, but is in fact more ample than the Army ration, including as it does potatoes, ham, and sirup. This ration was added to, especially in the messes of the First Infantry, by the purchase, at the men's own expense, of all sorts of delicacies, so that in some cases the table was far more luxurious than one would expect to find in camp. The cooking was done by hired cooks, and, except in the cavalry battalion, which used the ordinary camp-fire, either on gasoline stoves set up in tents or else on iron grates placed over an out-door fire. I found the cooking utensils and also the table ware cleanly, and heard no complaint on the score of the food or the manner in which it was served. Pits were dug in rear of the cook-tents, and served as receptacles for the offal, upon which a thin layer of earth was thrown from time to time. Ice in abundant quantity was provided by the commissary department for the preservation of meats and the cooling of drinking water.

INSTRUCTION.

While the encampment lasted I lost no opportunity of witnessing the drills of the various organizations, and soon found that the First Infantry (Colonel Knox) was the most proficient. The precision with which not only company, but the most difficult battalion movements, such as the change of direction in line, were performed, was surprising. The alertness and smartness, alike of officers and men, while on drill, their evident appreciation of the fact that the successful execution of a movement depended upon the bearing and the attention of every individual member of the organization, were also remarkable. Nevertheless, minor mistakes on battalion drill by officers and guides were not infrequent, but they were almost always promptly corrected by the colonel, an officer of large experience and an excellent tactician. The drill of the cavalry battalion, which serves on foot and appears to be well officered, was also good, though not quite equal to that of the First Infantry. The Third and Fourth Regiments showed the most want of instruction, but when it is remembered that the companies are largely made up of recruits, and never assembled for battalion exercises, except at the annual encampments, one wonders that they do not blunder more seriously and frequently. These regiments, especially the Fourth, which has the advantage of an active, zealous, and efficient colonel, improved greatly during their short term of service at the camp. I would recommend that after every battalion drill the officers who have taken part in it be called together for an informal discussion of all mistakes made during the drill.

The daily exercises of Battery D, commanded by Maj. E. P. Tobey, a veteran of the late war, in the school of the battery were an interesting feature of camp life. The various formations in battery from line to the front and rear, and from column of platoons to the right and left, on the right and left, and to the front and rear, were frequently and successfully executed. Although the horses had but a few days before been taken out of drays in Chicago, they were skillfully managed by the drivers and soon became accustomed to the firing. On the whole, I was very favorably impressed with the work of this organization.

There were two brigade drills, on both of which the general invited me to attend him. The inadequacy of the drill ground precluded the possibility of properly executing any except the more simple movements, such as the advance in line, the march by the flank, the march to the rear, and the alignments. A more complex evolution attempted was the formation from column of fours or line of masses faced to the rear, but this could only be accomplished by a diminution of the prescribed interval between battalions. The manner in which the latter movement was executed showed, what indeed was not in the least surprising, that few of the battalion and division

chiefs were sufficiently familiar with the school of the battalion to enable them to perform their parts in the evolutions of the brigade without error. On the whole, however, these brigade drills were well conducted. It is suggested that the movements to be executed might with advantage be communicated beforehand to battalion and company commanders, affording them an opportunity to inform themselves on doubtful points, and obviating the necessity for lengthy explanations on the drill ground, which are always tedious to the troops.

There was also a sham fight, in which a regiment of infantry and a piece of artillery constituted the attacking force, a position on high ground north of the camp having been assigned them, the remainder of the troops (save the main portion of the battery and a detachment of cavalry, left behind as a guard of the camp) moving out, under the general's personal command, to repel the attack. The unexpected action of the commander of the attacking force in causing a part of his command to lie in ambush on the south bank of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which flanks Buffalo Rock on the north, when the commanding general supposed that the whole of it had crossed to the opposite side, created considerable confusion and necessitated a modification of the original plan, which I never fully understood. The ridiculous blunders usually attending such affairs were not wanting here; for instance, the gun detachment of the 12-pounder insisted upon firing the piece after they and the drivers ought to have been riddled by the bullets supposititiously fired from the carbines of the dismounted cavalry dispatched to capture it. But though under the excitement of the moment some of the regimental officers temporarily lost control of their men, failing to prevent them from firing their blank cartridges into the faces of their opponents, which expressly forbidden act resulted in the infliction of injuries, some of which are likely to prove serious if not fatal, the authority of the commanding general was, on the whole, well maintained throughout the feigned contest, and the general good humor which prevailed among the bulk of the men at its close was attested by singing and other exhibitions of contentment during the march back to camp.

That skirmish drill forms an important, in fact indispensable, part of military instruction did not seem to be fully recognized. There was some skirmishing by company, which showed the need for more thorough and frequent practice, but there was no battalion skirmish drill with the exception of a very short one of the Fourth Infantry, which I did not happen to notice. Perhaps one reason for this otherwise inexcusable omission was the insufficient extent of the drill ground, which, while affording ample room for the maneuvering as skirmishers of a single battalion, did not admit of the deployment of all the organizations simultaneously.

GUARD DUTY AND DISCIPLINE.

As prescribed by Regulations, a police guard was mounted daily in each of the regiments, sufficient in size to furnish, besides the requisite number of sentinels for its own camp, the quota detailed from brigade headquarters for a brigade guard. The latter consisted of a lieutenant, three non-commissioned officers, and eighteen privates, under the immediate supervision of a field officer of the day, to whom the regimental guards were likewise subordinated. The members of this guard having been already inspected by their respective adjutants, a formal brigade guard mounting was dispensed with. The regimental guards were mounted at 8.30 a. m., the first sergeants, after reporting, handing to the sergeant-major a memorandum of the details furnished by them. There were in most cases two officers of the guard in addition to the officer of the day. Many errors were committed by all who took part in the ceremony during the first few days of the encampment, but these were gradually corrected, and the guard mountings of the last day were comparatively faultless. I noticed that in the Third and Fourth Regiments there were several inexcusable and yet apparently unproved delays in the marching on of some of the company details, during which the part of the guard already formed stood at a carry. The utmost promptness in this particular should be strictly insisted upon.

The manner in which men and officers performed guard duty, zealous as they doubtless were, and commendable though their progress certainly was, left much to be desired. In the matter of salutes the performance of the sentinels was especially faulty. In the majority of instances the passing or presence of officers was wholly ignored by them, and when they did notice it, an improper salute, such as a present without halting, or a sergeant's salute to a field officer, was frequently tendered. Whenever they reached the end of their beat many executed a halt, carry, and about-face, a proceeding which, while wholly unnecessary, must have greatly fatigued them. At night, in calling for the corporal of the guard, the mistake of using the expression *Post No.* — was a common one. Reliefs were rarely, if ever, brought to a carry when meeting officers. Guards were habitually slow in parading upon the approach of officers or bodies of troops entitled to the compliment, or (and this was the rule) failed entirely to do so. Officers of the guard were not as frequently seen as they ought to have been visiting and instructing their sentinels. On the other hand, they

sometimes performed duties not expected of them. For example, the officer of the brigade guard himself, with two men, took down the flag on one occasion, instead of sending a non-commissioned officer for that purpose. A separate tent for the officer of the guard was not in every case provided.

The conduct of the enlisted men was, so far as my knowledge extended, orderly and subordinate. During the entire encampment I did not see a single intoxicated soldier. All appeared to be attending to their duties, as they understood them, in a quiet, cheerful manner, which was highly commendable. There were attempts, many of them at first successful, to pass the chain of sentinels at night, but it would be unreasonable to expect perfection in so great an assemblage of young men.

Courtesy, in the strictly military sense of the term, was not generally observed, however. Not more than one soldier out of twenty would salute officers passing him, and even then the saluting was generally very imperfect. It was noticeable that officers when meeting their superiors were more careful in this respect.

PARADES.

There was a brigade dress-parade daily at 6.40 p. m., preceded by the parades of the several regiments. Owing to the small space allotted to the several battalion camps, and the contiguity of these camps, the latter ceremonies were greatly marred by the simultaneous playing of the different regimental bands. Should larger camping grounds not be provided in future years, it is suggested that every other regiment in the column have its parade at troop, as is authorized by Army Regulations. Except in the First Infantry, whose parades were well-nigh perfect, many defects were at first observable. In one battalion the adjutant would go from the right of the line to the center for the purpose of correcting the alignment; in another the officer performing the adjutant's duties would align the file-closers and fail to align the line of officers or either of the ranks. In some cases the requisite interval for the adjutant was not preserved by the two officers nearest the center upon closing in at the command "Parade is dismissed," and hardly ever did a sufficient pause separate the preparatory command "Forward" from the command "March" to enable the band to strike up promptly, the delay resulting in a hesitating, shuffling gait on the part of the officers advancing to make the prescribed salute. Upon the conclusion of the manual, colonels did not always leave their commands in the position of order arms. In some regiments, notably the Third Infantry, the men were very unsteady in ranks. As in the case of the drills, a marked improvement was apparent toward the close of the encampment in the conduct of these parades.

At brigade dress parades the battalions were in line of masses. These parades were well conducted, except that the battalions were not always separated by the prescribed, or even a uniform, interval.

MILITARY APPEARANCE.

There was no regular inspection ordered, and I did not therefore have an opportunity of minutely examining the clothing and general appearance of the men. But from what I saw of them on drill, guard mount, and during the inspection I made of the camp, I judge that, as a rule, they were neat and well shaved, that their hair was closely cut, and that the clothing was well fitted to their persons and made of good material, much resembling the fatigue dress worn by the enlisted men of the Army. Besides the fatigue dress, the First Infantry had a full-dress uniform made of gray cloth, similar to the one in use by the corps of cadets at West Point. This was worn on but two occasions; at all other times men and officers were dressed in the fatigue uniform. Several companies of the Third and Fourth Regiments wore trousers and hats greatly differing from those of the bulk of the troops, but on the whole the command presented an appearance of uniformity, and was scarcely distinguishable from a body of United States troops.

As a rule the men were of good physique, though some did not convey the impression of robust health, and many showed the want of proper setting up. In the cavalry battalion all applicants for enlistment are rejected who cannot pass a rigid physical examination made by a surgeon agreeably to the Army Regulations.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The infantry regiments were all armed with .45-caliber Springfield rifles. In the Fourth Infantry five of the seven companies, and in the Third Infantry about one-half of the men, had rifles unprovided with the safety-notch or improved rear sight. The remainder had rifles of the latest pattern. The cavalry battalion was armed with the light cavalry saber and the United States Springfield carbine, caliber .45, with safety notch and new sight. As already stated, there was no formal inspection,

but while inspecting the camp I examined a few pieces in each company and found their condition to be as follows: In the First Cavalry, fair; in the Third Infantry, rusty and apparently neglected, except those of one company, which were in fair shape; in the First Infantry, good; and in the Fourth Infantry, fair.

The cavalry and infantry were supplied with the McKeever cartridge-box, which was worn on a black leather waist-belt, the plate of which is of an obsolete pattern and should be replaced by the more modern one. Blanket-bags, haversacks, and canteens, drawn from the Rock Island Arsenal, and sufficient in number to equip the entire command, were issued before the troops dispersed, and will doubtless add greatly to their efficiency.

The battery had four 12-pounder guns and four caissons, each drawn by four horses, which, together with fifteen saddle-horses for use of the officers, first and quartermaster sergeants, chiefs of sections, trumpeters, guidon, and blacksmith, were hired, at a daily expense to the State of \$124. A Gatling gun, caliber .50, not horsed, also formed part of the battery's equipment. The guns and harness were in good condition, but the saddle-blankets looked much worn and shabby. The battery's guns and equipments are the property of the Citizens' Association of Chicago.

REVIEW.

On Thursday, August 13, General Richard J. Oglesby, governor of Illinois, accompanied by the adjutant-general and inspector-general of the State and a number of his aides-de-camp, arrived at the camp, under escort of the Fourth Infantry, which had been sent to receive him at the foot of the hill. The regulation salute was fired by the battery as the procession entered the camp. His excellency, after watching with great interest the work at the target-range, made a careful inspection of the several regimental camps, including the company cook and mess tents. In the afternoon he reviewed the troops. The brigade was formed in line, the light battery, for want of room, occupying a position perpendicular to and on the left of the infantry. While the governor passed around, the men generally maintained great steadiness, but the colonels did not take post at the prescribed distance in front, rendering it necessary for the staffs to break into column of twos; nor were the battalions severally brought to a carry, in accordance with the tactical requirements, while the reviewing officer passed in their rear. The passage was excellent, the ranks were well closed, and the distances properly preserved. Salutes in the First Infantry and cavalry battalion were good, but in some cases quite imperfect in the other organizations. The battery passed around a second time at a trot and in good style.

The governor left the camp in the evening, apparently well pleased with the conduct and performance of the citizen soldiery of his State. The adjutant-general remained until the end of the encampment, an interested spectator of all that was going on.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The staff departments were under the management of competent officers. I found Lieut. Col. Charles D. Diehl, assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, to be a capable young officer, who discharged his duties in a very satisfactory manner. The position of brigade quartermaster, a laborious and, in some respects, a most vexatious one, was ably filled by Capt. Edwin A. Potter, under whose direction the pitching of the camp, the transportation of the troops, the purchase and distribution of supplies were accomplished without causing a single complaint. Lieut. Malcolm McNeill acted as brigade commissary. As has been stated, a ration per day is allowed to every officer and soldier while in camp. In accordance with the Army custom, a contract for the requisite subsistence supplies had been awarded by the acting commissary of subsistence, under the direction of the commissary-general, to the lowest responsible bidder, proposals having been previously invited by advertisement. All supplies were delivered by the contractor at the camp, those articles known in Army parlance as the small ration in bulk, at the beginning of the encampment, and the bread and fresh meat every morning during its continuance. In all, 10,179 rations, at a cost of \$2,544.36, or 24.9 cents per ration, were issued. In addition there was expended for ice, \$131.55; for hire of clerk and porter, \$61.50; making a total expenditure on account of the subsistence department of \$2,737.41. Lieutenant McNeill proved himself to be a very efficient commissary.

Payment for quartermaster's and subsistence supplies is made upon certified voucher by the State auditor, the voucher having been previously approved by the adjutant-general (who is ex officio quartermaster and commissary-general) and the governor.

The officers and men of the Illinois National Guard receive, when in actual service for the suppression of riot and the enforcement of the laws, the pay and allowances of officers and men of the United States Army of like grade, and one dollar for each day's service, with transportation and subsistence, at any encampment authorized by law.

Toward the close of the encampment a muster-roll for pay is prepared, and its correctness sworn to by the commander of every company and detachment, showing besides the name and rank of each member of the organization, the date of the days on which service has been rendered by him, and containing also his signature in acknowledgment of his receipt of the amount. This roll having been certified to by the adjutant-general and approved by the governor, a warrant for the total amount due thereon, drawn by the auditor of public accounts upon the State treasurer, is transmitted to the company or detachment commander, from which the men are paid.

RECORDS.

I examined the records of the brigade and of the several regiments and found them well kept, especially those of the assistant adjutant-general's office, of the First Infantry, and of the cavalry battalion. The regimental records consist of a descriptive book, books of letters sent and received, order book, files of enlistment papers, and retained copies of returns rendered to superior headquarters. So far as I could learn, the only regular reports, besides the muster-rolls, required from companies were (1) a morning report while in camp, which was made on a blank form, with proper headings, containing six lines, one for use on each of the six days of the encampment; (2) a weekly drill report, showing the number of officers and men present and absent at the drills, which company commanders are by law authorized to order once a week, and (3) an annual return of ordnance and ordnance stores pertaining to the company. I corrected a custom, which I found to prevail, of reporting on special or daily duty officers and men who happened to be on guard.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Great interest was manifested in target practice, in which this brigade engaged for the first time. The only firing points were on the north side, and quite close to the edge of the "Rock," scarcely a quarter of a mile from camp, and about 300 yards to the northward were placed five vertically sliding targets, constructed after the Brinton pattern. The Illinois and Michigan Canal was immediately in front and the Rock Island Railroad closely in rear of the targets, the centers of which were only about 8 yards apart; a high bluff north of the road formed an effective butt. The markers' shelters, though well built, were not continuous, owing to the shortness of the time during which the range was expected to remain in use, and the amount of labor which would have been required to make them so. Lookouts were posted at elevated points at the sides of the range to give notice to the markers of the approach of canal-boats or railway trains, and to warn off passers-by. A more extensive range, or one affording intermediate firing points, was not obtainable within a convenient distance from camp. The erection of at least one pole, near the targets, flying a streamer to indicate the direction and strength of the wind, might have added to the success of the practice. The place on the "Rock" from which the firing was done was considerably above the level of the ground on which the targets stood, but this could not be avoided. The practice, which lasted four days, passed off without accident, and was well conducted by Col. J. A. Shaffer, general inspector of rifle practice, a very capable officer, who was most assiduous in his labors. The firing was done by details, forty men from each regiment belonging to different companies being on the ground at the same time, under the immediate supervision of the regimental inspector of rifle practice, who has the rank of captain, and is a member of the regimental staff. The men, not having had any previous experience, Colonel Shaffer thought it best, in order not to discourage them at the beginning, to allow to each a sighting shot, and to permit the prone instead of insisting upon the prescribed sitting or kneeling position. For the same reason the mid-range in place of the short-range target was used.

The average number of points made by each regiment, out of a possible 25, was as follows: Fourth Infantry, 10.81; Third Infantry, 10.51; First Infantry, 9.39, and First Cavalry, 5.88.

GENERAL REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

That in the face of many discouraging conditions without the stimulus of reward, distinction or personal benefit, with but scanty aid from the State, upwards of one thousand and two hundred young men, the majority from one city, after assembling weekly throughout the year at their armories for instruction, should cheerfully submit to six days' rigid discipline and incessant drilling in camp, must be gratifying to those of our patriotic citizens who believe that the absence of military spirit in a State betokens the degeneracy of its people. From my observation of these troops, officers and men, I feel assured that they are not mere holiday soldiers; that in case of need, good and reliable service may be confidently expected of them, and that they merit the fostering care of the Government, State and national.

It cannot be doubted that the late encampment has greatly increased their efficiency and value as troops. In the management of his brigade, General Fitz Simons, who served with distinction in the late war, proved himself to be a zealous, energetic, and efficient commander.

In accordance with your desire, I beg leave to make the following recommendations, in addition to the suggestions already offered, all of which, if adopted, would, in my opinion, promote the efficiency, and, consequently, the usefulness of the Illinois National Guard: That each company be inspected at least twice a year by the colonel or other field officer of the regiment, and that at the annual encampments a careful and minute inspection be made by battalion, of the entire brigade; that each company be mustered for pay by the regimental commander or by a specially designated staff officer, who, as well as the captain, should sign the certificate on the roll; that a rifle range properly fitted up, admitting of long as well as short range firing, be permanently established at a distance sufficiently near the station of the bulk of the troops to enable regiments or detachments to go there for a day's practice without being obliged to spend the night away from home; that at the encampments entire companies, under their own officers, instead of details, be ordered to the range, an arrangement which need not interfere with the supervision of regimental inspectors of rifle practice; that more time and attention be given at the armories to the setting up drill, and to instruction in guard duty; that battalion skirmish drill be made a permanent feature of the annual encampments, the firing to be with blank cartridges; and that sham fights be prohibited as, on the whole, not conducive to any useful end or purpose. I would also respectfully suggest the expediency of sending with any officer of the Army detailed to inspect State militia a non-commissioned officer, of his own selection, who should, besides being soldierly in his bearing and deportment, possess a good knowledge of tactics, guard duty, and the Army system of rendering returns and accounts. Such a non-commissioned officer would prove a valuable assistant to the Government inspector, and could not fail to be very useful in instructing non-commissioned staff officers and first sergeants.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sense of obligation to General Fitz Simons, the members of his staff, one and all, and to many of the regimental and battery officers for the courtesy and hospitality shown me while in camp. On arriving I was invited to join the brigade headquarters mess, of which I remained a guest during my stay in camp; a comfortably fitted up tent was assigned me for my use, and a good saddle-horse was placed at my disposal. During my stay in Chicago I have also been the recipient of many kind attentions and social courtesies from the gentlemen whom I met in camp.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THEO. SCHWAN,
Captain, Eleventh Infantry.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *September 10, 1885.*

SIR: Having visited and inspected the Second Brigade Illinois National Guard during the seven days of its annual encampment, which ended on the 31st ultimo, as directed in paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 166, current series, Headquarters of the Army, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The camp, which bore the name of Camp Dickey, was situated about 3 miles east of the city of Springfield, within an inclosure containing an area of about 163 acres, all of which, except small timbered places at the north and south ends, was grass land and well adapted for camping and drilling, despite certain slight inequalities of the ground. The drainage was excellent; so much so that on the 25th of August there was not the slightest trace of a heavy rain that had fallen the day and night before.

The battalions were camped in column of divisions on the east side of the inclosure, in the following order: the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Seventh, and Sixth Regiments of Infantry. A distance of 60 feet separated the rear subdivision of one battalion from the leading one of the next, the depth of the entire column being 1,350 feet. The company officers' tents were in line parallel to and 120 feet distant from the flank of the column, facing the division streets, which were 40 feet wide. For convenience sake, the company kitchens were placed between the men's and company officers' tents instead of on the opposite flank. The tents of the field, commissioned and non-commissioned staff, and band were in line, parallel to and 75 feet from the company officers' tents. In rear of the field officers' tents were erected temporary structures of boards, which served as quartermaster's and commissary store and issue rooms. At a suitable distance back of these storehouses were five sinks, one for each battalion, consisting of pits covered with board seats and fully screened by board walls. There

were not, as there ought to have been, separate sinks for officers' use. On the south side of the inclosure, west of the regimental camps, was the line of the brigade headquarters tents, facing north, and on the same side, to the westward, slightly in advance of this line, were placed the tents of the brigade guard and those of Battery A. Stabling in board sheds for saddle and battery team horses was provided in a grove southeast of brigade headquarters. The space not covered with trees or tents was sufficiently ample to admit of the maneuvering, simultaneously, of all the organizations. Good water in abundant quantity was supplied from wells and natural springs on the ground. Altogether the site, except that it lacked facilities for bathing, fulfilled all the requirements of an encampment of this sort.

The camp was laid out with great regularity and in the most convenient way possible. Ready access to it from the city was afforded by special trains which were run at frequent intervals over the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. The same canvas that had been in use at the Buffalo Rock encampment was supplied to the troops of this brigade. The tents had been pitched by hired labor, under the direction of the brigade quartermaster, in advance of their arrival. Bed sacks, filled with straw, and blankets were also furnished, and as the tents, though not floored, were carefully ditched, officers and men were well protected against the weather.

The cooking was as a rule done at open camp fires, only a few companies using the gasoline stove, which was in such general use at the other camp. The State ration, already described, supplemented to a greater or less extent by the purchase of fresh vegetables from a company fund, afforded an abundance of good food, which was carefully prepared by hired cooks. Rough tables and benches, sheltered by tent-flies, and common tinware were provided for messing. As a rule, company officers took their meals with their companies. The field, staff, non-commissioned staff, and bands of regiments had separate messes.

The camp was policed with scrupulous care, and even on the last day of the encampment presented an exceedingly neat appearance. The sinks were under the special supervision of the brigade surgeon, Maj. I. Simpson Hughes. Earth was thrown in twice every day. The sanitary condition of the command was good, and as only two or three men (who were permitted to go to their homes) suffered from any serious illness, the establishment of a brigade hospital for which every preparation had been made was rendered unnecessary. The average number of sick daily treated for and excused on account of minor ailments by the regimental surgeons did not exceed twenty for the entire command.

The daily camp routine, as outlined in general order published on August 24, included for the forenoon a reveille roll-call at 5, policing an hour later, regimental and brigade guard mountings, and a company and battalion drill, the former to continue for one hour and the latter for two hours. For the afternoons of Wednesday and Thursday brigade drills were ordered, the remaining afternoons being set apart for a street parade and a review. In the evenings regimental and brigade dress parades were ordered to be held, to be followed by theoretical instruction of the officers in the school of the battalion and the evolutions of the brigade. Each day's duties were to be terminated by a tattoo roll-call at 10 p. m. In the main, this programme was faithfully carried out.

The following table exhibits the strength, present and absent, on August 30, of the several organizations constituting this brigade, as shown by the brigade morning report of that day, which does not materially vary from that of the preceding days of the encampment:

Troops.	No. of companies.	Present.		Absent.		Total present and absent.		Percentage of men absent.
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
General and staff		9		1		10		
Fifth Infantry	7	27	267	4	62	31	329	15.8
Sixth Infantry	8	20	269	13	71	33	340	20.9
Seventh Infantry	6	21	213	2	45	23	258	17.4
Eighth Infantry	8	36	396	5	62	41	458	17.8
Ninth Infantry	5	18	222	4	55	22	277	18.8
Light Battery A	1	3	48	1	17	4	65	36.2
Total	34	134	1,315	30	312	164	1,637	19.2

The regimental bands being composed of enlisted men are included in the figures.
50.6 per cent. of the men and 20 per cent. of the officers reported absent were absent without leave.

INSTRUCTION.

From the first to the last day of the encampment I was a careful observer of the various exercises in which the troops engaged. Noticing the earnest desire of officers of all grades to perfect themselves in drill, I lost no opportunity in pointing out to them their errors, which were quite numerous at first. In this discovery and correction of mistakes, I received valuable assistance from two young Army officers, Lieutenants Mills and Brown, the former of the Twelfth and the latter of the Fourth Infantry, who spent the greater part of the week in camp. Unlike the First Brigade, three of whose battalions are exclusively made up of Chicago companies and enjoy opportunities for battalion drill in the extensive armories at their disposal, none of the regiments of this brigade are concentrated at any one point. That they should in consequence be very deficient at first in the proper execution of movements by battalion was to be expected. Among the more common mistakes made by field officers were the following: Improper use of the command "Battalion"; failure to establish or order out markers at the preparatory command for successive formations and the deployment of close columns; establishment of markers on plying the battalion into close column; failure to cause general guides or guides of companies nearest the point of rest to be posted in the deployment of divisions closed in mass; omission of important commands, such as "Fours right" in executing "Right of companies rear into column," and the giving of unnecessary, and therefore improper, commands, such as "Forward march" on wheeling into line from column of fours; failure to make slight pause between preparatory commands and commands of execution, to afford subdivision chiefs time for deliberation. Errors most frequently made by captains on battalion drill and not corrected by the colonels were: Designation of companies by letter instead of number; dressing to the wrong flank; failure to occupy proper position at colonel's preparatory commands for plying from line into column and deploying from column into line, or while marching in line.

It soon became apparent, however, that while the drill was very imperfect, the colonels fully realized the imperfections and were determined to utilize the one opportunity of the year to the utmost extent. Not only was the most made of the two hours allotted each day to battalion drill in orders, but the colonels were always ready—and in this they were encouraged and supported by the feeling of their commands—to embrace every chance that might present itself for additional instruction in the school of the battalion, despite the glare and heat of an August sun. And the evenings even were not altogether given over to rest, a large portion of them being devoted to theoretical instruction of the officers, who, for that purpose, met in the colonels' tents. This determined spirit bore its legitimate fruit. The progress made from day to day was very marked, especially in the Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Regiments.

As already stated, one hour daily was set apart for company drill, and the greater part of this seemed very properly to be devoted to skirmish drill, in which the men appeared to have had little or no practice. There seemed to be an indisposition on the part of some captains to allow their men the exercise of a certain individual discretion or the freedom from unnecessary restraint, which is a characteristic and important feature of this drill, a tendency which showed itself by requiring the skirmishers to carry their pieces at "arms port" while marching, to carry arms upon halting, and to keep step, a few going so far as to have the cadence indicated upon a drum. This tendency was speedily corrected, however, and the companies soon became interested and tolerably proficient in the drill.

The majority of the companies went through the school of the company with a fair degree of precision; a few, notably Capt. Arthur Crooker's, of the Fifth Infantry, showed extraordinary proficiency in it.

None of the regiments had ever received practical instruction in battalion skirmish drill. While suggesting to the colonel of the Fifth Infantry (Barkley) that troops unfamiliar with it could not be relied on for efficient field service, I was asked to exercise his regiment as skirmishers, to which proposition I readily assented. The drill, which was held accordingly and lasted two hours, impressed me with the superior intelligence, earnestness, and the obedient, soldiery spirit of officers and men, and at its conclusion the colonel, speaking for the command, expressed regret that I could not prolong it. Successful skirmish drills were subsequently conducted by the colonel himself. The colonel of the Sixth Infantry (Clendenin) also practiced his regiment in this drill, which, paramount in importance though it is, was from some cause neglected by the other regiments. The Fifth and Sixth Regiments seemed to me to be the best instructed, though the Eighth, which has also an energetic commander, was not far behind them. Of the remaining two, the Ninth was undoubtedly the more deficient.

On Wednesday afternoon there was a brigade drill, Brigadier-General Reece commanding, during which, besides the execution of some minor movements, column of masses was formed and deployed, all the battalions except the leading one executing the command with commendable promptness. A change of direction in column of

masses was not well performed, failure on the part of the division pivots to take the prescribed step of fifteen inches resulting in checking the march of the battalions in rear and consequent loss of distances.

I was not favorably impressed with what I saw of the exercises of Light Battery A in the school of the battery mounted. The horses seemed to be as unmanageable on the last as on the first day of the encampment, and at no time were the pieces unlimbered. In fact, the cannoneers were not taken out to the drill ground at all. The movements most frequently attempted were the formation of column of platoons from column of sections and of column of sections from column of platoons; the counter-march in column and in line; the formation of line to and on the right or left and to the front from column of platoons and sections, and the execution seemed to be always more or less faulty. The discipline was not good; the drivers were permitted to divest themselves of their coats and to talk with one another; the battery commander wore no sword; sergeants acted as chiefs of platoon, although the morning report showed officers for duty, and there were no chiefs of section. The captain, while well intentioned, was evidently an inexperienced officer, so much so as to be obliged sometimes to consult his tactics before giving commands. On the whole, I do not think any useful purpose would be subserved by maintaining this battery as a *mounted* organization at future encampments.

GUARD DUTY.

No regimental guards were kept up during the encampment, but for the sake of instruction the ceremony of mounting a guard of from twelve to twenty men in each regiment was gone through with daily. A brigade guard, consisting of three officers, five sergeants, five field musicians, and one hundred and five privates, under the supervision of a field officer of the day, was detailed every morning, and furnished a cordon of sentinels around the entire camp, as well as two outposts composed each of two non-commissioned officers, a drummer, and three privates. The brigade guard was mounted by the brigade inspector, Lieut. Col. William S. Brackett, a very painstaking, intelligent officer, who understood his duty well, but who was greatly hampered in his effort to perform it thoroughly by the awkwardness and want of experience of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men. Many errors were made at all the guard mountings, and although there was some improvement, the progress was not equal to that made in the drills, and the ceremonies of the last days were still quite defective. Much of the faultiness of the conduct of guard mount and other ceremonies on the part of adjutants and other officers is doubtless attributable to a tendency to act with undue haste in order to present the appearance of briskness and smartness. Such movements as the about-face, the drawing and returning of the sword, the salutes, to appear easy and graceful, should be performed without precipitancy. There was much dilatoriness in the assembling of the guard details, company and regimental; such details as had reported promptly being, in consequence of these inexcusable delays, exposed to a broiling sun while standing at attention.

The guard duty was not well performed, though it is not doubted that, as a rule, officers and men did their best. Proper salutes from sentinels were exceptional; reliefs, patrols, and grand rounds were not properly received; the challenging was frequently faulty; reliefs rarely, if ever, "carried" arms when passing officers. All this was to be expected, the time and opportunity for acquiring the necessary knowledge at an encampment of this kind being much too limited. More attention should be given at the armories to instruction in this important duty and in the ceremonial of guard mount.

It is not believed that the substitution of a brigade guard for the regimental police guards either supplies a more efficacious system of instruction or conduces to the maintenance of better discipline in camp. On the contrary, it is thought that the smaller regimental guard, being under the supervision of the colonel and officer of the day of the regiment, as well as subject to the control of the field officer of the day, affords a better school than does the unwieldy and somewhat heterogeneous brigade guard. The efforts of the latter to prevent men from leaving camp at night proved utterly futile, and much of the din and noise after taps, caused by yells and the discharge of fire-arms, which it was found impossible to check, might have been easily suppressed by a police guard.

PARADES AND REVIEW.

Battalion dress parades, followed by a brigade dress parade, took place every evening during the encampment, and, on the whole, were very satisfactorily conducted. Many errors were, of course, observable at first, chief among which may be enumerated the following: Officers saluting with sword as non-commissioned officers; non-commissioned officers saluting as officers; officers saluting with the hand as prescribed for soldiers; officers drawing and returning sword without unhooking; first sergeants appearing armed with sword; file-closers and guides executing commands in the man-

nual not intended for them; failure on part of officers and men to dress to the right upon the opening of ranks; failure of officers to step off at the same time with the adjutant after the latter's command "Parade is dismissed." At the formation of brigade dress parade colonels frequently failed to dress their battalions, in close column of divisions, to the point of rest. But these errors, having been pointed out, were not, as a rule, repeated.

On Friday afternoon the troops paraded through the principal streets of Springfield, and on the next afternoon passed in review before the commander-in-chief, Governor Oglesby, who honored the occasion by appearing, for the first time since the war, in the uniform of his volunteer rank, that of major-general. His excellency was accompanied by a brilliant staff, largely composed of veteran officers of the late war. The marching of the troops, both at the street parade and the review, elicited deserved applause, though in some instances distances were not preserved by subdivisions, and the officers' salutes, when not omitted entirely, were often quite imperfect.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The infantry was armed with .45 caliber Springfield breech-loading rifles, about one-third of them having the improved rear-sight and safety-notch. In some instances pieces of both kinds were found in the same company. The waist-belts were of various, generally obsolete, patterns. The McKeever cartridge-box was the one in general use, but a number of organizations, which retained the old-fashioned cross-belt, wore a larger box, originally intended for the paper cartridge. The use of the latter should be prohibited, now that the State owns a sufficient number of the former for the equipment of all troops. All were supplied with the steel bayonet scabbard. The same kinds of blanket-bags, canteens, and haversacks now used by the United States infantry were also in possession of these troops, the State having recently procured three thousand of each from the Rock Island Arsenal.

The battery had four 3-inch rifled guns and four caissons, which (except two of the caissons and two gun-carriages and limbers, owned by the State) are the property of the organization, having been received by it as a gift from Congress. Forty horses were hired for its use by the State, of which thirty-two constituted the teams, and eight served as mounts for officers, trumpeters, guidon, and first and quartermaster sergeants.

INSPECTION.

On Sunday I made a thorough inspection of the entire command, which occupied seven hours, a battalion being paraded at a time for this purpose. In this duty I was associated with the brigade inspector, Lieutenant-Colonel Brackett. Of the five infantry regiments 885 enlisted men, including bands and men on guard, or not quite 70 per cent. of those reported present on that day, were in ranks. The arms were found to be in very fair condition, none unserviceable, though few were entirely free from rust, and some showed signs of hard usage. Many of the waist-belts and plates were much worn and unfit for field service. The other equipments were in good order.

In the entire brigade there were scarcely two companies that were uniformed alike, and in but few companies was the dress of all the members uniform in every particular. Many men appeared in citizens' trousers, or in shoes altogether unsuited for field wear. The bulk of one regiment (the Ninth) wore no gloves. All kinds of head coverings, from the helmet with horsehair plume to the slouch hat, were to be seen. The uniforms of several of the companies of the Fifth and Sixth regiments were too gaudy, and those of some other organizations of too flimsy material, to be suited for field service. It is gratifying to think that there will be entire uniformity in dress, without which military organizations can never appear to advantage, at the next annual encampment, the legislature having appropriated a sufficient amount to provide every member of the national guard with a proper uniform, which is to be similar in every respect to that now constituting the United States Army fatigue dress. If a sum one-half in amount of that heretofore expended in unnecessary ornamentation of coats by some of the city companies is used in having this fatigue dress well fitted to the soldiers' persons, it will be found that not only the general appearance of the organizations but the appearance of the individual members will be greatly improved.

The men were neat in their persons, had their hair closely trimmed, and shoes well polished; they were generally of robust frame, though a number were evidently too young and a few too far advanced in life to undergo the hardships incident to field service.

The inspection showed the necessity for devoting more attention at the armories to the "setting up" of the men. Very few were able to throw up their pieces properly, and without advancing or lowering a shoulder or projecting the belly. Companies

whose execution of the manual and other movements of the school of the company was well nigh faultless utterly failed here. Company H, Eighth Infantry, Capt. C. W. Jaquith, presented a notable exception to this general deficiency, the members, to a man, showing careful training in this as well as every other respect.

The tents and kitchens of all the companies were carefully examined, including those of the battery, which organization was not paraded for mounted inspection owing to the fact that the horses hired for its use were about to be returned to the owners. As has been already stated, the police in and about the tents was excellent.

There were no company or regimental records for me to inspect, such as are kept having been left at home. The adjutant-general of the State, having thoroughly systematized the work of his own office, the records of which I, at his invitation, inspected and found to be models of neatness and clearness, is now turning his attention to the records of the organizations of which the national guard of the State is composed, beginning with those of the companies. I saw the company record books gotten up by him and now ready for issue. They consist of a descriptive book, books of letters sent and received, indorsement book, and company fund book. The revenues of the company fund, of which I judge a regular and systematic account has not heretofore been kept, are derived (1) from the apportionment of an amount appropriated by the legislature for the payment of such necessary expenses as are incurred on account of armory rent, fuel, lights, &c.; (2) from the renting of armories to outsiders for special occasions, such as entertainments; and (3) from donations of public-spirited citizens interested in the maintenance of the organization.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The practice was under the direction of Col. J. A. Shaffer, general inspector of rifle practice, and Lieut. Col. James M. Rice, inspector of rifle practice of the brigade, and no more earnest or capable officers could have been chosen for this important duty. The rifle range, which had been selected by Colonel Rice, lay outside of the inclosure in which the camp was situated, and was less than a mile distant from it. The targets, of which there were seven—two of the Brinton pattern and the others revolving on a horizontal axis—were in line, about eight yards apart, and south of the firing points, which were established at 200 and 500 yards from them. There was no firing except from these two distances. Paper targets, nearly corresponding in size and the divisions on them to Army targets A and B, respectively, were pasted upon the canvas stretched over the frames, according as firing was done from the shorter or longer distance. The targets were nearly on the same level with the 200 yards firing points; the 500 yards firing points were somewhat above the level of the targets. The markers' shelters were not continuous, and a railroad embankment 13 feet high, closely in rear of them, formed a not very reliable butt. The latter was not, however, wholly depended upon for security to passers by, for behind it were unoccupied fields nearly 1,500 yards in depth, and lookouts were established at suitable points, with orders to caution the markers should they see persons or animals approach these fields. Communication between the firing points and the markers' shelters was kept up by means of the telephone, and as every new detail of soldiers would have had to be instructed in marking, this was done by persons hired for the purpose.

Three companies occupied the range at one time and for a half a day, two targets being assigned to each. The time and targets thus allotted to a company were found sufficient in nearly all cases to enable every one of the members to fire ten shots from each of the 200 and 500 yards ranges. One target was reserved for the use of general, field, and staff officers. The rule requiring the firing to be done off-hand or standing at 200 yards and lying down at 500 yards was conformed to. The prevailing Army position at the longer ranges known as the "Texas grip" found favor with Colonel Rice, to whom it was explained, and who secured 80 per cent. on first trying it.

The following rules determine the classification of officers and men: Included in the marksmen's class were those who made 13 or more points out of a possible 25 in a score of five shots at 500 yards. For the first class at least 13 points, or 52 per cent., at 200 yards were required. Those who fired at either range but failed to qualify for either of the classes named constituted the third, and those not firing at all, whether present or absent, the fourth class. The majority of those reported as belonging to the latter class were absent from camp. There seemed to be no second class.

The regimental figure of merit was thus determined: Multiply the number of marksmen by 100, of first-class men by 60, of third-class men by 10, of fourth-class men by 0, and divide the sum of the products by the number of men contained in all the classes.

The general results of the firing during the encampment are indicated by the figures of merit of the several regiments, which were as follows: Sixth Infantry, 23.20; Ninth Infantry, 22.50; Eighth Infantry, 22.43; Fifth Infantry, 21; Seventh Infantry, 15. The entire brigade's figure of merit was 21.41.

As showing the progress made in rifle firing, it may be stated that at last year's encampment but 22 qualified as marksmen, while this year more than five times that number (113) made the requisite qualifying scores. The men who had so qualified were at the close of the brigade dress-parade preceding the last day of the encampment decorated, in presence of the troops, with a red, white, and blue ribbon—a distinction well calculated to stimulate them and others in acquiring skill in the use of the rifle.

I heartily concur with Colonel Rice in his recommendation that since a thorough instruction in sighting, position, and aiming drills and gallery practice is an indispensable prerequisite to good work on the range, the month of June be exclusively devoted to these preliminary drills at the armories, and that regimental and company commanders be impressed with the fact that instruction in rifle firing is at least as important a part of the soldier's education as tactical instruction, and that they are as much responsible for the one as for the other.

STAFF DEPARTMENT.

The adjutant-general of the brigade, owing to the pressure of important private business, was able to give but a small portion of his time to the duties of his military position. His place was ably filled as regards outdoor work by Lieutenant-Colonel Bracket, brigade inspector. The office duties were mainly performed by other members of the staff.

Capt. John C. Bell, the quartermaster of the brigade, attended faithfully and unremittingly to the arduous duties of his office. The camp, comprising 504 (chiefly wall) tents, was pitched, and three board structures, for use, respectively, as stable, brigade headquarters kitchen, and commissary ware and issue house, were erected under his personal direction. Afterward he was kept busy in connection with the purchase and distribution of supplies and meeting multifarious demands that are always made upon the quartermaster of so large a command. The disbursements made by the quartermaster's department on account of hire of horses and teams and the purchase of wood, straw, and forage amounted to about \$3,000.

Proposals for transporting troops to and from the place of encampment having been invited, the rate of one cent a mile was obtained this year by the acting quartermaster-general, who issued transportation requests (not unlike those in use in the Army) to the brigade commanders, by whom they are supplied to the different organizations of their respective commands. The commander of each separate detachment makes these requests in triplicate, one of which is handed to the representative of the railroad company furnishing the transportation and serves as the basis of its claim for payment; the second copy is forwarded to the quartermaster-general's office, and the third is retained for the officer's own security.

The subsistence department was under charge of Capt. William F. Smith, brigade commissary of subsistence, an experienced officer of good business qualifications, who served in a similar capacity during the late war. Subsistence stores are procured, issued, and paid for, as previously explained.

Connected with the subsistence department was an ingenious arrangement by which provisions were cooked by steam, which was carried from a boiler into a 1-inch main and thence passed through a 4-inch pipe, controlled by a stop-cock, into each of twelve closely-covered wooden barrels containing the provisions. The companies were not obliged to avail themselves of this cooking apparatus, but an equivalent in cooked food was furnished them by Captain Smith for such components of the ration as they did not wish to cook or had not the facilities for cooking themselves. During the encampment 13,176 rations, at a cost of 21.39 cents per ration (exclusive of \$140 expended for hire of employes and teams and purchase of fuel), were issued.

CONDUCT AND MILITARY COURTESY.

So far as my observation extended, the conduct of the troops generally was unexceptionable. They were subordinate, zealous, and intelligent in the discharge of their duties, and there was little, if any, drunkenness. A few minor offenses were punished by confinement in the guard-house. Although a court-martial was instituted by the brigadier-general commanding, it was, on consideration, deemed inadvisable to bring the offenders before it. While the military code of Illinois authorizes the trial by court-martial of officers and men, the punishment that may be inflicted upon the party convicted is, in time of peace, limited to dismissal from the service and disqualification from holding a military office under the State.

Military courtesy was but indifferently observed. Men rarely saluted their officers or took any notice of their presence unless they addressed them, and even then salutes were often omitted or imperfectly executed. This was not due to disrespect, nor to the fact that many of the men are socially the equals of the officers, but to want of

instruction and carelessness. It would, I believe, greatly promote the ends of discipline if officers would exact the prescribed military courtesies from their men, and refrain from all social intercourse with them during the continuance of the encampment and while on duty. To suppose that the enforcement of this Army regulation would create discontent among men of as high order of intelligence as those constituting the rank and file of the Illinois National Guard is absurd. They would as cheerfully submit to this rule as they have conformed to other military requirements involving greater personal sacrifices.

ORGANIZATION.

The active militia of the State of Illinois, which is officially designated as the Illinois National Guard, consists of nine regiments, or sixty-four companies of infantry, one regiment containing five troops of dismounted cavalry, and two light batteries of artillery; and is formed into two brigades, each commanded by a brigadier-general, who has on his staff, besides two aides-de-camp ranking as first lieutenants, an assistant adjutant-general, judge-advocate, inspector, and inspector of rifle practice, holding each the rank of lieutenant-colonel, a brigade surgeon, with rank of major, and a quartermaster and commissary, who are captains. The governor, as commander-in-chief, has a numerous staff, the chief of which is the adjutant-general, a brigadier-general, who is the only salaried officer, and is also ex-officio quartermaster and commissary-general. The National Guard is by law limited to 4,000 officers and men, and is recruited by voluntary enlistments, the period of which is three years.

A regiment of infantry must, under the law, consist of not less than eight nor more than twelve companies, although provision is also made for independent battalions with a less number of companies than eight. The legal minimum enlisted strength of the companies is 50, the maximum being 100. Quite a number of the companies, especially in the Second Brigade, fell below this minimum; none, I believe, exceeded it by more than a few men. Two of the five regiments each have eight, one has seven, and the others have five companies each. Take out the guard, the sick, and the men absent, of which latter class there will always be a considerable number in every militia organization, and the regiments or battalions are mere skeletons, the tactical maneuvering of which, if not absolutely impossible, cannot be as instructive as it would be were the companies composing them of reasonable size. At the recent brigade drill not more than 650 enlisted men of all grades were in the ranks of the five regiments, and frequently during the encampment organizations numbering less than 100 drilled, or attempted to drill, as battalions.

It is suggested that the organization of the infantry into regiments of three battalions, each composed of four companies and commanded by a major, which is now authorized by law, would be a complete remedy for this state of affairs. Allowing for a liberal percentage of absentees at the annual encampments, it would hardly happen that from a regiment thus constituted not at least six companies of forty men each could be formed for battalion drill.

The three-battalion system, now the prevalent one in the great armies of Europe, affords also many other far more important advantages, which have been fully pointed out upon recent occasions by the most distinguished military men in the country, including the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army and his predecessor, and need not, therefore, be adverted to here.

GENERAL REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

That the encampment, which was favored by fine weather throughout, has proved an excellent training-school for this brigade, and that the results secured greatly outweigh the expenses incurred on account of it, admits of no question. Without such an annual rendezvousing of the scattered companies comprising the several battalions efficient service from them could not be relied upon; they would invite rather than repel attack. It must be remembered, too, that the mere fact of the periodical concentration of these troops, and of their cheerful submission to the discipline and rigorous course of instruction of a well-ordered camp, cannot fail to apprise the dangerous classes that the State is fully prepared to put down with a strong hand any organized attempt to defy its laws. The national guard thus becomes, what it could not otherwise be, a passive as well as an active factor in the maintenance of law and order. This fact cannot be sufficiently impressed upon every citizen who has the welfare of the commonwealth at heart.

As calculated to make these encampments even more valuable in their effects, I would recommend that they be extended to their utmost limit under the law; that more time and attention be given at the armories to the setting up of the soldier and to his instruction in guard duty, company skirmish drill, and the drills preliminary to target practice; that two field musicians be enlisted for each company, at least one of whom should be required to familiarize himself with the sounding of the pre

scribed trumpet signals; that regimental guards as well as a small brigade guard be maintained during the encampment; that the consolidated morning report of the brigade for each day be ready for the signature of the general not later than 9.30 a. m.; that during the first two days of every encampment the officers of the brigade be assembled for an hour's instruction in the manual of the sword; that the unauthorized discharging of fire-arms in camp be punished by the prompt confinement of the offender and of any person or persons endeavoring to screen him; that captains be held responsible for the proper instruction of their men as to the courtesies due from them to officers, and that officers be required to exact the prescribed courtesies from the men, not simply as a mark of respect to the officers (which they might feel at liberty to waive), but because indispensable to discipline; and that an order issue from general headquarters requiring at least one-third of all battalion drills to be skirmish drills, a reasonable number of blank cartridges to be allowed exclusively for expenditure during such drills. It is also recommended, in order that all excuse for dilatoriness on the part of any organization in forming for parade, guard mount, or any other duty may be removed, and that punctuality, upon which so much depends in military affairs, may be the better inculcated and rigidly insisted upon, that the most competent of the regimental principal musicians be designated to act as chief musician of the brigade, and that he be charged with the proper sounding of all calls, as announced from brigade headquarters.

I found General Reece, while quiet and unobtrusive in manner, to be an officer of great firmness, as well as of rare tact and sound judgment, who never for a moment lost sight of the object of the encampment, and who was ever ready to adopt suggestions calculated in his opinion to promote its usefulness. The large measure of success that attended it must be mainly ascribed to his personal exertions, aided and supported as they were by the able adjutant-general of the State, who spent the greater part of his time in the camp, and by his excellency, Governor Oglesby, whose great interest in the national guard was manifested on every occasion.

I was received and treated in the kindest and most respectful manner possible, personally and officially, by General Reece and the gentlemen of his staff. I feel also indebted for social and official courtesies to his excellency, the governor, and to General Joseph W. Vance, adjutant-general.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THEO. SCHWAN,
Captain Eleventh Infantry.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

JACKSON BARRACKS, La., September 1, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my visit to the camp and inspection of the Third Regiment Alabama State Troops, in accordance with paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 141, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, June 20, 1885:

I left Jackson Barracks, La., July 8, and arrived at Selma, Ala., July 9, ready for duty at the commencement of the camp. The regiment had been organized but ninety days at the beginning of the encampment. It consists of nine companies and one battery, with headquarters at Selma.

I would recommend, for facility of administration, that the adjutant and as many of the staff officers as possible be selected from the town where the headquarters of the regiment are located.

I would also recommend the early establishment of an officers' mess in camp as a means of promoting harmony, good-fellowship, and mutual confidence; in a word, an *esprit de corps* among the officers. When a citizen puts on the uniform he sinks the citizen into a soldier. The distinction between officers and men, upon occasions of military duties, must be strictly observed and rigidly enforced, if necessary.

The musicians, small in number, need practice in military music; they promise in time to make a good regimental band.

The men were generally young (eighteen to twenty-five years of age), active, of military inclinations. They seem to come from the better class of citizens.

THE CAMP.

The camp, situated on high ground within a short distance from the city of Selma, was tactically laid out. The tents were pitched in a shaded grove. The parade ground was too small for the battalion, but I understand it is to be enlarged by an addition from the adjacent field. A more suitable place for a camp could hardly have been selected.

Attention should be paid to the comfort of State troops while in camp. Every possible convenience should be provided. If this were done all would look forward to camp as an occasion of recreation from the cares of business as well as one of instruction in the duties of a soldier, a service every citizen owes to his country. The camp should be made so comfortable that the men would prefer remaining in camp to running to town upon every slight pretext. A barber's tent should be established in camp under the supervision of the quartermaster.

Tent floors were used, adding much to the cleanliness; mattresses were provided. Each tent should be allowed a bucket, basin, and dipper, to be kept in sight at the corner of the tent nearest the color line. A rack, hanging from the ridge-pole, to hold the uniform and clothing of the occupants of each tent, and a locker, with two or more divisions, with small drawers underneath, would be great conveniences.

The tent walls should be raised at reveille and let down at retreat, to be raised again at night, if necessary. This would allow the air to circulate in the tents and camp during the day, and would prevent the tents from becoming hot ovens.

The first sergeant's tent should be furnished with all the facilities for neat clerical work.

POLICE.

The police of the camp and adjacent grounds was bad. The tents in some instances were not well aligned. They were not all in the best of order at inspection. An inspection of the quarters of each company should be made by the officer of the day at a little before guard mounting and at retreat, at which times the tents should be in order and the grounds neatly policed. In all cases of neglect a report should be made to the colonel.

ATTENDANCE.

Owing to the business requirements of members of the home companies, and the lax signing of permits by captains of companies from away, those present for duty did not remain in camp as much as could be desired for all military purposes. These absences prevented drills in the morning, the most important part of the day for that work. I would recommend frequent roll-calls during the day; for instance, at reveille, noon, retreat, and tattoo, the absentees to be reported to the officer of the day and by him to the colonel. A certain percentage of the strength of each company should be required to be present in camp at all times. Passes, except in special cases, should be limited to members of the old guard and a certain number of men from each company. They should be submitted by the first sergeant of each company to the sergeant major with its morning report. A pass should not be received at any other time except for special reasons.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The sinks were well made and of sufficient number; but separate sinks should be provided for the officers. Water was bountifully supplied by an artesian well near the camp. I would suggest that this water be carried in a two-inch pipe to the company streets for distribution.

The tent floors should be raised once or twice during the camp, and the ground beneath cleared. The bedding should be frequently aired and exposed to the sun. Wood can be procured near camp. Two hospital tents (one for a dispensary and one for patients), together with tents for the surgeon, assistant surgeon, and hospital steward, should be located at some quiet spot near the camp.

SUBSISTENCE.

The commissary was in charge of the mess arrangements for the regiment. The food was of good quality, sufficient in quantity, well prepared, cooked, and served. As the regiment becomes older, and, I trust, the State allowance more liberal, I would suggest that each company have its own mess. This would prepare it for active detached service without the trouble it would otherwise experience if always provided for by a caterer.

DISCIPLINE.

With several exceptions, the discipline of the regiment is good. Little or no profanity was to be heard. I neither noticed nor was aware of any case of drunkenness. The discipline of a company depends greatly upon the captain; its want in a company reflects seriously upon his character as a soldier. In one or two instances the colonel was obliged to attend to minor questions of discipline which should have been settled by captains of companies. Another point: it is not conducive to discipline for officers to sit around company streets talking to their men, no matter what relations exist among the parties when not in service.

MILITARY COURTESY.

The presence of officers in camp was not always noticed by the men with due respect. Privates and non-commissioned officers should know that in recognizing their officers with salutes that they are reflecting credit upon themselves as well as honor upon the organizations they represent. Officers should be careful to return salutes. This subject cannot be more clearly or tersely expressed than in the words of paragraph 4, Army Regulations: "Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline; respect to superiors will not be confined to obedience on duty, but will be extended on all occasions."

DRILLS AND CEREMONIES.

The colonel instructed his regiment at battalion drill every evening. It made commendable progress. Several companies drilled in the school of the company at various times. Companies F, I, and A deserve special mention as the best-drilled companies in the regiment. At drills and ceremonies generally the officers did not seem to give their commands with sufficient promptness or life.

The ceremonies of guard mounting and dress parade were executed with but few errors. Some of the company officers were not well up in their duties at inspection. Officers remain at a carry while inspected, and do not come to the position of "inspection sword."

The review before the governor was fair, but marred by several guides toward the rear of the column losing distances, and by one left guide not marching in the trace of or covering the preceding guide before wheeling into the line after the last change of direction. The battalion was not drilled as such at skirmish drill. The accuracy, long range, and rapidity of improved fire-arms indicate that most of the fighting of the future will be done in open order. The practice of the regiment in those formations is, therefore, of the greatest practical importance. Many men showed the need of instruction in the setting up exercises, in the double time and balance steps. On drills captains should frequently turn over their companies to their lieutenants for their instruction.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

The importance of this subject seems to be realized; but practice is impossible without ammunition, for the purchase of which the State makes no appropriation. By re-loading the shells, the cost of practice is reduced to a sum which cannot be complained of in consideration of the benefits derived. Gallery practice with reduced charges and ranges could be had at the company armories during the winter months. Besides, this practice would add much to the interest and attractiveness of the service if it were properly conducted.

By strategy the soldier is brought to the vicinity of a fight; by the maneuver tactics he is placed upon the line of battle; and by skirmish tactics he is put in the exact position to do good work. But of what benefit is all this if, after getting there, he is unable to use his rifle with precision and rapidity? At the next encampment I would recommend that a competent officer interested in the subject be detailed on special duty in charge of rifle practice. Every man should be practiced in the theory, pointing, aiming, and estimating-distance drills. If possible, a competition among teams selected from the best shots in each company should be held.

GUARD DUTIES.

Guard duty was faithfully performed; but if such duties are to be of practical service, the chain of sentinels should be extended so as to inclose the sinks, mess-hall, and water, which arrangements, if necessary, could be brought nearer the camp. Some sentinels, however, did not seem to know what was required of them. This was due to lack of instruction by the officers and corporals of the guard and a rigid system of questioning by the officer of the day. Many used the word "post" improperly in calling the corporal of the guard. When I inspected the guard, the officer of the guard did not form his guard promptly or properly. I suggest that the companies be required to practice the ceremony of guard mounting and the duties of a camp guard and of sentinels at their armories during the winter.

During camp the duties of instructor of the guard should be assigned to some bright officer thoroughly acquainted with the subject. This system would bring about uniform and satisfactory results in a short time. As all are in camp for the purpose of instruction, no objection could be made. This method has been practiced with success by some of the best regiments of the National Guard, State of New York, during their tours at the State camp of instruction.

INSPECTION.

I made an inspection of the battalion and its camp, and also attended Col. William B. Jones, inspector general, during the performance of his duties.

Total in camp for the seven companies, 170; and total on rolls for the seven companies, 262.

As a general rule, the arms and equipments were not clean or bright, showing want of care on the part of most companies. Belts were too loosely worn in many instances. Much unsteadiness in ranks and gazing about were observable. Uniforms, either blue or gray, were in fair condition. In some instances, clothes were not brushed, shoes were not blacked, and collars were not clean. Attention to these details at all times is one of the first virtues of a soldier.

A general but quick inspection of the company should be made by its captain previous to every parade, inspection, or review. The first sergeant should inspect his detail before marching it on guard.

The companies of this regiment can be graded as follows: One excellent, two very good, two good, one (battery) just organized, one deficient in discipline, one deficient in attendance and drill, and two disorganized; ten companies in all (including battery).

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Uniform and equipments.—I would respectfully suggest that the regiment be furnished by the State with a State regulation uniform, dress and fatigue, with overcoats, conforming as nearly as possible to those worn by the United States Army, with the exception of the State button. Next, the regiment should be provided with gray blankets, canteens, haversacks, and clothing bags of the United States pattern, thus fitting it for immediate field service. The overcoats, blankets, haversacks, clothing-bags, and canteens should habitually be kept in the armories, and should only be issued to the men when in service.

For an equipment, we would recommend the McKeever cartridge-box, steel scabbard, black leather waist-belt, with brass plate containing a State device. All these articles should be State property.

Armament and ammunition.—The regiment is already armed with the Springfield rifle, caliber .45, which is satisfactory in every respect. The battery of the regiment is not yet furnished with pieces or caissons. It should be fully equipped as soon as practicable, thus giving to each of the three regiments of the State service the advantage of a battery of artillery.

A certain number of rounds of ammunition should be issued to each company, to be kept on hand for emergencies.

I would also suggest the necessity on the part of the State of making a suitable appropriation so that each officer and man could be allowed to expend fifty cartridges, at least, in rifle practice during camp.

For the care of the clothing, arms, and equipments an efficient armorer should be provided for each company; he should be paid by the State. A member of the company should be preferred for this position.

Official visits.—During the winter and spring frequent visits should be made by a field officer or adjutant of the regiment to the armories of the companies nearest him for the purpose of directing their instruction and supervising their drills. This would require, in most cases, but a small expenditure of time and money. Traveling expenses for this purpose should be allowed by the State.

Schools.—The officers of each company should meet together one evening each month during the winter for the purpose of informing themselves upon military subjects. This course should comprise a study of the State military laws, general and special orders issued from State and regimental headquarters, United States Army regulations relating to State troops, decisions on tactics, questions of company and post administration, &c.

A non-commissioned officers' school for studying the tactics and learning to make out official papers and reports could be established with benefit. The duties of guides should be mastered thoroughly, in theory, at this school. A company officer should be detailed in charge, by the colonel, on the recommendation of the captain. He should make monthly reports to the regimental headquarters, and should be held otherwise responsible for the instruction of the non-commissioned officers. An acquaintance with the requirements of tactics is not the only knowledge required of officers of all grades.

Recruitment.—From the small percentage of attendance at camp, some companies must be burdened with much dead material. This results partially from want of care in recruiting. The captain should first ascertain whether the habits of the recruits are such as would make him a desirable member; whether his business will allow him the time necessary for the required military duties; and whether he intends to remain at the

company's station during the term of his enlistment. His duties, together with the sacrifices required to serve the State, should be explained plainly to him. If he is willing to undergo all these requirements he should be assigned for a month or so on probation to the recruit class, which should be drilled in the school of the squad. If he attends to his duties and gives promise of a good soldier, then is plenty of time to enlist him. Much unnecessary trouble might be saved to themselves at the start if captains would use this or some similar method of filling the ranks.

A course of drills.—At its armory, during the winter, each company should be thoroughly instructed in the school of the squad, particular attention being paid to the setting-up exercises and the balance and double steps, and in the school of the company. During the spring skirmish drill and open-order maneuvers should be practiced. This is possible for most of the companies in small cities or towns where the woods and fields are easily reached.

During camp the companies should then be instructed in all that relates to a battalion and the administration of a post. This course should be prescribed in regimental orders, proceed regularly and progressively, so that the colonel should only find it necessary to examine into the thoroughness of the winter's instruction before beginning the battalion duties. In camp I would recommend the equalization of the battalion for drill.

Signal corps.—I would suggest that the regimental commander form a signal corps, composed of a lieutenant, one sergeant, two corporals, and four privates. Men who understand telegraphing, or quick of mind in similar matters, would be most suitable for such duties. Wand practice is a good exercise preparatory to the flag and torch drills. The advantage of quick communication of messages by means of signals from one station to another of the companies of a regiment necessarily scattered around a city to protect different interests during a riot can hardly be estimated.

Explanation.—I am aware that everything to be desired could not be accomplished in a single camp, especially the first one for the regiment. The good promise of this regiment warranted me in making many suggestions and recommendations in this report for the future consideration of those interested in its welfare.

INSTRUCTION.

I mingled freely among officers of all grades, and gave them the benefit of my experience whenever asked. I also instructed Company C in the setting-up exercises, balance and double steps, &c., which it badly needed, and also assisted the Selma Artillery at its preliminary drill.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE COLONEL OF THE THIRD REGIMENT.

"If all orders making changes in tactics and Army Regulations were communicated to the adjutant-general of the State, it would enable officers of the State troops to keep posted in such changes.

"The distribution of Army Regulations to officers commanding regiments and companies of State troops has been of great service, and a marked improvement in many particulars has followed the distribution of the Regulations to the commanding officers of companies in this regiment. If the War Department could distribute 'Manuals of Guard Duty' to the commanding officers of regiments and companies it would be of inestimable benefit; also blank guard reports, morning reports, &c., so that they could be used as copies from which to print, thus securing uniformity, and at the same time conformity to the United States Army Regulation form.

"Commissioned officers of State troops should be allowed to buy swords and sabers at the national armory. This would insure their having swords and sabers of regulation pattern. As it is now, they are imposed upon, and all sorts, sizes, and styles are sold them, and when they discover that they are not of regulation pattern the officers do not feel able to buy others.

"Models of official correspondence, illustrating the system of folding, briefing, and indorsing official letters, as required by paragraph 858, Army Regulations, furnished from the Adjutant-General's Office, United States Army, upon proper application, would be of great benefit to officers of State troops."

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. THOMPSON,
Second Lieutenant Second Artillery.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

FORT WINFIELD SCOTT, CAL., *September 5, 1885.*

GENERAL: In compliance with paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 163, current series, Adjutant-General's Office, July 18, 1885, I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection of the division of the National Guard of California, encamped at Santa Cruz, Cal., from August 15 to 23, 1885.

The division was commanded by Maj. Gen. Walter Turnbull, National Guard of California, and consisted of two brigades, the Second and Fourth. The Second Brigade was commanded by Col. John H. Dickenson, First Infantry, from August 15 to 20, and by Brig. Gen. W. H. Diamond from August 20 to 23. It consisted of the First, Third, and Fifth Infantry, Second Artillery (one mounted battery), and the San Francisco Hussars. The Fourth Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. John T. Carey, consisted of the First Artillery and the First Provisional Regiment of six unassigned companies.

The camp was delightfully located along the base of a high range of well-wooded hills, with a board field in its front, affording ample grounds for battalion and brigade evolutions. It is conveniently accessible from all parts of the State by rail and steamer, and about a mile distant is a fine beach, offering every facility for bathing. The soil is loam, which gave rise to but little dust, and there was no dew. The climate, tempered by the ocean breeze, is so mild that drills and other exercises could be had at any any hour of the day without discomfort or danger to the health of the troops.

The Second Brigade was camped on the right and the Fourth on the left, the lines of the two forming an obtuse angle. At the apex of the angle division headquarters were situated, and to its left and on somewhat higher ground, were the tents of his excellency, Governor Stoneman and staff. On the opposite side of the field, convenient to water, were the camps of the light artillery and cavalry, and temporary stables for their horses. Tents were neatly and systematically pitched by detachments sent a few days in advance of the troops. They were provided with straw, upon which the soldiers' blankets were spread at night. Sinks were established in rear of the camps, and the kitchens on its flanks and rear. Water was introduced at convenient points by pipes connected with the city main. Much credit is due Col. W. H. Hall, State engineer, for the admirable manner in which the camp was laid out and the completeness of all its arrangements.

The troops arrived during the night of the 15th, and the next day was spent in getting settled in camp. It being Sunday, divine service was celebrated in the camp of several regiments. On Monday the regular routine of drills, parades, and other duties of the camp, which was fixed in general orders from division headquarters, commenced, and was carried out with but little deviation to the end of the encampment. An inspection of every organization in camp was made by Lieut. Col. R. John Sayers, division inspector, whom I accompanied, and through whose courtesy I was afforded every facility for examining the condition of the troops, clothing, arms, and accouterments.

The First Infantry was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Orton. It consists of seven companies, and had 34 officers and 299 men; total, 333 present. This is an old and reliable regiment, and having been in camp annually for many years, is familiar with camp duties.

The Second Artillery was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilder, an officer of much experience in the national guard. It consists of seven companies (one being the light battery), and had 8 officers and 347 men; total, 355 present. It is an efficient regiment and made a good appearance, but at inspection had two guards and other details absent.

The Third Infantry, Col. Robert Tobin, consists of seven companies, and had 27 officers and 284 men; total, 311 present. This regiment was disbanded some years since on account of indiscipline. It was reorganized about two years ago, and, under its present commander, has attained a degree of discipline and excellence that places it among the most reliable and efficient of the national guard. As the inspection of the regiment terminated just as the first call for parade sounded, the command of parade was tendered to me, which I accepted, and can bear testimony, which this opportunity offered, to the soldierly manner in which all acquitted themselves.

The Fifth Infantry, Colonel Ranlett, consists of five companies, and had 34 officers and 183 men; total, 217 present. This regiment is commanded by a thorough disciplinarian, and has a good reputation, which its appearance at inspection fully sustained.

These regiments, with the San Francisco Hussars, Captain Keene, having 3 officers and 22 men, total, 25 present, are from San Francisco, Oakland, and vicinity.

The First Artillery, Col. T. W. Sheehan, consists of six companies, four from Sacramento, one from Woodland, and one from Nevada City; it had 27 officers and 207 men; total, 234 present. In military appearance and soldierly bearing this regiment was equal to any, and showed careful training.

The First Provisional Regiment consisted of six companies; the Stockton Guards

and Emmet Guards, both of Stockton; Forsyth Guards, of Fresno; Eureka Guards, Eureka; San Diego Guards, San Diego; and Chico Guards, of Chico. It was commanded by Captain Lehe, of the Stockton Guards, a thoroughly competent officer, and had 17 officers and 233 men; total, 250 present. The Stockton Guards was the strongest company in camp, having a total of 50; the Emmet Guards had a total of 42; and the Forsyth Guards a total of 43. The appearance of the latter company attracted my particular attention. It had been organized only about two months, and to prepare for this encampment it had drilled daily since its organization, attaining a proficiency which many older companies might emulate.

The men of this regiment were of fine physique and capable of bearing the hardships of military service. The aggregate present of both brigades, which embrace the entire National Guard of California, with the exception of one company, the Eagle Corps of Los Angeles, was 1,734, which is probably 85 or 90 per cent. of its whole strength. The number of men authorized to be taken to camp, owing to limited appropriation, was limited to 35 per company; all in excess of that number went at their own expense or that of their company. The number present was considerably in excess of the number authorized, which is very creditable to their zeal and military spirit. Their arms are the Springfield rifled musket, caliber .45—the oldest model of this caliber. They were clean, with some exceptions, and free from rust, but are very old, much battered and bruised, and appear at some time, perhaps while in store, to have been injured by rust. Their belts are mostly of white leather; some were of webbing. Cartridge-boxes are of various patterns, and, with the exception of the McKeever box, with which one company was equipped, none are of a pattern known to the regular service. These accouterments were procured by company or regimental commanders from private dealers, and, in my opinion, are not adapted to service in the field. Some individual soldiers were provided with knapsacks, but none with haversacks or canteens. These are indispensable, and it is recommended that they be supplied.

The only camp equipage owned or supplied by the State was a few tents, not more than enough for one regiment, old and worn; the rest was all hired for the purpose of this camp.

The uniform is similar in color and trimmings to that of the regular service—it is excellent in quality and generally in good condition. Each soldier is provided with a full-dress suit and a blouse and forage-cap.

The police of the camp was excellent. It was inspected daily, and every attention given by the medical officers to securing the best sanitary conditions. But little sickness prevailed, and there were few casualties.

The whole period of the encampment was fully and profitably employed in battalion, battalion skirmish, and brigade drills, battalion and brigade dress parades, and guard mountings. These services were performed in a most creditable manner. There were minor faults in the execution of many of the details of these movements, but commanding officers were competent and well informed, and officers and soldiers of all grades zealous and diligent. Time and opportunity only are necessary to correct such faults as were observed.

His excellency Governor Stoneman arrived on Monday evening and remained during the week. He was met and conducted to the camp by a suitable escort. On the following day an appropriate salute was fired by the light battery, and the troops were reviewed by him in the afternoon. The duties of the camp terminated on Saturday with a sham battle, which, however, I did not witness.

Some target practice was had, but it was not general, and there appeared to have been no regular or systematic instruction in this important branch of a soldier's duty. It is recommended that an inspector of target practice be appointed, who should visit periodically every armory and institute a regular system of armory instruction and practice, which should be required of every soldier in addition to the practice required upon the range. The present powerful arm is of little avail in the hands of troops not skilled in its use.

The battery of light artillery had in camp only two pieces, 10-pound Parrots, without caissons. These pieces and their carriages were in good condition. The harness, though well cared for, is old and rotten in parts. The horses were hired for the occasion, and were as well adapted to artillery service as such horses generally are. Cannoneers were well instructed in the manual of the piece, and drivers managed their teams fairly well.

Platoon drill occupied most of the time, and officers and men showed great interest in the duties of this special arm. Considering the difficulties under which they labor the results accomplished are very satisfactory.

The San Francisco Hussars is a small but an efficient troop of cavalry. The men were accustomed to horses, rode well, and were well drilled. The horses were good saddle-horses, and many of them owned by their riders. They were armed with sabers, which, with their equipments, were in good order.

Guard duty was intelligently and conscientiously performed. Brigade and regimental

guards were mounted, and, in addition to these, there was a provost guard, whose duty it was to patrol the town and other places exterior to camp and arrest absentees and disorderly soldiers. Sentinels were well instructed and guards generally performed their duties with diligence and zeal. Honors were uniformly paid in a military manner, not only by guards, but by all soldiers, whenever met, and the conduct of the men, both within and without the camp, was soldier-like and orderly. Guards, I think, were larger than necessary, and this duty consequently excessive. Every man ought to perform one hour of guard duty during the week as a means of instruction, but if he performs two or three it becomes burdensome, and he is deprived of the benefits of drill and other sources of instruction. Though the discipline of the camp in most respects was eminently satisfactory, in some particulars there was room for improvement. Men were permitted in some cases to leave camp on private business, returning again during the week. Considering the brief period of camp service, and that the State supplies the funds out of which the soldier's transportation to and from camp is paid, it has the right to expect that he will remain throughout the entire period, and devote his whole attention to the acquisition of such military experience and knowledge as the camp will afford.

Social receptions in camp, especially when they extend beyond the hour fixed for tattoo, tend to relax discipline and impress young soldiers with an erroneous instead of a correct notion of the order and quiet which should pervade a military camp at night. The decoration and illumination of any part of camp by Chinese lanterns as a permanent feature detract from its military appearance.

The subsistence of the troops was supplied by a caterer, except in the case of the First Infantry, which owns its mess-kit, and through its commissary provides its own subsistence. During an experience of several years this method has given entire satisfaction. Some dissatisfaction was expressed with rations provided by the caterer during the first day or two; but this was immediately corrected, and thereafter the rations supplied were ample and of good quality. If the method of subsisting troops by a caterer (and it appears to be the one generally followed) is adopted in future, care should be taken to specify in the contract the kind, quantity, and quality of rations to be furnished, and frequent and early inspections should be made by regimental commissaries to see that these conditions are fulfilled.

No hospital establishment or provision of any kind was made for the sick. In cases of sickness the surgeon prescribes, and the medicine is procured from a neighboring drug-store, if there be one, at the expense of the soldier or the company fund. There should be in each brigade a hospital tent, with a few beds and such surgical instruments and medicines as are necessary to treat cases arising in camp.

In regard to the system of supply, I would state that it appears to me very antiquated and unsuitable for placing or maintaining a force in condition for active service. It is as follows: The State supplies arms and ammunition and allows \$100 per month for each infantry company, \$150 per month for each cavalry company, and \$200 per month for each light battery. It pays \$1.25 per day, under specified conditions, for each soldier in camp; and there are other incidental allowances. All this constitutes a company fund, out of which the company commander pays armory rent, uniforms, equis, transports, and subsists his men. This may not be a perfectly accurate statement of the system followed, but it is sufficiently so to indicate what it is. The adjutant-general is *ex officio* chief of staff, inspector-general, chief of ordnance, quartermaster, and commissary-general; and although the present adjutant-general, Maj. Gen. George B. Cosby, is an officer of large experience and greatly interested in the improvement of the National Guard, under this system his efforts are necessarily much circumscribed. Under an adequate system, the present force could, in my opinion, be maintained at an expense not greater than at present, and with better results, especially in the matter of equipment and supply.

The encampment at Santa Cruz was the first of the entire National Guard ever held in the State, and the very satisfactory measure of success attending it reflects great credit upon those by whose energy and persevering efforts it was accomplished. There was a notable improvement in the drill and bearing of the troops toward the end of the week, and I think every organization in camp felt that it had had a week of profitable experience. The value of the National Guard as an aid to the civil power or as a military force in an emergency depends wholly upon its proper armament, equipment, discipline, and instruction. Reliable soldiers cannot be made by armory instruction and street parades. Camp duty is an essential factor of good military instruction, and encampments of considerable bodies offer advantages that a camp of a single regiment does not afford; duty is more attractive, a friendly rivalry is stimulated among the different organizations, and troops become accustomed to operating together. A brigade encampment affords all these advantages, and if one brigade goes into camp after the other, only half the amount of camp equipage will be necessary. The State should own the ground, and a permanent rifle range should be established upon it, also a storehouse or arsenal for storing all necessary camp equipage. This would save the wear and tear as well as the expense

of transportation and avoid delays in getting into camp. Troops would be able to enter upon the routine of camp duty immediately on arrival and continue it until the moment of leaving camp.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge my obligation to Major-General Turnbull and the officers of his staff and to others with whom I was associated for many courtesies.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROYAL T. FRANK,
Major First Artillery.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

LINCOLN, NEBR., *September 29, 1885.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of inspection of troops of the volunteer militia of the State of Nebraska, encamped at Lincoln, Nebr., September 15 to 19, 1885:

THE CAMP.

"Camp Dudley" was pleasantly located a short distance northeast of the city of Lincoln, upon ground sloping gently to the south. The company streets ran down the slope, near the bottom of which and at the extremity of the line of tents were placed the mess-tents and kitchens. Wells had been sunk near by for convenient use, and, at some yards' distance, among the prairie weeds of the low land, sinks had been dug for the use of the command. The headquarter tents of the colonel commanding and of his staff and of the general staff were placed near the crest of the slope, overlooking the rest of the camp. The camp grounds were at a distance of only about 2,000 yards from the grounds of the State Fair, which was in active operation during the whole period of the encampment. The competitive drills, of which there were two, open to all companies, and an individual contest in the "manual of arms," took place inside the Fair Grounds. A dress parade was also held there on the evening of the 17th, and on the 18th a review of all the troops by the governor, accompanied by his staff. The camp was well policed and healthy, no case of sickness being reported which was due to its location or improper sanitary condition.

THE TROOPS.

All of the organized militia force of the State of Nebraska was present at this encampment. It consists of the First Regiment Nebraska National Guard, with its band, commanded by Col. L. W. Colby, and Company A, First Nebraska Light Artillery, Capt. C. M. Murdock, attached to the regiment. This latter organization is designated "company" according to the wording of the State militia law of 1881, under which the present organizations exist.

There was also encamped near the militia, from the evening of September 14 until noon of the 16th, Light Battery D, Fifth United States Artillery, commanded by Brevet Maj. J. B. Rawles, captain Fifth Artillery, who, being en route to his station at Fort Omaha from attendance at a reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic at Beatrice, Nebr., kindly acceded to the request of the authorities of the State and fair and gave a light battery drill, which was not only interesting to the people, but instructive to the militia—the artillery men especially noting points by which they were undoubtedly benefited.

INSPECTION OF TROOPS.

Having presented the telegraphic instructions received, directing me to visit and inspect the troops at this encampment, to Colonel Colby, he at once offered me every opportunity for such duty. The right wing of the battalion was inspected by company, on the afternoon of the 16th instant, by Major Sweet, inspector-general, whom I accompanied during the inspection. The left wing was inspected by us on the 16th instant. There were present at this inspection of companies and battery 24 officers and 301 enlisted men. No official report has been received by me showing the whole number "present and absent" belonging to and taking part in the encampment; but an unofficial statement gives the number, including the "general staff," as 44 officers and 416 enlisted men.

ORGANIZATION.

The regimental organization is based upon that of a regiment of infantry of the Regular Army, and the duties of the officers are similar, except that the regimental

quartermaster has "to provide and distribute all military stores, supplies, and subsistence." The regiment had its full number of ten companies. These are stationed at different points in the State, only uniting when called into actual service or at the encampments, of which there have been two previous to this one, in 1881 and 1883, for the same length of time.

EQUIPMENT.

The troops were partly equipped for field service, armed with Springfield rifles, caliber .50, with bayonets and scabbards, belts and belt-plates, and the old-style cartridge-boxes, except one company (E), which, though armed with the caliber .50 rifle, has new boxes, caliber .45. The regiment is unprovided with haversacks, knapsacks, or canteens.

INSTRUCTION.

Instruction in battalion drill was given by the colonel, who also took charge of the evening dress parades, and commanded the troops at the review. The greater portion of the time was taken up by the competitive drills of companies, extending through two days.

The one manifestly weak point of the camp was in its guard. The sentinels lacked knowledge of what their duties were, or how properly to perform them. Some officers of the day and of the guard worked hard to instruct their guard, but it is impossible to teach men in one tour of guard duty all that a sentinel should know. No opportunity to learn these duties, or for battalion drill, is had except upon these occasions, and it is not expected that officers and men should be able to take up and understand them with no previous instruction or experience therein.

The companies were largely made up of new men, owing to the term of enlistment, three years, of a large number of former members having expired within the past year. Under the circumstances, it was encouraging to see how rapidly, under the colonel's instruction, the companies learned to work together and to catch the cadence of the manual of arms. No attempt, however, was made to adopt the recently-ordered cadence of quick time in the step or manual. This requires more experience and drill than these troops have had. The colonel was most ably assisted by the lieutenant-colonel and major, both veterans of the late war, and the latter an ex-officer of the regular service.

DISCIPLINE.

There was the usual freedom of manner and familiarity generally found to exist between officers and men in militia organizations, but this did not appear to any detrimental extent when on duty. The usual salutes and courtesies were extended among the officers and by most of the men. Where the latter failed, it was probably due to lack of knowledge of what was required and by men of recent enlistment. The camp was an unusually quiet one. There was not a single case of disorderly conduct, and no occasion to confine a man.

UNIFORM.

The uniform worn is the "undress" uniform of the regular service: the cap, blouse (with State buttons), and sky-blue trousers. Gloves were not generally worn by the enlisted men, nor required. Their uniform is well adapted for field service, but they are not provided with overcoats.

ARMS.

The troops are armed with the Springfield rifles, caliber .50. These have all been very rusty at some time, and show signs on their exterior of effort on the part of the soldier to get them clean. An inspection showed, however, more or less rust still inside the bore, the shank of the bayonet, and in places not easily cleaned. A few guns were exceptionally well cared for, but the large majority were not entirely free from rust, and yet would be called "serviceable." A number were "unserviceable" from various causes, and some had already been condemned by the inspector, but were still in use for lack of better ones to replace them.

ACCOUTERMENTS.

The regiment has no haversacks, knapsacks, or canteens, and the quartermaster-general has none on hand to supply them. The belts and bayonet-scabbards, except a few recently issued, gave evidence of wear and lack of that care and attention expected of regular soldiers. The belt-plates were principally of the old United States

pattern, and not kept brightened. Four of the companies only had the new belt-plate. The cartridge-boxes of all but one company (E) are of the old style, and in one company had been cut down so as to make boxes about one-half the original size. These had already been condemned by the inspector. A few of the guns inspected were without gun-slings.

TARGET PRACTICE.

There was no target practice during this encampment. The "Regulations of the Nebraska National Guard," published in 1883, provide an allowance of five rounds per month to each man, and that a report of such practice shall be made to the regimental commander. I am informed that at the encampment in 1883 prizes were offered and a competition took place under the supervision of the commanding officer.

CAMP EQUIPAGE.

The regiment has no tents or other camp equipage of its own, everything of that kind being furnished by the quartermaster-general. This officer now has on hand 196 hospital tents, with poles, &c., more in number than necessary to shelter the present organized militia of the State if called into the field. They are "serviceable," and available for use at any time, being stored at Lincoln, from which point they can be shipped in any direction, when needed, by railroads centering here.

All other things under this head are lacking, but necessary articles could be purchased at short notice in Lincoln or Omaha.

THE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

Company A, First Nebraska Light Artillery, was inspected on the 16th instant. There were present three officers and thirty men, armed with sabers. This battery had no guns with it. During the encampment they drilled with the two guns of the military department of the State University, hiring teams for the purpose and using the ordinary dray harness. The majority were uninformed with the cap, artillery frock coat, and sky-blue trousers. Some two or three were entirely without uniform, there not being a sufficient number of uniforms on hand for all.

The battery has two 6-pounder field-pieces, old and not in good condition, with carriages which have been made partially serviceable by repairs through the efforts of Captain Murdock. Like the regiment, the battery is without camp equipage, knapsacks, haversacks, or canteens. Their belts, plates, and sabers were in a serviceable condition. The existence of this company is due to the unceasing efforts of its captain and his disposition to maintain it even at expense and loss of time to himself.

ARTILLERY DRILL.

The battery not being provided with artillery harness nor furnished horses, and having no caissons with its two pieces, it is impossible for the captain to give instruction in the school of the "battery mounted." At his drills during the encampment the cannoners were mounted upon the limber-chests of the pieces and upon the stocks and axles of the piece. In the "manual of the piece" the cannoners gave evidence of careful instruction in and attention to details, and I was surprised, under the circumstances, at their accurate execution of some of the movements. There was no attempt to execute any of the "mechanical maneuvers," and it is not likely that they were prepared to execute them. The battery, dismounted, took part in dress parade. At the review by the governor the salute of seventeen guns was fired by this battery, and it marched in review with its two guns, horsed and manned as above described. The drills at the "manual of the piece" and the evident interest taken by the captain and shown by the men makes the battery deserving of encouragement.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The staff of the governor, who is commander-in-chief, consists of the following officers: An adjutant-general, with rank of brigadier-general; a quartermaster-general, a surgeon-general, and a commissary-general, with rank of colonel; an assistant adjutant-general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel; an inspector-general, with rank of major; an advocate-general, with rank of captain. The quartermaster-general also performs the duties of chief ordnance officer and paymaster-general. The adjutant-general receives a salary of \$300 per annum. All other commissioned officers are paid only "while in actual service or on annual parades and encampments * * * the same pay and allowances as are prescribed by United States Army regulations for officers of the like grade in the Regular Army."

The regimental staff consists of: A surgeon, with rank of major; a chaplain, with rank of captain; an adjutant and a quartermaster, with rank of first lieutenant; and the non-commissioned staff. The quartermaster has also to perform the duties of a "commissary of subsistence," and at this encampment was directed to make the payment to the troops. These officers are well fitted for their respective positions. The adjutant's duties were well performed, and the books provided for his office were carefully and neatly kept. The accountability for property being with the quartermaster-general instead of the regimental quartermaster, the latter keeps no books.

RETURNS, BOOKS, AND RECORDS.

There is, as yet, in this State no complete system of reports, returns, &c., nor means for their revision, consolidation, filing, and preservation at the headquarters of the commander-in-chief, as is done in the regular service. This is due to the fact that there is no provision by the legislature for such service, no salary being paid, even in the quartermaster-general's department, to enable the officer to establish an office and devote himself strictly and solely to this duty.

The regimental books on hand were an order book and a letter book. A file of letters received is kept at regimental headquarters. There was no consolidated morning report book kept. The companies are provided with an order book and descriptive book, but no morning report, sick report, or clothing book.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

For the best interests of the militia of the State of Nebraska and their further instruction and preparation for actual service, I would respectfully recommend:

(1) The establishment of a system of regular accountability, by means of returns, reports, &c., based upon those of the regular service. These reports, &c., should be required from all officers responsible for men or property, and provision be made for their examination, correction, consolidation, and preservation at the proper headquarters.

(2) That the necessary number of haversacks, canteens, and knapsacks or clothing-bags to equip the troops be procured and kept for issue in case of field service.

(3) That the regiment be supplied with the Springfield rifle, caliber .45, and new equipments where needed. The *personnel* of the regiment is such that they are deserving of good and complete equipment.

(4) That the artillery company needs its proper number of guns, with their caissons and equipments; and it should be provided with artillery harnesses and means to procure horses for drill purposes, and also have ammunition for target practice. If possible, they should be provided with a Gatling gun, or two of them, for use in case of riot, from which this State has not been exempt, the troops having twice been called out on this account.

(5) That while the present encampment, near a large city and during the State fair, was undoubtedly located wisely for the purpose, and brought the matter to the immediate notice of a large number of the people, awakening an increased interest and pride in the militia force, yet, for the best results to the troops themselves it would be better to locate encampments where there could be no outside attractions, and the entire time be devoted to purely military work.

(6) That, as a matter of instruction, the pitching of tents, procuring of water, and digging of sinks should be entirely performed by the troops and not by hired laborers.

(7) The period of the encampment, four days, is entirely too short. It would be better to extend it to at least ten days and hold it annually, even though the increased expense might require for the present some reduction in the per diem now allowed officers and men. Should it be possible to do so, there would be time for more thorough instruction at comparatively small increase in expense, the cost of transportation being the same in either case.

(8) That it would be most beneficial to have the troops located with or near troops of the regular service.

(9) That during the encampment there should be recitation in tactics for officers and non-commissioned officers. An assembly each evening for such instruction would be most beneficial. Should the officers become thoroughly instructed, the privates are not slow to learn. A good officer makes a good company. Lack of knowledge or interest on the part of the officers will destroy any organization.

(10) That the officers of the regiment meet two or three times, at least, annually, for instruction and the discussion of military subjects and the interest of their commands.

(11) That provision be made to secure a *certain supply* of overcoats and blankets for issue at any time the regiment might be called into service.

The regulations of the Nebraska National Guard of 1883 directly or indirectly pro-

vide for some of the things mentioned and recommended in this report, but the lack of suitable appropriation and direction by the legislature prevents their being carried into effect.

The result of the inspection has been unexpectedly gratifying, both in regard to the *personnel* of the regiment, with its battery, and its fitness for service. The men who constitute its rank and file are fine looking physically, intelligent, and, taken as a whole, just what one would desire who had to take a regiment into the field for active service. With the proper equipment and a very short period of instruction and experience, they would become all that could be asked for. Their conduct was excellent, and their general good character indicated by the fact that, notwithstanding all the surrounding circumstances, there was not a drunken soldier seen in the camp, nor, to my knowledge, in the city. There was no case of disorderly conduct, nor a prisoner confined during the entire time. Nothing that I can add will show better than this the character and class of men who took part in this encampment.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDGAR S. DUDLEY,

First Lieutenant Second Artillery.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

DES MOINES, IOWA, *September 28, 1885.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that, in compliance with telegraphic instructions received August 19, 1885, and Special Orders No. 189, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., August 19, 1885, I visited the encampments of the Iowa National Guard. I respectfully submit the following as my observations while on duty at the different camps:

The First Regiment held its encampment from August 10. Of this regiment I can make no report, inasmuch as I did not visit its camps either in an official capacity or as an invited guest.

Of the Second Regiment's encampment I can say but little. This regiment went into camp on the same date as did the first. Having been requested by the adjutant-general of the State to visit this camp with him, and while there to act as one of three judges for a competitive drill by the companies of the regiment, I arrived at its place of encampment, Centerville, August 13, and immediately proceeded to camp. I found the regiment very comfortably situated in an admirably selected camp ground. My duties as a judge for the drill, requiring all the time from 9 a. m. till 6 p. m., prevented my making the necessary observations for a full, concise report upon this regiment. In the competitive drill seven companies appeared. While four of these merit mention for their general military appearance, execution of the manual of arms, and evolutions in the schools of the company and platoon, too much praise cannot be given Company C, of Muscatine, for its almost perfection in the manual of arms, company and platoon movements, and fine soldierly bearing generally. This company is most fortunate in having for its captain so thorough a soldier in every sense of the word as is Capt. Fred. Welker. In the evening I witnessed a dress parade by this regiment. The ceremony was not very well performed. Most of these companies formed on the line well and did their parts creditably all through the formation, but too many mistakes were made by most of the officers.

I left the Second Regiment after parade, and am, therefore, unable to give a detailed account of its daily routine work while in camp. I saw enough of the regiment, however, to convince me of its being one of the best in the State, both as to military standing as well as in discipline.

Upon receipt of telegraphic instructions from the War Department, I immediately reported to Governor Sherman and Adjutant-General Alexander, by both of whom I was very courteously received. The Third Regiment being at the time in camp at Newton, I repaired to that place without delay, arrived at "Camp Wentz," as it was called, at about noon of August 20, and reported my arrival to the commanding officer of the regiment, Col. J. B. Wilson, who received me in a most kindly manner. I found the command camped in the fair grounds. While this made excellent camping ground for pleasant weather, it would hardly have proven so desirable in case of rain, the ground being made too flat for natural drainage purposes. The camp was laid out after prescribed forms, and with the above exception answered all requirements. The command was sheltered in tents hired by the State, the regulation wall-tent, in almost all particulars, prevailing. The mess-tents were merely "flies" of the wall-tent. Sinks were pits dug, furnished with board seats, with board inclosure, and disinfected daily; sinks for officers and men separate. The tents of the entire command were floored with lumber, also hired by the State. Bed-sacks filled with fresh straw were furnished by the State, and every man was supplied with one blanket, the pro py

of the State, but kept at company armories when not in camp. Four men were assigned to a tent. The grounds were well policed and the tents kept in good order. The drill ground for a regiment was ample and good. There was no target range; whether or not any suitable ground existed in the neighborhood for the purpose I am unable to say, from lack of time and opportunity to make necessary investigation.

A prize drill for companies of this regiment came off on the afternoon of August 20, four of the eight companies participating. The programme consisted of the manual and company and platoon movements. Company A, of Des Moines, commanded by Captain Bartlett, won first place and prize of \$25 by some most excellent work, both in the manual as well as in the company and platoon movements. The firings of this company were particularly good, and showed much intelligent hard work on the part of the company. The remaining three companies taking part in the drill did but fairly, alleviating a lack of proper attention to drill while at their respective stations. A dress parade occurred in the evening after the prize drill, which was creditably done, although marred by several members of the band seating themselves on the ground during the manual of arms. This should have been corrected. The band's part in all ceremonies is equally as important as that of the companies', and there was no excuse for this unmilitary proceeding.

On the morning of the 21st a review was given the governor, which was creditable until the passage in review. At this point the companies wheeled to the right, and, without being halted by their captains, proceeded to march in review. This blunder was manifestly the fault of the colonel, who gave improper commands for wheeling into column of companies. The general appearance of the command was good, the men being young and active in appearance, attentive in ranks, and well behaved in camp. The regiment was armed with the Springfield rifle—one company with caliber .45 and seven with caliber .50, old pattern, all breech-loaders; they were in good condition, having but recently returned from Rock Island Arsenal, where they had been undergoing needed repairs. Also had United States regulation equipments in fair condition. The sanitary condition of the camp was good, and no serious cases of sickness were reported. The morning report of the 20th August carries 311 men for duty. The camp was broken on the 21st of August.

The Fifth Regiment held its encampment at Creston, Iowa, beginning August 24. I arrived at its camp, "U. S. Grant," on the morning of the 25th ultimo, and was very courteously received by its commanding officer, Col. W. W. Ellis. My earlier arrival was prevented by many washouts along the railroad line.

I found the band and four companies in camp, the remaining four companies not arriving till 5 p. m. of this same date. Owing to very heavy rains in that district, many washouts occurred along the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, which fact prevented their getting to camp at the specified time. While en route the train this battalion was on met with an accident, by which many of its men were injured, though none seriously. The camp was located 1 mile from Creston, on high ground, most suitable for camping purposes, although much too small for a regiment as large as the Fifth. It was well laid out, after the regulation pattern. The command was sheltered in the wall-tent, flies being used for mess-tents, as in the Third Regiment. The camp was admirably drained, had close-cut grass sward, was in good sanitary condition, and obtained its water from the town water-works, which furnished an abundant supply of good, clear water. Sinks were pits dug, and furnished with board seats and close board inclosure. They were disinfected daily, and officers' and men's sinks were separate. The hospital department was well managed, but had too little room—a wall-tent being the only one available for use as a hospital ward. There were no cases of sickness worthy of note; those on sick report were men who had been slightly injured in the accident above spoken of. Grounds were well policed, but not enough attention was paid to keeping the tents in good order. The drill-ground was about a mile from camp. No other suitable place could be found. This was most excellent, though, in every sense, and enabled all battalion movements attempted to be executed by the regiment. No suitable place for target practice had been selected, so that this most important feature was entirely neglected. The uniform was the United States regulation full dress, excepting the helmet, in lieu of which caps were worn, blue facings, but one company having adopted the white facings. This regiment is armed with Springfield rifle, breech-loader, two companies having caliber .45, the remaining six being armed with caliber .50, old-pattern Springfield. Arms in splendid order, particularly the caliber .50 rifles, they having been but recently received from Rock Island Arsenal, where they had been sent for repairs. Equipments were in good order, but much the worse for wear. The appearance of the regiment was good; young in appearance, attentive on parade, and remarkably well-behaved and orderly in camp. The regimental records were regularly kept.

On the evening of August 26 occurred the first dress parade. This was poorly executed. The next day regular routine camp duties began in earnest, consisting of company drill in the morning, battalion drill in the afternoon, ending with parade every evening. Besides these, officers and non-commissioned officers' schools were

held every morning. I was present at all of these exercises. First day's drills were all rather ragged in point of execution, but on the second day a marked improvement was noticeable. On the battalion drill of this day all movements were executed with credit, showing great improvement over preceding day. Principal movements on this day were marching in line of battle; forming columns of fours, companies, and divisions; changing from column into line; marching in line and in column of companies; changing front; closing column; besides many others.

On the morning of August 28 the regiment was inspected and mustered by Brig. Gen. A. W. Tallman, inspector-general of the State. I accompanied the general during the inspection, and found most of the companies in a creditable condition as to cleanliness, but rather shabby as to uniforms, which were much worn. The greatest lack of instruction was shown in the manner of performing guard duty and in posting and relieving sentinels. The importance of this duty is evident. As it is impossible in a limited time to become properly posted in its duties, it would be well if it were practiced at company armories.

The governor and adjutant-general of the State visited the camp on the morning of the 29th, but were unable to have a review and inspection of the regiment and camp on account of very heavy rain, which set in early in the morning and continued till the regiment broke camp at noon of the same day. The morning report of August 28 shows 299 men for duty. The Fifth Regiment was particularly unfortunate in not having more than two good working days in camp. Too much praise cannot be given it, however, for the excellent work done even in that short time. In no small degree is this due to the untiring zeal and ability of its colonel, W. W. Ellis, who is a born soldier and a fine officer in every particular.

The Sixth Regiment went into camp at Clear Lake, Iowa, September 7. I arrived at "Camp Beeson" on the evening of September 8. Notwithstanding a very heavy rain was falling at the time, I found the camp in fine order, picturesquely and conveniently located on the lake shore and on grounds very suitably adapted for the purpose, all the sanitary conditions being most perfect. I was cordially received by Col. J. H. Sweeney and the other officers of the regiment. The whole command was sheltered in wall-tents, mess-tents being wall-tent flies. The camp was well drained, had a fine, close grass sward, and was provided with most excellent pure water. The sinks were the same as at the other regimental encampments, having board seats and board inclosures, and were daily disinfected, officers' and men's sinks being separate. All the tents were floored, while bed-sacks and blankets had been issued the command as in other regiments. The hospital was neat and clean, and its duties thoroughly and properly performed. Very few cases of sickness were reported; these rapidly diminished after the men got accustomed to camp life. The camp was well policed and company tents kept in good order. Especially is this last true of Company B, Captain Sibby, whose tents were neat and soldierly in their interior arrangement. The drill-ground was 1 mile from camp, and was good. No target range had been selected, although suitable grounds could easily have been found for one. The uniform was the full-dress United States regulation, without helmets, as in the other regiments. The regiment was armed with caliber .50 old-pattern Springfield breech-loaders, which were in fine condition, having but recently come from Rock Island Arsenal, where they had been undergoing repairs. Equipments were the United States regulation, not in very good condition—much worn. The general appearance of the command was excellent; it is composed of fine material in point of physique, and is, in this respect, ahead of the other regiments of the State. The regimental records were regularly kept, while the quartermaster of the regiment was efficient in the discharge of his duties. The regular routine duties, with company and battalion drills and dress parades, went on daily. The morning was devoted to company drills and schools for officers and non-commissioned officers, and afternoons taken up by battalion drill and dress parade.

On the morning of September 9 I witnessed the first company drill. All showed lack of drill, probably due to the fact of not having been reissued their arms till about one week before going into camp. It would have been a great benefit to them if they had taken up the time in the setting-up exercises and in squad drill without arms, instead of having no drill at all before going to camp; but it seems a hard matter to persuade the average militia company of the desirability and usefulness of this character of drill. In the afternoon occurred the first battalion drill. This consisted in marching in line of battle front and on right and left into line from column of fours and column of companies, changing front, &c., and, for the first drill, was fairly well executed. There was a dress parade in the evening, which showed lack of appreciation on the part of the adjutant and company officers as to their duties. Adjutant-General Alexander, of the State, arrived in camp on this afternoon, the 9th instant, in time to witness parade. Much better work was done at company drill the next morning. In the afternoon the regiment was divided into two battalions of four companies each, one being commanded by the lieutenant-colonel, the other by the major of the regiment. Both battalions showed the benefit of previous day's drill in executing fairly well the movements gone through on that day. The evening parade

showed great improvement on that of day before. Officers did well, showing better understanding of their duties and positions, as well as paying some attention to manual of the sword, which had been wholly neglected on other parades.

On the morning of September 11 the command was inspected and mustered by company by the inspector-general of the State, during a heavy rain, which began early in the morning and continued throughout the day, preventing drills and all kinds of outdoor exercises and ceremonies. Like the other regiments visited, the Sixth showed great weakness and lack of instruction in the proper performance of guard duty. The morning report of September 9 gives 338 men for duty. This regiment was also unfortunate in not having more than two fair working days in camp; still, it is to be congratulated on having made the most of its limited time in camp. In its colonel, J. H. Sweeney, I found a very courteous gentleman, who, although new to the position, showed himself a zealous, well-posted officer.

The Fourth Regiment encampment was held at Dubuque, beginning September 21. I arrived at the camp, "Herron," on the morning of this day, and, after having reported my arrival, was very courteously received by Colonel Thrift, the commanding officer. I found headquarters with band and six companies already in camp, the remaining two companies and the Waukon and Decorah Drum Corps getting in that afternoon at about 4.30 o'clock. Guard mounting had already been performed, sentinels posted, and routine affairs generally assuming shape. As in the other regiments, the command was sheltered in wall-tents. The camp was situated about 2½ miles from the center of the city, and was laid out according to forms of tactics. The camp site was well selected and answered admirably, but would have proven a bad location had not the weather remained clear and free from rain during the encampment. The tents were all floored, while bed-sacks and blankets had been provided, as at the other camps. Sinks were pits dug, furnished with board seats and board inclosures, except those for officers, which were permanent structures belonging to the city fair grounds, upon which the camp was pitched. All were disinfected daily. Hospital duties were thoroughly performed, although no tent was set aside for ward purposes; fortunately, however, none was needed, few cases of sickness being reported, and they very slight attacks incident to the change of life to the men, which were removed after the command had been a short time in camp. Camp grounds were well policed and company tents kept in good order. The area of the camps was ample, and seemed in this respect to answer all requisites. The drill ground was in the arena of the race-course adjacent to camp, and was excellent for the purpose. The uniform of the regiment is the full-dress United States regulation pattern, with helmets. One-half of the command still had the blue facings, while the other half had adopted the white facings before going to camp. It is the intention of all the companies to adopt the new facing as soon as practicable. In addition to this, the regiment had provided itself with dark blue flannel shirts, which were used in fatigue uniform instead of the blouse, making a neat, serviceable undress. Two companies were armed with the Springfield rifle, breech-loader, caliber .45, and six with caliber .50, old pattern. Equipments were the United States regulation. Arms in good order, most of them just from Rock Island Arsenal, as in the other regiments, and equipments much worn. The appearance of the regiment was excellent; uniforms mostly clean; men young and active, attentive in ranks and well behaved in camp. The regimental records were regularly kept. The day from reveille to tattoo was taken up with guard mounting, drills (company and battalion), schools for officers and non-commissioned officers, and the routine duties.

On the evening of August 21 occurred the first dress parade. Many mistakes were made, especially by the officers; they seemed ignorant of proper manner of marching their companies up to the line, and lacked knowledge of the sword exercise.

On the morning of September 22 I witnessed the first guard mounting; poorly done, excepting by the adjutant and sergeant major, who knew their business. The formation is repeated for practice sake. At the officer's school this morning movements to be executed at afternoon battalion drill were discussed and explained. Company drill came off at 9 a. m. till 11.30 a. m. Many of the companies did well, particularly Companies I and A, while others showed lack of earnest instruction and drill. At the battalion drill, from 1.30 p. m. to 3.30 p. m., the following movements were executed: Front into line, from column of fours and column of companies; right of companies rear into column; break from right to march to left. All poorly done, but improvement shown upon repetition. Dress parade on this day was a great improvement, companies forming properly on the line and in other particulars doing well.

The programme of the next day was much the same as on the day previous, a marked improvement being shown in all ceremonies. At company drill in the morning Company A attempted skirmish drill, doing creditably. Battalion drill movements by "division" were taken up; forming double column, closing column, &c., and changing direction by right and left flank were fairly well executed; dress parade well done, men standing firm and steady in ranks, neatly dressed with white gloves, presenting a fine appearance.

Guard mounting on September 24 was an improvement on those of preceding days. At 9 a. m. the regiment formed in line in full-dress uniform and paraded the city of Dubuque, returning to camp at about noon. The regiment presented a fine appearance, marching steadily in a soldierly-like manner through the whole parade. The adjutant-general, with many other officers of prominence in the State militia, visited the camp on this day. Battalion drill came off at 2 p. m., all movements of the two preceding days being executed; moderately well done; men a little tired from long march of the morning. The dress parade this evening was well done, in all particulars the best of the encampment. The command was mustered and inspected by General Tallman, inspector-general, by company. I accompanied the general, and found all the regiments in good shape, both as to arms and general appearance. The only target practice attempted by this regiment then occurred. A range of 200 yards had been laid off and targets provided, under the supervision of the major of the regiment. The best five shots from each company were selected as teams, the one making the highest score to be known as the "regimental team," every one of its members being entitled to wear a gold medal as long as his team score should be ahead of all others in the regiment. Five silver medals, very neat in design, were also offered for the best corresponding number of individual scores. The team of Company B won the place of "regimental team" on a score of 82 points out of a possible 125. The best five individual scores were made by three members of the same company and two of H Company, one company (B) thus carrying off eight of the ten prizes offered.

In the afternoon battalion drill occurred as usual, consisting of the movements already gone through at other drills. A marked progress in all the maneuvers was very apparent. Dress parade in the evening was well done, at which time medals won at the morning target match were presented to the winners by Colonel Owens, of the governor's staff. In its guard duty the Fourth Regiment is somewhat in advance of the other regiments; still, its greatest deficiency and want of instruction was in this matter, and there is much for it to learn in this most important duty. Company I of the regiment deserves mention for being in most excellent condition; its captain is one of the best in the guard. Company A. of Dubuque, was an entirely new organization, its existence dating from June 29, 1885. It is composed of fine material, and notwithstanding it had been but six or eight weeks at drill, already evinced a thoroughness in the manual and in its marching that makes it second to no other company of the regiment.

The morning report of September 23 gives 331 present for duty. The command broke camp early on the morning of the 25th instant, after five days of good work, which I have little doubt will manifest itself at the next annual encampment. Great credit is due Col. W. H. Thrift for the success of the encampment. He showed himself a courteous gentleman, a firm disciplinarian, and a most efficient commanding officer.

At all the encampments all the companies had their own messes, company officers messing with companies. The State allows 1 ration and \$1.50 per day for officers and men during a camp of five days. Companies of all the regiments hired their own cooks, both ordinary cooking-stoves and camp-fires being used. The Fourth Regiment had a very good stove made from boiler-iron, fastened together by screw-rivets easily taken apart for transportation, and admirable for all purposes. Companies were provided with mess-chests and proper outfit for field use. The ration issued consisted of the component parts of the Army ration, with addition of fresh vegetables. At all the messes the food was well cooked and wholesome in all respects, as I can attest by many personal trials and inspections. Bread of an excellent quality was obtained from town bakeries, in vicinity of the different camps. All the regiments were provided with haversacks, canteens, and knapsacks, United States regulation pattern.

ORGANIZATION.

The Iowa National Guard consists of six regiments of infantry, formed into two brigades of three regiments each, making an effective force of 2,400 men. Eight companies are allowed to the regiment, each numbering 40 active members, which, under the present State law, could be increased to 64, thus augmenting the force to 3,000 men. Besides its field and staff, every regiment has a surgeon, assistant surgeon, and chaplain, and is allowed a band of sixteen pieces.

STATE ALLOWANCES.

The State has an annual appropriation of \$35,000 for the benefit of its militia. Fifty dollars for armory rent and \$10 for stationery and postage is annually allowed every company. The clothing allowed is \$4 per man, and while at camp \$1.50 per day is paid every man irrespective of rank. The law provides that the guard shall spend not

less than three days nor more than five days in camp every year. This year the encampments were regimental, and for five days each. Tents were pitched and camps generally put in proper order by hired labor before the arrival of the regiments, so as to give them the benefit of their whole time at routine military duties.

REMARKS.

The Iowa National Guard is composed of fine material in point of physique and in moral qualifications; but a higher standard for its company officers is essential, and should be required. While I found most of the gentlemen occupying these positions well informed as to their duties and painstaking in performing them, ever seeking information and never failing to profit by any given them, I regret to say there were many among them who were ignorant of the simplest duties of a commissioned officer. Wherever the best companies in point of drill and discipline were found, there also were the competent, best-informed, and best-instructed officers. The material in the ranks could not be better. An increase in the efficiency of the company officers is what should be aimed at. In the colonels and field officers I found gentlemen of military experience, most of them having served during the rebellion. They were well informed as to their duties, and are men of inestimable worth to the national guard. The regimental staff departments were, in the main, ably conducted by officers well chosen for the positions. In the matter of uniform I would recommend that a blouse be adopted as an undress, or the dark-blue flannel shirt be taken in its stead, as was so successfully done by the Fourth Regiment. The United States regulation helmet, being part of the uniform, should be worn on full-dress occasions. As the straps on the dress-coat to hold up the belt are usually in the wrong place, in the way, and continually coming unbuttoned, it would be well to do away with them. I am informed that most of the companies have facilities at home for target practice, and that, as a consequence, many good shots are already to be found in the guard. The State allows one thousand rounds of ammunition a year for this purpose. I earnestly recommend that this be increased, and that proper attention be paid the subject at all succeeding encampments. The skirmish drill is of greatest importance, and would be a very important factor in any future war; for this reason I cannot too earnestly suggest that necessary time and attention should be devoted to it. Guard duty being of paramount importance, and the time at camp much too limited for the men to become even fairly posted in its duties, instruction ought to be given in company armories; this would be of great benefit to an organization on getting into camp. As the time at camp is usually well taken up by company and battalion drills, the school of the soldier should be attended to at home. Especially are "the setting-up exercises" important. A man may be well drilled in the manual and in company drill, but unless he has the position and can stand as a soldier should, he can hardly be termed one, and will appear far from well in ranks. Too little attention is paid to military courtesies in the interchange of salutes at the different encampments. This being a recognized and essential feature of discipline, should not be neglected. I am satisfied, though, that this resulted more from want of proper instruction than from any other cause. I consider five days in camp every year much too short a time. From many conversations upon the subject with different members of the guard, I am convinced an extension of the time to at least seven days would be acceptable to all, and at the same time accrue to the advantage of the State, which would be very manifest when its troops are called upon for active service. To have some portion of regular troops at these encampments would, I am sure, be appreciated by the militia and work many good results. I would especially call the attention of officers and guides to the importance of a thorough knowledge of theoretical tactics. If they are well informed in the subject, battalion drills will be found easy enough, as it is only essential that the privates should be properly posted in company drill to do their part well. The behavior of the men at the encampments was excellent. Although the camps had drinking saloons in their vicinities, I heard of no trouble or disturbance from this or any other cause while with the different regiments. To its adjutant-general, W. L. Alexander, more than to any one else, is the State indebted for the present good condition and fine organization of its militia. The general is most zealous and efficient in the discharge of his duties, and I personally owe him many thanks for much valuable information and aid in carrying out my instructions.

In closing this report I desire to thank the officers and men of the guard for their uniform kindness and courtesy while at their camps; at all of these I was handsomely entertained, was furnished a horse, and was given all possible assistance in furthering the execution of my orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. J. T. CLARKE,
Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

FORT WADSWORTH, NEW YORK HARBOR, *August 31, 1885.*

GENERAL: In accordance with Special Orders No. 128, Adjutant-General's Office, June 5, 1885, and under the special instructions communicated to me from the War Department of the same date, I have the honor to report that I visited the State encampment at Peekskill, N. Y., during each week of its duration, from June 13 to August 1. Every facility was afforded me for such investigations as I desired to make, information was most freely given upon all points, and every courtesy extended me that could by any possibility render my visit pleasant or profitable.

I omit any description of the camp as unnecessary, in view of its treatment by my predecessors, further than to say that the State has obtained possession of all the desirable ground, and the authorities can now realize plans already made for its improvement, such as securing a larger drill area, greater range facilities, and an improved system of drainage and water supply.

The various military staff departments were permanently represented during the encampment by their respective chiefs or assistants, as follows:

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Chief, General Wylie; assistant, Colonel Story. To these gentlemen were also assigned the duties of the quartermaster and subsistence departments, all property responsibility being devolved upon one and the same officer by the State code; and all these duties, multifarious and exacting as they were, received an attention that never failed either in completeness or rapidity of execution. Much of the work of these important departments was done under my own observation, and I can only imperfectly state the respect I feel for the capacity and energy displayed in its performance and the system by which so much is accomplished with so little friction. A regiment coming into camp forwards in ample time a return of its strength in the usual form, and also a requisition for needed material. A detail, under charge of the regimental quartermaster, precedes the regiment and finds Colonel Story at the large tent known as the issue-tent, where the property already called for has been gathered. The regimental quartermaster-sergeant is put into possession, and by him it is distributed on their arrival to the company quartermaster-sergeants on memorandum receipts. In this way a regiment appearing in the early afternoon of Saturday gets itself comfortably into quarters at once, two men to a tent, and makes its first parade the same evening.

The encampment consists of twelve company streets, with thirty wall-tents to each, and the proper allotment of tentage to company and field officers, band, servants, &c. The tents are pitched once for all at the opening of the season, and turned over successively to the various commands as they report. It secures the greatest possible amount of the limited time from one Saturday to another for tactical instruction.

On the final Saturday of their stay a memorandum governs the return of the property previously issued into the hands of Colonel Story, and the preparation of baggage for shipment. This property is received at the issue tent, verified, and then taken away for cleansing and disinfection, under the supervision of the quartermaster's department. The blankets are hung up in a suitable locality and exposed to the fumes of burning sulphur. The wash-basins, the cups, the wooden pails, the coffee-buckets, the bread-baskets, are thoroughly scoured and cleansed. The two latter are used daily in the distribution of bread and coffee immediately after the 5 o'clock reveille, breakfast itself being at 7.30. The purifying process over, the articles are stored ready for issue the week following, the quantity of issuable property on hand amounting at least to double the requirements of any one week, especially in those items devoted to intimate personal use. At the end of the encampment the cots and tents are repaired and stored, and the mattresses, costing originally some 70 cents each, are burned up. The method of arrival and departure, of issue and receipt of property, is so systematized and perfected that each regiment takes up its military duties at once upon the Saturday of its arrival and carries them forward to the very moment of its departure.

I have gone into the process with some detail because it illustrates the ease and rapidity with which the State could at any time put a regiment into the field thoroughly equipped and provided for.

Taking up the question of subsistence, I found the commands rationed by contract, as in previous years, with Windholz & Co., who furnish and prepare the food. A raised and roofed platform 50 by 250 feet constituted the mess-hall, and was supplied with stools and tables, the tops and standards of which were so framed and united as to admit of indefinite extension, though, as a rule, they were used only in single lengths. The accommodations were ample for 1,000 men. At meal times the tables were very liberally and expeditiously supplied by waiters. The first sergeants marched in their companies, who seated themselves and rose at command, filling up the tables successively from the further end of the hall, and the whole arrangement was marked by the greatest order and comfort.

Steam furnishes the motive power for much of the kitchen work. The coffee is ground by it and then placed in trays fitting into the tops of two large cylindrical cisterns, situated one on each side of the boiler, similar in size, and connected by pipes with the cisterns. The water is forced through the trays under steam pressure and drawn off below, giving coffee of a very superior quality. The meats are prepared in permanent ranges; the vegetables are cooked by steam in permanent kettles, in others of which the soups are prepared, and whether of beef, beans, peas, &c., they are always thick and strong.

Permanent store-houses for ice, meats, and provisions generally have been erected, and the organization of everything connected with the mess is thorough and complete. A restaurant is attached to the establishment for the benefit of visitors, of whom there is a large number. They are supplied out of the same material from which food is prepared for the troops, and at the very reasonable charge of 50 cents a meal. Owing to the distance from any other source of refreshments, the restaurant was always well patronized. The contractor receives \$1 per day per man for the three meals furnished and delivered at the tables, and upon the arrangement as it stands I do not consider any improvement possible. The men have nothing at all to do with their meals except to eat them, nor in the very limited time given each regiment could any experience be acquired in the proper preparation of food that would be of benefit; and it would be gained, if at all, as it so often is in the regular service, at the expense of the stomachs of those concerned, and by great interference with the more important objects of camp.

The contract system, as applied to the Twelfth Regiment (on duty at Fort Wadsworth last year), was an utter failure. As applied at camp, it is a marked success. One reason is in the skilled use of means and the thorough knowledge of material on the part of the contractor. This is so perfected as to permit ample provisions of the best quality of food.

The regular soldier roughs it generally because he cannot do anything else. The National Guardsman would doubtless rough it for as good a reason, but now he has only a week instead of five years for his culinary experiments, and to take him from his usual surroundings and to substitute the waste, complaint, and sickness that inevitably follow ignorance and imperfect cooking for the so thoroughly liberal and efficient provision already made would, I think, be a very long step backward.

General Wylie also issues such ordnance stores as may be required. The supply of blank ammunition is fixed at fifteen rounds per man. For use on the range forty rounds per man of ball-cartridges are furnished. Most, if not all, the regiments bought out of their own funds ammunition in addition to that issued by the State, and it would seem as though a larger supply could very profitably be used. It was the intention for the State to hold in reserve at least a half million rounds.

PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

This was in charge of General Rich and his assistants. The commands are paid on the Saturday of their departure. The rolls are verified by the morning reports in the office of the post-adjutant. Individual checks are made out for the amount due, which each man, vouched for by his captain, receives from the paymaster, the process only requiring the time necessary to march past the desk. The scale of pay is as follows: To each private and musician, \$1.25; to all non-commissioned officers, \$1.50; to all company officers of the line below captain, \$2.50; to captains of companies, \$3; to all field officers below colonel, \$4; to all commanding officers of regiments or battalions, \$5.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

General Farnsworth and Colonel Phisterer. Colonel Phisterer was in immediate charge and present during the encampment. He was assigned to duty as post-adjutant. The morning reports, the ration returns, the pay-rolls, all passed through his office, and he was there brought into direct official contact with the first sergeants throughout. His office was, in fact, a school of instruction for the first sergeants, and I spent much of my time there, a witness of the difficulties and questions constantly referred to him for solution, and which were often of curious interest, as evincing a determination on the part of these sergeants to get hold of the exact nature of their duties and a desire to learn everything belonging to them. Better material never existed, if it could be in all cases wisely used.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

General Briggs and Colonel McGrath. These gentlemen were present in camp except when called away temporarily for inspection of clothing or organizations elsewhere. No formal inspections of the men were held, in order to interfere as little as

possible with the routine of duty laid down in the orders establishing camp, but one or both of these gentlemen were in attendance upon all drills and parades and formations in camp and on the range, visiting the guards and sentinels, and keeping a constant lookout upon the administration of all matters.

A study of the reports of the adjutant-general's office for the last four years shows that the supervision of the inspector-general's department is most comprehensive and vigilant, and that the necessities and deficiencies of the national guard have been admirably appreciated and fully set forth.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-general, Joseph D. Bryant. The same exact and complete organization that has characterized all the staff departments is fully exemplified here, and was throughout the most prominent feature that came under my notice, and deserves special remark, as showing the readiness and efficiency with which New York could put its military force into the field, with the whole system in good working order by which their wants are to be manifested and provision made therefor. The care taken to insure complete property accountability and prevent waste or misuse is evident.

There were very few cases of sickness, and most of these were due to the usual imprudence in eating and drinking, some to solar effects, and there was one case of measles in the Twentieth Separate Company, due to the exposure previous to arrival. The patient was isolated, kept in camp until recovery, and then returned to his home with the surgeon who had been placed in charge.

The cesspools, under the water-supply now delivered at the heads of the company streets, are to be replaced by proper sewerage, with ultimate discharge into the river. This will remove one source of danger, as six weeks' use of these pools in summer by such numbers of men, even if everything but wash-water could be kept out of them, would in time make trouble. It will also enable the sinks to be brought into such closer relations to camp as will always secure their use and do away with any injurious accumulation of refuse in the vicinity. The method now employed is to receive the soil in tubs, that are emptied each night by the scavenger. They are then thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. I inspected the sinks frequently, and somewhat to my surprise found them always clean and wholly inoffensive.

The blankets were generally well aired, but more attention should be paid to this matter, as they were not seldom simply tossed over the tent-ropes instead of being fully spread out in the sun.

The company streets and grounds about the tents were kept in excellent order, and the general police of the camp was remarkably good. In all these respects the attention of the inspector-general and the surgeon-general was constant and effective, and the same could be said of the regimental surgeons.

A medical officer, with stretcher and hospital knapsack, was always present on the range at the firing point, and another, similarly provided, in attendance at battalion drill. I am not quite clear whether, in the latter case, the apparatus is not a little too suggestive. The path to glory sometimes leads by the hospital, it is true, but there is no need to carpet the road thither. I think some little instruction in the matter of "first aid to the injured," and certainly some drill of men as stretcher-bearers, would not be impertinent. In the one case of the use of the stretcher that I saw the man fortunately had been overcome by clams. Had it been a dislocated limb or bodily wound, he would have found the cadenced step extremely disagreeable, if not dangerous.

CLOTHING.

Generally the organizations were in possession of the State service dress, which consists essentially of a double-breasted dark-blue coat, pantaloons of lighter blue with dark stripes, an overcoat of blue or gray, a helmet of black felt, and a forage-cap. The uniform seems well adapted to parade use, but nearly all of the regiments supplement it, at their own expense, with blouses, white helmets, and in some cases white pantaloons. The Twenty-second presented a very fine appearance in their white dress-coats: the Seventh retain their well-known gray coats and white cross-belts; and other additions were made, such as shoulder-scales and white leggins in the Twenty-third, and brass shoulder-knots with nickel-plated crescent in the Ninth.

A service dress for State service with distinctive regimental marks seems to combine the requirements both of general uniformity and of special historical connections and tradition where, fortunately, such exist; but the tendency to run off into a sort of kaleidoscopic ornamentation of the person deprives all decoration of any real meaning, and should be checked; moreover, distinctions, regimental and individual, have their risk when brought under fire, and a recollection of this fact might possibly tone down their development upon a review.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The New York National Guard are armed with the .50 caliber Remington. It will be made to correspond in caliber with the United States system when that shall have been finally decided upon. The habitual equipment is the enameled waist-belt, Frazier or block cartridge-box, leather bayonet-sabbard, canteen, haversack, and knapsack—the latter of leather over a wooden frame. It is the intention to substitute, as fast as opportunity offers, the grained leather-belt and bronzed-steel scabbard. In actual service it would be found necessary, probably, to throw away the knapsack, and to transfer the weight of the loaded cartridge-box to the shoulder. The carriage of ammunition gathered to one or two points on the waist-belt alone is physically injurious. When experience shall have tested the value of the various styles of equipment now on trial in the Army, the national guard will be ready to select accordingly.

DISCIPLINE AND MILITARY COURTESY.

Certainly, under this head, no fault could be found, and in view of the extent to which these characteristics of a soldier are self-imposed, the national guard constitute an excellent example to men whose rendition of them is more by compulsion and less by choice.

REGIMENTAL ATTENDANCE.

June 13 to 20.—Twenty-third Regiment, Colonel Ward commanding: Full strength, 35 officers, 662 men. Present in camp Saturday, 33 officers, 491 men; Wednesday, 32 officers, 428 men; Saturday, 31 officers, 437 men. The manual, marching, and alignments of the Twenty-third were well executed, and the one or two mistakes made by companies in such battalion movements as I saw were noticed and at once rectified by the colonel. On one occasion, the thermometer standing at 89° in the shade, the regimental surgeon recommended a discontinuance of the drill, which was only an instance of the very inquisitive care manifested by the gentlemen of the medical staff generally for the physical welfare of the troops to which they were attached.

June 20 to 27.—Seventh Regiment, Colonel Clark commanding: Full strength, 40 officers, 945 men. Present in camp Saturday, 37 officers, 719 men; Wednesday, 36 officers, 649 men; Saturday, 35 officers, 667 men. The composition, history, and character of this regiment imposed very heavy obligations upon its representatives in the camp. Their means and material seem to be what they always have been, of the very choicest, and the results correspond, whether exhibited in police, parade, or pyrotechny.

June 27 to July 4.—Ninth Regiment, Colonel Seward commanding: Full strength, 36 officers, 590 men. Present in camp Saturday, 32 officers, 417 men; Wednesday, 30 officers, 415 men; Saturday, 31 officers, 424 men. If this regiment appeared to be largely composed of new material, it also demonstrated the benefits of even a short camp experience by its manifest improvement. The drill, both by battalion and company, was mostly confined to the closed formations, and showed the necessity of preliminary schooling for a large portion of the officers concerned. The major was upon the field superintending the company drills and active in his oversight of the officers and in correction of individual errors.

July 4 to 11.—Seventy-first Regiment, Colonel McAlpine, commanding: Full strength, 33 officers, 501 men. Present in camp Saturday, 31 officers, 379 men; Wednesday, 31 officers, 360 men; Saturday, 30 officers, 363 men. This regiment was, to some extent, unfortunate in the weather, which prevented the review of "governor's day," when the troops concerned are naturally seen at their best. The battalion drills were conducted by the lieutenant-colonel, generally in the closed formations, and the progress was satisfactory, though some of the company officers were but poorly acquainted with their tactics. The guard duty seemed to me specially well performed, and with an absence of confusion and disturbance that was quite noticeable.

In the case of these last two regiments, a very laborious task of reorganization and administrative care has fallen upon the colonels commanding, and the success of their work, though now visible, will be more fully declared as time perfects it. As material to work with, the rank and file leave nothing to be desired.

July 11 to 18.—Thirteenth Regiment, Colonel Barnes, commanding: Full strength, 34 officers, 653 men. Present in camp Saturday, 33 officers, 486 men; Wednesday, 29 officers, 450 men; Saturday, 33 officers, 479 men. This regiment, like the Twenty-third, made a very favorable impression by the steadiness of their ranks, the smoothness of their maneuver, and the usual accuracy of their drill. As to some extent with the Twenty-third, so with the Thirteenth, the regiment was exercised in various movements illustrating attack and defense, and, like the Seventh, in the school of the skirmisher and the frings.

July 18 to 25.—Forty-seventh Regiment, Colonel Gaylor, commanding: Full strength, 28 officers, 425 men. Present in camp Saturday, 26 officers, 333 men; Wed-

uesday, 26 officers, 330 men; Saturday, 26 officers, 337 men. This regiment is also in rapid process of renovation, under the careful management of its colonel. It was well handled on the field by both himself and the lieutenant-colonel, both of whom are specially adapted to their work. The subordinate officers are still in need of schooling, and are sure to get it and benefit thereby. Guard duty was well looked after, and the pains taken elicited corresponding improvement. It will be noticed there was very little variation in the strength present of their command.

July 25 to August 1.—Twenty-second Regiment, Colonel Porter, commanding: Full strength, 36 officers, 580 men. Present in camp Saturday, 36 officers, 521 men; Wednesday, 34 officers, 488 men; Saturday, 35 officers, 505 men. The average percentage of attendance of this regiment was the highest of all, 87.44, while that of the Twenty-third was the lowest, 69.44. This was the last week of the encampment, and in many respects the most creditable. The men of the Twenty-second went to their work in a thoroughly business-like way, that gave no excuse to any observer for supposing a picnic or celebration impending. The battalion drills were largely devoted to skirmishing, and were conducted in a very efficient and practical manner. In the closed order one thing in particular was observed, that no time was wasted in dressing the ranks. The men formed up at once, and never was a whole battalion kept waiting for the inch-by-inch adjustment of Private Brown here and Private Green there, under the reiterated appeals of their captains. The style of the execution generally was "wide awake" to an extent that was positively delightful, after seeing whole companies, man by man, persuaded into alignment at the ultimate sacrifice of fully half the period allotted to drill. The firings by battalion, company, and the file were the best that I heard; and the discipline of the regiment was evident in everything. The sentinels were posted in their duties and discharged them with a silent efficiency that was very refreshing. There were no prolonged and repeated shouts for the corporal of the guard. There was no lack of reproof where it was deserved, but it was short and sharp, with nothing of pathetic entreaty about it. In all there were visible the hand and manner of the colonel himself, and the example pervaded the regiment. He was assisted by a particularly competent staff, and the work done was evidenced by its accomplishment and not by the noise of performance. It was obvious that they were in camp for all the instruction that could be got out of it, with no intent at mere display and no necessity for stimulation by cheers and regimental catch-words that heretofore had become distressingly monotonous. Even the last night of camp, in which generally greater license was taken or allowed, passed off, so far as the regiment itself was concerned, in true soldierly quiet. It should be remembered that the burden of obedience to regulations intended to secure the good order and comfort of the camp belongs to the epaulette as well as the shoulder-scarf, and may readily become too heavy to be borne if rolled off entirely upon the bayonets. The Twenty-second established a picket-line some two miles up the valley, connected with the guard-tent and colonel's quarters by telegraph, and managed by details from the regiment. The attack on the pickets on Thursday night, the alarm in camp, the re-enforcement of the picket as it retired, and the subsequent advance of the regiment in support and for the protection of the post, were all very well carried out, and formed a very useful lesson to those concerned. This regiment also, upon the occasion of the governor's visit, managed the details of arrival, &c., through signal stations very effectively, and habitually seized every possible opportunity for enlarging their professional experience. There was on the one side a determination to require, on the other a prompt rendition of whatever service was deemed necessary to fully discharge the purpose of the encampment. Nobody seemed to have any fear of doing too much. The oat-meal water and the hospital apparatus may have been in the vicinity of the drill-ground, but I was unable to find them.

As a rule, the separate companies were easily identified by the superiority of their drill and general appearance. Especially was this the case with the Nineteenth Separate Company, Captain Hanbennestel. I have rarely seen any body of men in better military form. Safely harbored in this company was an old soldier of the Regular Army, eighty-two years of age, who had served in the Black Hawk, Florida, and Mexican wars, and in the Battalion of Engineers. His name was Griffiths. He holds the post of armorer, and was present in camp, hale and hearty, most pleasantly cared for and respected by his comrades. Nor was this a solitary instance by any means of the men who, honorably discharged from the Regular service, had joined the National Guard, establishing a connection which, with profit to both, might well increase and bind the two bodies more closely together as soldiers and citizens of the same country and flag.

The Thirty-second Separate Company, Captain Eddy, was finely drilled and remarkably well set up, and showed very clearly what can be done by competent men in a very short time, as the organization, at least in its present shape, had only been some two months together. It was easily seen that the men took an interest and pride in their work which promises the highest possible efficiency.

Companies A and B, of the Tenth Battalion, would have attracted attention anywhere for their soldierly bearing and excellent manual.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The work done and the results gained on the rifle range in continuation of the experience at Creedmoor and at the various regimental armories deserve special commendation, as might be readily inferred from the presence on the field of such men as Colonel Bodine and General Robbins, the inspector-general of rifle practice of the State. He was assisted by Colonel Beal, Colonel David, Major Fox, and the different regimental instructors.

There are ranges for 100, 200, 300, and 500 yards, with seven No. 2 and seven No. 3 targets of the Brinton make. The men are divided into three classes, the third comprising such as have had no practice, the second such as practice on the 100 and 300 yard ranges, kneeling at the latter distance, and who, when they have completed a score of 25 at both these ranges taken together, form the 1st class and continue practice at the 200 and 500 yard ranges, lying down at the latter distance. A score of 25 here makes them marksmen, and a score of 42 sharpshooters. In addition, there is required volley firing of five rounds at 100 yards, as follows: By company, two rounds; by rank, one round; by company, one round front rank kneeling; by company, one round rear rank in front kneeling; and also five rounds in the skirmish drill, advancing from 250 to 50 yards three rounds, and two on the return.

Lieutenant Thurston, of the Twenty-second, was in charge of the office of the inspector-general of rifle practice at the time of my visit, and to his courtesy I am indebted for a full account of the system followed by General Robbins, which seems most effectually to combine the maximum of information with the minimum of clerical labor, concentrating most of the latter on the desk of the inspector-general of rifle practice himself.

Religious services were held every Sunday, either by the regimental chaplain or, in his absence, by some one of the clergy selected for that purpose. In most cases, the chaplain came into camp with his command, paraded with it, and was reviewed with it.

The ceremonies of governor's day—every Thursday of each week—including the reception and review, were very fine military displays; but it is on the drill ground and at the rifle range that the real practical value of the national guard is to be tested.

The various organizations upon which I have to report differ in the enlisted material, and some are more fortunate than others in the capacity and character of their officers. The Seventh Regiment, for instance, brings into camp a very large number of men, possessing, among other advantages, that of previous service, while over 50 per cent. of the Seventy-first and Forty-seventh were recruits, many of them obtained and unformed but a few days before their departure for Peekskill. Under these circumstances, any detailed comparison as to military deportment and drill would hardly be a true test of the work done in each case. A lengthy notice of minor defects could only be advisable when there was failure to perceive and neglect to remedy any ignorance or error on the part of the soldier by those responsible for his proficiency. On the contrary, the point deserving notice is that in most cases the energy and enterprise of the men found support and direction in the knowledge and industry of the officers. To such an extent was this the case that it would be unfair to dwell upon such individual deficiencies as were developed, and which were certainly no more evident to me than to those charged with the instruction and inspection of the several commands. The time was very short and the work to be done very great, and the improvements, in most regiments, very manifest, whether in rifle practice, at the drill ground, or on guard.

The encampment furnishes an opportunity for combining theoretical with practical instruction, and the field maneuvers should always be preceded by or united with the lessons of the school-room. There were cases of men kept in line for very wearisome periods, listening to detailed directions for the next movement given to their official superiors, which, if soon comprehended by some, were not readily understood by others, and required repetition after repetition to bring them within the capacity of the duller; thus limiting the number and nature of the movements during the very valuable time of the encampment to the maximum amount of ignorance prevalent in the battalion.

Possibly, it might be too unwise to make too marked a distinction by culling out the poorest material for instruction, and the better way is to subject all to the discipline of the recitation-room, and at least prevent the necessity for holding enlisted men under arms and at attention for the greater part of the drill, while company officers and guides are impressed with the line upon line and precept upon precept of the colonel as he repeats the tactical paragraphs that bear upon the next formation.

When any man, whatever his rank, gets to be too old to learn, either from the delusion that he knows it all or the fact that he cares to know nothing, he had better be buried at once and give his room to less petrified material. Neither in the national guard nor the Army can a man keep touch with the times except by constant study; and one trouble in the whole matter now is that the shades of Vauban and of Marshal Saxe still dominate our ideas and shape our practice as the country clings with conservative fervor to the locked step and the plumb-line, and continues to say to itself,

"Go to; are we not thirteen inches from back to breast, and have we not three tiers of embrasures in granite masonry?"

Attention is called to the remarks of the inspector-general of the State for 1885, as follows (page 357, Report A. G. O., N. Y.):

"The national guard of this State or any other State can only improve as the officers improve in their ability as instructors, and to accomplish the desired result schools should be established in every regiment, battalion, and separate company for theoretical instruction in tactics and customs of the service, as well as for recitations, and willing and energetic but inexperienced officers should be taught how to command and the manner of making the drill interesting by a thorough and concise method of imparting and demonstrating instruction. The officer who manifests indifference, neglect, or incompetency, and evinces an unwillingness to keep up with the progressive requirements of the service, should either retire voluntarily or be retired by compulsion."

To stringently enforce this recommendation is all that is needed.

Another suggestion of General Briggs seems to me to be very well worthy of consideration: To establish a skeleton battalion, at least of eight companies in single rank, reducing the number of privates to the lowest practical limits, and to enforce the attendance therewith of the company officers of the various organizations for a week under a competent instructor precedent to the arrival of their own regiments in camp. Some portions of the national guard need this to a greater extent than others, but none of the material that came under my observation would find it unprofitable. To this and kindred propositions, the answer is that the men cannot be had. The greed of commerce and manufacture, it is thought, would refuse the prolonged absence of clerks, mechanics, and laborers.

But the day has gone by for any question as to the value of a competent force, ready at all times and able to reach the field in defense of the lives and property of the State. It is not easy to believe that the circumference of a dollar in hand hides from the outlook of Canal street or Broadway the unlimited waste and destruction of a few moments of license and anarchy. The legislature itself is very liberal in its provisions for the camp; the rank and file of the national guard have testified their desire to learn; among its officers are men of proved energy and ability, amply sufficient for any demand, and both, in numerous instances, have sacrificed their own scant vacation to impart and receive the benefits of a military education; all the conditions for complete success are present except, mainly, that of time, and, if otherwise unattainable, this should be secured and protected by law.

I omitted to note in its proper place that the ordinance returns for 1885 show on hand: Hospital tents, 53; wall tents, 228; A tents, 375.

Some of the regiments present this year in camp would seem to have attained such a degree of proficiency in the matter of mere drill and military ceremony as to warrant, at least in these cases, enlarging the course of instruction to include reconnaissance, outpost and picket duty, with some of the minor operations of war; general movements across country, making use of its natural features for attack and resistance; improving cover; guarding and forcing roads, bridges, and defiles; discovering and securing points of defense; providing temporary means of crossing streams; securing or surprising convoys, trains, villages, railroad crossings, stations; and generally everything of a similar nature that could be compassed in a detachment of several day's duration from the camp, where each man could be taught to take care of himself and gather the utmost profit from his surroundings in many of the more common contingencies of an actual campaign.

The great trouble with all military teaching is its tendency to run into a wearisome routine, season after season, that resembles nothing so much as a penitentiary treadmill. It should be progressive, like growth in the Christian graces. It is a very poor sort of a soldier, whether of the cross or the cartridge, that knows no more and is no better at the year's end than at the beginning.

Possibly, in some instances, the material of the national guard is of too transient a nature to permit its extension much beyond the primary department, but in such a case as that of the Seventh Regiment there is no difficulty. By the courtesy of Colonel Clark I am furnished with the following data: In the regiment at present men less than one year's service form 19 per cent.; over one and less than two years, 19 per cent.; over two and less than three, 15 per cent.; over three and less than four, 11 per cent.; over four and less than five, 13 per cent.; over five, 23 per cent. And with the officers, forty in number, 96 per cent. have served over five years; 85 per cent. over ten years; 47 per cent. over fifteen years; 33 per cent. over twenty years. On such a foundation of experience a very very broad practical military education can be built. It is West Point without the mathematics.

The disadvantages under which other regiments labor are exhibited in the statistics furnished by the courtesy of the adjutant of the Forty-seventh Regiment; for instance, as follows: Service percentage of enlisted men aggregated: one year, 50.23; two years, 11.70; three years, 13.70; four years, 5.90; five years, 18.47; Company B,

at one extreme, showing 40 per cent. of its strength as of five years' service and over, while Company E, at the other, shows 75 per cent. as of one year's service or less. The service percentage of officers aggregated: One year or less, 25; four years, 3.67; five years and over, 71.43.

Recurring to the general subject, there seems to be a tendency to place too high an esteem upon precise and harmonious movement and all that which serves to make a beautiful show, and has a value, to be sure, in winning the smiling approval and enthusiastic applause of the sex mainly worth living for, but nevertheless form by no means the whole of our business. In a word, there is danger of too much bear-akin and too little of the claw.

A body of men who can go through the manual with all the uniformity of a die might certainly amuse, but could hardly obtain that respect from the mob that is felt for a shooter known to be good for his man up to five hundred yards or over. Exact alignment and unvaried likeness of step and wheel are well enough, and, probably, under the corporal's stick, reached a higher point of perfection more than a hundred years ago among old Frederick's grenadiers than they have since attained through the pleasanter stimulus of gate fees and prize packages; but when days of danger come, such mechanism will soon be eliminated in favor of the man taught how best to protect himself in disposing of his enemy and who has learned how most completely to provide for the exposure and wants of the march and bivouac, and whose reliance is not so much upon the touch of his neighbor's elbow as upon his own efforts and experience. If we have not time for both the millinery and marrow of the profession, the former can safely be alighted.

The fire drill is of the utmost importance, and men should be kept at it until they have lost all fear of the piece, are perfectly familiar with its working and power, and can be trusted to handle it with ease, confidence, and effect.

In the matter of guard duty there is room for improvement. Its object is by keeping a few men awake, to insure the safety and sleep of the greater part. This of very doubtful attainment if some thirteen or fourteen sentinels are forced to spend the night in shouting at the top of their lungs for the corporal of the guard, apparently on the supposition that every intermediate sentinel is asleep or indifferent, and without even waiting to give the corporal a chance to get over the distance from the guard-tent. To this must be added, in some cases, the calling of the hours and even the half hours, which only serves to notify those concerned that the sentries are awake at certain times, and saves them the trouble of going out to see. Attempts to surprise and seize the sentry ought, with an intelligent and resolute recruit, to result only in the instruction of the instructor who makes, also, no proper use of his time in attempting to confuse the guard with conundrums upon impossible contingencies. All discharge of duty in connection with sentinels should be made as plain and simple as possible, and performed as quietly as is consistent with efficiency, nor leave the stillness of the company streets in such marked contrast with the periodical uproar along their boundaries.

The regular daily attendance at company drills of a field officer of the regiment would have a beneficial effect in enforcing the prompt appearance upon the ground of the different companies, and also their prompt dismissal at recall, in preventing too much consumption of time with "rests," and checking the disposition to simply repeat one or two familiar movements instead of attempting to complete the school—some officers confining themselves to what they happen to know rather than seeking to know more. And the presence of a field officer at reveille roll-call would serve at all events to secure some knowledge of dilatory turn-outs as well as entire absence.

The course of instruction could, with advantage, be made to include heavy artillery practice and some idea of field intrenchments. The camp grounds afford sites where mortars and siege-guns could be posted and used, and rifle-pits and parapets prepared on some systematic plan that would admit of enlargement until they had served the purpose, with one representation of the national guard, when their repair and preservation would occupy a due portion of the time of others. Nowadays shelter is just as important as shooting. But I refrain from going into detail as to artillery instruction, because, so long as the time of the encampment is limited to one week and the national guard are considered as infantry only and expected to be reasonably proficient in the duties of that arm of the service, there is certainly no room for a course of artillery instruction, which, to be of any practical account whatever, would at least require as much time as the infantry course. Unless a portion of the national guard are set apart for artillery duty, the result would be that, in the attempt to obtain a little knowledge of both services, the guard would probably miss securing anything of value in either.

A collection of military implements and material pertaining to all arms of the service could be made and cared for, now that the State has secured permanent possession of the ground, that would be very valuable for informing the national guard upon the history and scope of their profession. This might include books of reference, maps and plans and histories, especially of our own wars, and topographical detail upon the

lines of travel and communication and the commercial and military centers of the State. Discussion, which belongs to the lyceum rather than to the drill ground, would find here a profitable field of exercise, and a lecture would absorb the interest that might run to waste over the microscopic investigation of tactics. It would not be extravagant were the State to provide a pontoon train, and each regiment to be taught to lay and break up the bridge.

I am not prepared to advise the restriction of the use of fire-works in camp to such as the men under competent tuition shall prepare for themselves, but there is no knowledge which does not come handy to a military man, and he who can make a signal and understand it, whether by flag or fire, telephone or telegraph, will sooner or later have reason to congratulate himself on his usefulness.

I do not wish to introduce any illegitimate suggestions into the report, but will venture to say that it seems to me the constant presence in the successive camps of an officer superior in rank to all others and legally qualified by position to exert his authority everywhere as should in all cases seem to him best would be very advantageous in preventing the differences and doubt that otherwise naturally obtain and in securing that thorough conformity to a prescribed plan without which all the possibilities of benefit that rightfully belong to the State encampment cannot be realized. There are as many minds as men and as many versions of orders as either; but for any continuous harmony of effort and completeness of result one head is necessary. It would then be possible to decide what regiments have made such diligent use of their armory facilities as to warrant the expense of their transfer to camp for a larger scope of instruction, and what regiments, if any, might with advantage to the service be sent into the school of the brigade. These transfers should not be a mere matter of venture altogether, but a matter of merit, securing the existence in the National Guard of progressive material only, and casting off the dead-wood that is an accompaniment of all growth.

An officer of the Regular Army, from the point of view naturally belonging to his own education, might readily fail to appreciate the peculiar conditions involved in the instruction and discipline of the National Guard. They can, however, safely be left to the experience and wisdom of the officers directly charged therewith, many of whom have toiled at this problem for years, often with but little encouragement and not without misrepresentation and attack, but who are beginning to see the fruits of their labor in the results already attained upon the rifle range, in the armory, and at the State encampment.

If among so large a body of men it cannot but happen that material of little worth will find its way into commission, it must be detected in the stress of actual service, and prompt and decisive action, irrespective of all political considerations, upon the reports solely of examining boards and those of the inspector-general's department, will rid the National Guard of all incompetent and worthless matter, and enable the State to secure from its citizens officers and men that will justify the pains and expense devoted to military instruction.

A body of soldiers procured and provided for as now seems to be promised—complete, efficient, and ready—is fully as strong a guarantee for the prosperity and security of the State as even the excellence and number of its schools and churches, until the combined action of all three shall have brought about the time, yet only existing in inspired vision, when the bow and the spear may be broken; when nation shall not rise up against nation; neither shall they learn war any more. But, under the conditions given to our present life, powder will have as much to do in bringing about any millennium as philanthropy; and the more terrible its possibilities, the greater the need for intrusting them only to men of trained intelligence, special capacity, and tried character.

HENRY W. CLOSSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Artillery.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.
6046 ADJ—9

REPORT OF THE ACTING JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

5041 WAR—22 .

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REPORT

OF

THE ACTING JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 1, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 23d of September, 1885, I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of this office for the year ending September 30, 1885:

Commissioned officers tried by general courts-martial:	
Number of records reported upon and submitted to the Secretary of War for the action of the President.....	10
Number of records received, revised, and recorded, not requiring the action of the President (convicted, 10; acquitted, 7).....	17
Number of records received and recorded requiring the action of the President, but not requiring review by this office.....	1
	28
Cadets of the United States Military Academy tried by general courts-martial:	
Number of records reported upon and submitted to the Secretary of War.....	3
Number of records received, revised, and recorded, not requiring further action (convicted, 4; acquitted, 1).....	5
	8
Enlisted men tried by general courts-martial:	
Number convicted of desertion	674
Number convicted of offenses other than desertion.....	1,440
Number acquitted, or sentences disapproved by the reviewing authority.....	174
	2,288
Military convicts tried and convicted by general courts-martial.....	4
Total number tried	2,328
Number of records of courts of inquiry received, &c.....	3
Number of reports and opinions rendered upon proceedings of courts-martial, miscellaneous questions of law, applications for clemency, and other official matters	1,776
Number of official applications from the War and Treasury Departments, and Pension Office, for abstracts of proceedings of trials, &c., answered.....	609
Number of copies of records of proceedings of general courts-martial furnished. (Of which 152 copies, containing 6,487 pages, were furnished under the 114th Article of War, to the parties tried, and 29 copies, containing 1,129 pages, were supplied to the Pension, Second Auditor's, and Adjutant-General's Offices.)	181
Total number of pages	7,616

For the last six years the number of trials by general courts-martial has been constantly increasing. There were in 1880, 1,543; in 1881, 1,792; in 1882, 1,850; in 1883, 1,985; in 1884, 2,280; in 1885, 2,328.

The number of records of garrison and regimental courts-martial, which, by the act of March 3, 1877, are no longer required to be forwarded to this office, and which have been received and filed in the de-

partments in which the courts were held, as reported by judge-advocates at department headquarters, is as follows :

Department of Arizona.....	682
Department of California	691
Department of the Columbia	1,077
Department of Dakota.....	2,177
Department of the East.....	1,840
Department of the Missouri	2,267
Department of the Platte	1,876
Department of Texas.....	1,151
Regimental courts-martial convened by commanders of corps under the 81st Article of War	90
Total.....	11,851
Number of cases tried last year.....	10,983
Increase of cases tried by inferior courts-martial over last year	868
Increase of cases tried by general courts-martial over last year.....	48
Total increase.....	916
Total number of trials by general, garrison, and regimental courts-martial during the year ending September 30, 1885	14,179

THE REVISION OF ARTICLES OF WAR.

The 128th Article of War directs that the "foregoing articles" shall be read and published once in every six months, to every garrison, regiment, troop, or company, in the service of the United States. The "foregoing articles" cover 12 pages of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The consequence is, that it is not done, but only a part is read; and, in truth, of the 127 "foregoing articles," there are but 54 that need to be so read, as they alone constitute the penal code of the Articles of War. The remainder may be divided into two classes. One of these has nothing whatever to do with the administration of military justice, and should be entirely eliminated from the Articles of War, and placed where it belongs, amongst the general regulations for the Army.

Take, for example, the 11th article, which is as follows :

Every officer commanding a regiment or an independent troop, battery, or company not in the field, may, when actually quartered with such command, grant furloughs to the enlisted men, in such numbers and for such time as he shall deem consistent with the good of the service. Every officer commanding a regiment, or an independent troop, battery, or company, in the field, may grant furloughs not exceeding 30 days at one time, to 5 per centum of the enlisted men, for good conduct in the line of duty, but subject to the approval of the commander of the forces of which said enlisted men form a part. Every company officer of a regiment, commanding any troop, battery, or company not in the field, or commanding in any garrison, fort, post, or barrack, may, in the absence of his field officer, grant furloughs to the enlisted men, for a time not exceeding 20 days in six months, and not to more than two persons to be absent at the same time.

What business has this regulation amongst the Articles of War ?

Another class of articles relates to the constitution and proceedings of courts-martial, or, generally, to the administration of justice through the medium of these courts. These are not properly articles of war, or at least form no part of the penal code, and should be grouped separately.

By this process, the military penal code would be made to stand by itself, and would become easier to grasp and handle.

But the Articles of War seem to me to require revision in a more important particular. It has, from time to time, been deemed necessary to engraft new principles upon them, and I believe it would be well were this now carried somewhat further. As it is not the object in this

place to discuss the subject in full, I shall refer to but four or five points in illustration.

FIRST: DUTIES OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE.

It has now become the recognized right of the accused to be represented by counsel before a court-martial, and, when so represented, the prosecution is apt to be conducted with an amount of interest which must unfit the prosecutor for any other relationship to the court. Yet, under our system, the judge-advocate, besides being the prosecutor for the Government, is the recorder and the legal adviser of the court. These functions are apt to be irreconcilable with that of prosecutor; as is also his relation to the accused. Particularly, I think, should the judge-advocate be excluded from the secret sessions of the court, where the accused is unrepresented; for here he may, by a word, or the inflection of a word, or by a gesture, even unwittingly, influence its judgment—to say nothing of a possible *suppressio veri*, or *expressio falsi*.

The importance of separating these duties is recognized in the English code, which provides that no person acting as prosecutor, or being a witness for the prosecution, shall also act as judge-advocate at a trial. This principle, I think, it would be well for us to adopt. It would not prevent officers of the Judge-Advocate-General's Department being assigned as prosecutors.

SECOND: DEPOSITIONS.

In my last annual report I had the honor to invite attention to the subject of deposition evidence, and have had occasion to do so several times since, in submitting the proceedings of certain courts-martial for the consideration of the Secretary of War.

It has become a not uncommon thing to take this evidence before an officer of the Army, other than the judge-advocate of the court-martial before which the deposition is to be read. There is no authority of law for such a proceeding.

The 91st Article of War is as follows:

The depositions of witnesses residing beyond the limits of the State, Territory, or District in which any military court may be ordered to sit, if taken on reasonable notice to the opposite party and duly authenticated, may be read in evidence before such court in cases not capital.

There is no other statutory provision on the subject now in force.

The 74th Article of War (O. S.), provided that on the trial of cases not capital, before courts-martial, the deposition of witnesses, not in the line or staff of the Army might be taken before some *justice of the peace*, and read in evidence, &c.

The present 91st article provides, generally, that the deposition shall be *duly authenticated*. This necessarily means that it shall be authenticated by some officer by law vested with the power to do so; that is, by some officer competent to administer oaths in the State, Territory, or District in which the deposition is taken. Otherwise it cannot be said to be *duly authenticated*.

Except in a few cases, officers of the Army are not empowered to administer oaths.

Under the 2d Article of War, an officer can administer an oath of enlistment. Under the 84th, 85th, and 92d articles, an officer can administer an oath in swearing in the members of a court-martial and its judge-advocate, and to a witness giving evidence before it. Under section 183 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, an officer or clerk

of an Executive Department, detailed to investigate frauds on the Government, or any irregularity or misconduct of any officer or agent of the United States, has authority to administer oaths to witnesses attending to testify or depose in the course of such investigation.

But by no statute, whatever, are officers empowered to administer oaths in the taking of depositions intended to be used in evidence before courts-martial. Nevertheless, it is a power constantly assumed.

The authority is supposed to be derived from paragraph 1,752 of the Army Regulations. In my opinion this paragraph is void, for the reason that the vesting an officer with such a power is, in itself, the exercise of a legislative and not an executive power, and that, therefore, an Army regulation is inoperative. But, independently of this consideration, the paragraph referred to was never intended to convey the power claimed under it. The paragraph is as follows:

Affidavits or depositions may be taken before any officer in the list, as follows, when recourse cannot be had to any before named on said list, which fact shall be certified by the officer offering the evidence: 1st, a civil magistrate competent to administer oaths; 2d, a judge-advocate; 3d, the recorder of a garrison or regimental court-martial; 4th, the adjutant of a regiment; 5th, a commissioned officer.

This paragraph is found in the Regulations, under the general title of "Property accountability," and the sub-title of "Responsibility for company clothing, arms, &c." and must be construed in connection with the paragraphs, *in pari materia*, in whose company it is found. Thus regarded, it is manifest that it was intended to relate only to the settlement of property accountability, and not to the administration of justice in criminal trials. This was also the opinion of Judge-Advocate-General Holt. (Digest, Opinions of Judge-Advocate-General, edition of 1880, page 347.)

Therefore, deposition evidence, thus taken, is taken without the sanction of a legal oath, and a false statement on a material point would not be perjury.

It is, of course, often extremely expensive to summon witnesses from a distance, and sometimes impossible to have the deposition duly authenticated at the place where the witness resides, because of the absence of any officer competent to administer oaths. It is, therefore, desirable that the commissioned officers of the Army should be vested with this power.

THIRD: TRIAL OF MILITARY CONVICTS BY COURTS-MARTIAL.

I respectfully invite attention to another subject, which I briefly discussed in my last annual report. I refer to the lack of military jurisdiction, for the purpose of trial, over military convicts *who have been discharged from the service*, and are confined elsewhere than at the "Military Prison" at Leavenworth.

Section 1361 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is as follows:

All prisoners under confinement in said military prisons undergoing sentence of courts-martial shall be liable to trial and punishment by courts-martial under the Rules and Articles of War for offenses committed during the said confinement.

The use of the plural word "prisons" in this section is an error. The original act, of March 3, 1873, providing for a military prison, designated Rock Island, Ill., as the place for its establishment, and by act of May 21, 1874, the location was changed to Leavenworth, and this is now the only military prison provided for by statute.

At the Leavenworth Prison *only* can convicts who have been discharged the service be brought to trial for offences committed during their imprisonment. There is no good reason why this provision of law should be restricted to one prison. The same necessity for it exists elsewhere, where military convicts are confined; and a provision of law seems to be required, extending the jurisdiction of courts-martial over all such military convicts, wherever confined, for offences committed during confinement.

FOURTH: THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD ARTICLE OF WAR.

Without undertaking to enter the wide field of discussion which this article presents, attention is here only invited to the very conflicting views which have been expressed with reference to it, particularly as regards its application to the offence of desertion. It seems to me to require legislation to set this matter finally at rest.

I have the honor, in addition to the foregoing, to call attention to the remarks made in the last annual report from this office on the subject of "contempts of court."

But without going further into the matter, I feel sure that I am not expressing my opinion alone, when I say that the whole subject of the revision of the Articles of War is of sufficient importance to justify the appointment of a board of military officers for its consideration.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. NORMAN LIEBER,
Acting Judge-Advocate-General.

HON. WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

Extracts from the report of Maj. Henry Goodfellow, judge-advocate, Department of the Missouri, for the year ending September 30, 1885.

While the average enlisted strength remains unchanged for the two years (in round numbers about 4,400), the desertions, (recorded to September 15, 1885), numbered 431, while during the previous year, (ending September 15, 1884), they reached 610, showing a reduction of nearly 30 per centum during the last year.

About the same ratio as has been observed in previous years is found between the number of desertions occurring in the first two years of the enlistment and those occurring in the last three years; some 62 per cent. of the deserters abscond in the first year of the enlistment, and some 90 per centum in the first two years. This proportion indicates the inquiry which I suggested in my last report: If the term of service should be reduced by law to three years, whether many men who now, in fits of discontent desert, might not resolve to persevere to the end of their enlistments and get an honorable discharge?

The defective condition of the law relating to witnesses and depositions, as pointed out in your last annual report, is a constant source of serious inconvenience and expense to the Government. Officers of the Army should be authorized to take depositions and administer oaths when designated to perform such duty by the authority convening a court-martial, or by the department commander.

While section 1202, R. S., purports to confer a power to compel all witnesses to appear and testify before a court-martial, yet it is very doubtful whether any means sanctioned by law can be found to elicit evidence from a civilian against his will. It is often essential to the ends of justice that such testimony should be obtained; and it is an anomaly, derogatory to the self-respect of the tribunal, that it must depend upon the good-will of any witness for his testimony.

If a military tribunal is deemed by the law-makers to be unfit to be intrusted with this limited power over civilians, it is possible that a practice similar to that obtaining in the British service, of applying to a civil court for process to enforce the at-

tendance and testimony of civilians, would not encounter objection in the legislative mind.

The 54th article of war is intended to give a remedy to the citizen against the depredations of marauding soldiers, but it provides no method of procedure. Paragraph 934, Army Regulations, is intended to supply this deficiency.

A court-martial in this department recently sentenced a soldier to the penitentiary, with forfeiture of all his pay and allowances, for breaking into a store and stealing some of its contents. There having been no prior resort to the proceeding provided by paragraph 934, Army Regulations, (which, too, the Judge-Advocate-General has held to be inapplicable to cases of theft), the citizen had no reparation for his loss. I would suggest for consideration, the expediency of empowering by law, courts-martial to make an appropriation of the offender's pay to repair private injury of this nature.

The present Articles of War were enacted, in most part, nearly eighty years ago, and it would seem highly desirable that the military criminal code embraced in them should be revised, simplified, and consolidated. Some of the provisions are almost as antiquated as the provision of section 1628, R. S., in the chapter relating to the militia, requiring that every citizen, after enrollment, shall be constantly provided with *two spare flints* for his firelock.

Extracts from the report of Capt. J. G. Ballance, acting judge-advocate, Department of Texas.

There are many inconveniences and defects in the laws and regulations governing courts-martial, among which may be mentioned that the present Articles of War might be improved very materially both in diction and arrangement; obsolete portions left out; the parts treating of the crimes and penalties, criminal procedure, and mere administrative regulation should, for convenience, be arranged under appropriate headings and articles. There is no method prescribed for officers obtaining redress for wrongs inflicted by a superior officer, except those committed by the commanding officer of a regiment. If it is necessary to prescribe a remedy in one case, it should be in all.

In order that the trials of courts-martial may not degenerate into a farce where citizen witnesses are concerned, and that there may be no room for timid commanders and courts to doubt the meaning and intent of the law, it is recommended that a law be passed, giving to courts-martial the same power to punish for contempt as Federal courts have, or at least the same power that is given to naval courts-martial by the 42d Naval Article of War.

An effort has been made during the past three years to ascertain the real causes of, and remedies for desertion, and statistics show that there has been, in this department, a gradual decrease in the number of desertions; and this is due, in a great measure, to the efforts that have been made to remove ascertained causes, and improve the condition and prospects of the men. Probably more has been done in the last three years in the latter direction than any other corresponding period since the existence of the Army.

Extract from the report of Capt. J. W. Young, acting judge-advocate, Department of the East.

I would respectfully recommend that steps be taken to procure legislation granting to courts-martial jurisdiction in cases involving fraud in enlistment. The oath of the recruit, his declaration, as well as his replies to various proper inquiries touching his competency, occur before the enlistment is consummated; therefore it is held that military courts are without authority to punish for perjury or misrepresentation in such cases.

Extract from the report of Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, acting judge-advocate, Department of the Columbia.

After a careful study of our present Articles of War, I am convinced that all, from and including the 19th, to and including the 28th, and from and including the 31st, to and including the 58th, can without prejudice be eliminated, as the particular of-

fence covered by each can legally be laid as "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," showing the nature of the offense by the wording of the charge, i. e., "drunkenness," "drunkenness on duty," "absence without leave," &c.; thus bringing all these offenses as breaches of military discipline under the one, (the 62d) Article of War. I would suggest that a brief code of military penalties, to be imposed upon conviction, be added to this article.

During the last year there have been developed examples and cases which, to the most casual observer, warrant the oft-repeated recommendation that our entire system and form of administering military justice should undergo a thorough revision.

Of the cases worthy of special notice I would call attention to the trial of Privates Charles Brown and Austin Burke, Light Battery E, First Artillery, promulgated in General Court-Martial Orders No. 51, series of 1884, from these headquarters, who were both charged with destroying property, in violation of the 58th Article of War. Though the offences alleged against these men had been committed within the limits of the military reservation of Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory, a justice of the peace of the adjoining county assumed jurisdiction in the matter, whereupon "habeas corpus" proceedings were instituted by me in the higher court, (district court fourth judicial district, in and for Clark County, Washington Territory), with results as published in Circular No. 21, current series, from these headquarters (hereto appended, marked E).

APPENDIX E.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,

Vancouver Barracks, W T., June 15, 1885.

CIRCULAR }
No. 21. }

The following opinion is published for the information of the command :

"IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT, HOLDING TERMS AT VANCOUVER.

In the matter of CHARLES BROWN } On Habeas Corpus.
and AUSTIN BURKE. } (September, 1884.)

Hon. N. H. BLOOMFIELD, for Petitioners.

HOYT, J.—Under the facts admitted by the sheriff's return herein, the only question presented for decision is as to the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace to try an enlisted man of the United States Army for a minor offense committed on a military reservation of said United States, and hold him for punishment after demand by the proper military authorities for his surrender,—and the answer to this question is so clear to my mind that I shall not attempt to elaborate the reasons which lead to the conclusions to which I have come in the premises.

These reservations have been set aside by the laws of the United States for occupancy by its forces and for forts and arsenals, and for obvious reasons it was necessary that the United States should have exclusive jurisdiction over the same, for if any right to legislate as to, or control such reservations had been given to or left in the States in which they were located, it would be in the power of such States to greatly impair or entirely destroy the utility of such reservations for the purposes for which they were intended; besides, such joint control would lead to an almost certain conflict of authority between the controlling powers.

Therefore Congress has not only provided that such places shall be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the laws of the United States but has in addition taken pains to provide that the title and surroundings shall be such that there can be no possible excuse for a conflict in regard thereto, and to that end has enacted that before any such places shall be improved and occupied as such there shall be an investigation by the law officers of the Government to see that the right to such exclusive jurisdiction has been reserved and has never passed from the general Government, or that, if it has passed to the State, said State has duly ceded back to the said United States such exclusive jurisdiction.

These reservations then are, so far as the State or Territorial laws are concerned, in the same situation as though they were not within the geographical limits of such State or Territories, and it must follow that the State and Territorial Courts can have nothing to do with the enforcing of any law or laws therein, excepting as they may be specially empowered so to do by act of Congress.

The laws of the United States and they alone must provide for the government of such reservations and the Courts authorized to enforce such laws are the only ones that can have any jurisdiction therein, and even such civil Courts as usually have full jurisdiction to punish all offenses against the laws of the United States must when the Army or military reservations are concerned yield so much as has been deemed necessary to the military Courts provided for by acts of Congress.

It follows, from what has been said, that the Territorial Courts as such had no jurisdiction in this case, and as we think it clear that a justice of the peace is an officer of the Territory and County and not of the United States and that he has no power to try and determine a cause arising under the laws of the United States, we are of the opinion that the proceedings in the Justice's Court were void for want of jurisdiction.

In the argument something has been said about the right of the city of Vancouver to arrest enlisted men of the Army and punish them by imprisonment for a violation of its ordinances; but as this question is not necessarily involved in this case, and as the argument has been all upon one side, I will only say that, under our form of government and under the laws of Congress, it is assumed that the civil and military branches will act in harmony for the best interests of all, and that any rivalry or jealousy between them is uncalled for and unnecessary.

The rights and jurisdiction of each are as defined by law, and to the law we must look to determine where the power to try and punish any person for an offense is vested; and if Congress has seen fit, for reasons which to it seemed sufficient, to provide that the right to punish soldiers for certain classes of offenses shall be vested in the military courts, it does not follow that soldiers committing such offenses will go unpunished; and the civil authorities, if required to surrender a soldier whom they have arrested, upon demand of the military, have a right to expect that such military authorities will, upon being put in possession of the facts, punish the offender as the nature of his offense requires, and in like manner the military authorities, when they are required to surrender to the civil authorities, for trial and punishment, soldiers accused of certain of the graver crimes, should do so in the belief that the offender will be dealt with as law and justice shall require; and in this way the two departments will become (as they were designed) on all occasions joint laborers in the cause of good order and good government.

Let the prisoners be discharged from custody.

[Signed]

By command of Brigadier-General MILES :

JOHN P. HOYT,
Judge."

H. CLAY WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

347

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 9, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the operations of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885:

The balance in the Treasury to credit of the Quartermaster's Department at end of June 30, 1884, was, as by last report (including \$2,884.94, pertaining to Signal Service, disbursed by Quartermaster's Department).....	\$1, 193, 962 54
Appropriations for the fiscal year for the service of the Quartermaster's Department were, in gross (acts of July 5 and 7, 1884, and March 3, 1885) (including appropriation of \$193,936.48, pertaining to Signal Service, disbursed by Quartermaster's Department).....	9, 911, 056.34
Amounts deposited to the credit of appropriations and received from sales to officers, &c	599, 365 97
Total	11, 704, 384 85
Remittances to disbursing officers have amounted to ... \$10, 271, 296 49	
Requisitions to pay settlements made at the Treasury on claims and accounts	336, 766 24
Carried to surplus fund (act June 20, 1874).....	530, 247 03
	11, 138, 309 76

Leaving balance in Treasury undrawn at end of June 30, 1885... 566, 075 09

The tables, statements, abstracts, &c., which accompany this report will be found to give the items of appropriations, expenditures, disbursements, &c., in all their details.

DUTIES OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Under sections 219 and 220, Revised Statutes, and the authority of the Secretary of War, the Quartermaster's Department transports troops, munitions of war, equipments, military property, and all articles of supply from the places of purchase to the several armies, garrisons, posts, and recruiting places; provides for the safe-keeping of such articles, the distribution, adequate and timely supply of the same to the regimental quartermasters and to such officers as may, by virtue of the Secretary of War's regulations, be intrusted with the same; and the officers of this Department pay for store rent and storage necessary for keeping such supplies.

By section 1133 it is further made the duty of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, under the direction of the Secretary of War,

to purchase and distribute to the Army all military stores and supplies requisite for its use which other corps are not directed by law to provide; to furnish means of transportation for the Army, its military stores and supplies, and to provide for and pay all incidental expenses of the military service which other corps are not directed to provide for and pay.

Section 1139 provides that the Quartermaster-General, under the direction of the Secretary of War, shall prescribe and enforce a system of accountability for all quartermaster's supplies furnished to the Army, or to officers, seamen, and marines.

Again, by section 2 of the act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, it is made the duty of the Quartermaster-General to investigate and adjust all claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion, in words as follows:

And be it further enacted, That all claims of loyal citizens in states not in rebellion, for quartermaster's stores actually furnished to the Army of the United States, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Quartermaster-General of the United States, accompanied with such proofs as each claimant can present of the facts in his case; and it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster-General to cause such claim to be examined, and, if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and that the stores have been actually received or taken for the use of and used by said Army, then to report each case to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a recommendation for settlement.

By acts approved June 18, 1866, and July 28, 1866, the provisions of this act were extended to include the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, West Virginia, and the loyal citizens of the State of Tennessee.

And further, it is provided by the acts of Congress and the regulations founded thereon that the Quartermaster's Department shall secure grounds for national cemeteries, to preserve the graves of all soldiers who fell in battle, died of disease in the field or hospital, in the rebellion, from desecration; to secure suitable burial places for all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines who served during the late war, either in the regular or volunteer forces, dying subsequent to the passage of this act (approved March 3, 1873), in a national cemetery free of cost.

Provision is also made by law for the Quartermaster's Department to furnish suitable head-stones to mark the graves of all soldiers, sailors, or marines who have served during the late war, whose burial is provided for as above, or who may have been buried in private cemeteries.

Under these several acts, above recited, and others of like import, the Quartermaster's Department provides the means of transportation by land and water for troops and materials of war for the Army (but not for the transportation of the arms for the militia of the several States); it transports the property for other executive departments, on proper requisition, the outlay therefor being reimbursed to the appropriation for the Department; it provides wagons, ambulances, carts, saddles and horse equipments (except for the cavalry), and harness (except that used by the artillery).

This Department provides vessels for water transportation, wharves, constructs and repairs roads for military purposes, pays tolls, and builds all necessary military bridges. It provides and distributes clothing, tents and equipages, fuel, forage, stationery, lumber, straw for bedding for men and animals, and all material for camps and for shelter of troops and stores; furniture for barracks, such as bunks, benches, chairs, tables, and lockers; heating and cooking stoves for use in public barracks and quarters; tools for mechanics and laborers in the Quarter-

master's Department, and lights for all military posts and buildings. It builds barracks, quarters, storehouses and hospitals; provides by hire or purchase grounds for military encampments and buildings; supplies periodicals and newspapers, or school books in lieu of periodicals if desired, to the post libraries for the use of enlisted men. It also provides grounds for cemeteries, and for the burial of officers and soldiers therein; lodges for superintendents of cemeteries, and generally for fencing, marking by suitable stones, and care of graves of soldiers who die in service on duty throughout the country.

Under provision of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, the Quartermaster's Department, under the authority of the Secretary of War, contracts for all horses for artillery, cavalry, mounted infantry, and scouts, but in number not to exceed the enlisted men in service required to be mounted.

Under the same act this Department, under the Secretary of War, prepares plans and contracts for the construction of all buildings at military posts.

Under the provisions of section 219, Revised Statutes, "other officers" than "regimental quartermasters," to the average number of 136, have been detailed in the Quartermaster's Department in doing its duties in various ways in the care and "distribution of the stores of the Quartermaster's Department, under the Secretary of War and his regulations."

STATIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East.

Col. A. J. Perry, assistant quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster, Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

Maj. A. G. Robinson, quartermaster, Boston, Mass.

Maj. J. W. Scully, quartermaster, New Orleans, La.

Maj. G. C. Smith, quartermaster, Baltimore, Md.

Capt. L. C. Forsyth, assistant quartermaster, Buffalo, N. Y.

Capt. J. L. Clem, assistant quartermaster, Fort McHenry, Md.

Capt. C. A. Booth, assistant quartermaster, Fort Monroe, Va.

Division of the Missouri.

Col. C. H. Tompkins, assistant quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. J. V. Furey, assistant quartermaster, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. G. E. Pond, assistant quartermaster, Chicago, Ill. (Special duty.)

Department of the Missouri.

Maj. James Gilliss, quartermaster, chief quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Maj. J. H. Belcher, quartermaster, Denver, Colo.

Capt. E. B. Atwood, assistant quartermaster, Santa Fé, N. Mex.

Capt. L. E. Campbell, assistant quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Department of the Platte.

Maj. G. B. Dandy, quartermaster, chief quartermaster, Omaha, Nebr.

Capt. J. H. Lord, assistant quartermaster, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, assistant quartermaster, Omaha, Nebr.

Capt. C. H. Ingalls, assistant quartermaster, Ogden, Utah.

Department of Dakota.

Lient. Col. J. M. Moore, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Capt. J. M. Marshall, assistant quartermaster, Saint Paul, Minn.

Capt. Charles Bird, assistant quartermaster, Helena, Mont.

Department of Texas.

Maj. J. G. C. Lee, quartermaster, chief quartermaster, San Antonio, Tex.

Capt. John Simpson, assistant quartermaster, San Antonio, Tex.

Division of the Pacific and Department of California.

Col. J. D. Bingham, assistant quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. D. D. Wheeler, assistant quartermaster, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Department of Arizona.

Maj. A. J. McGonnigle, quartermaster, chief quartermaster, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

Capt. C. W. Williams, assistant quartermaster, Whipple Depot, Ariz.

Capt. D. H. Floyd, assistant quartermaster, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Department of the Columbia.

Maj. A. S. Kimball, quartermaster, chief quartermaster, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Ter.

Capt. C. R. Barnett, assistant quartermaster, Portland, Oreg.

Capt. W. S. Patten, assistant quartermaster, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Ter.

ON DUTY IN THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Lient. Col. J. G. Chandler, deputy quartermaster-general.

Lient. Col. C. G. Sawtelle, deputy quartermaster-general.

Lient. Col. B. C. Card, deputy quartermaster-general.

Capt. John F. Rodgers, U. S. A., military storekeeper.

GENERAL DEPOTS OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Jeffersonville, Ind.

Col. R. Saxton, assistant quartermaster-general, in charge.

Capt. A. Barrett, U. S. A., military storekeeper.

New York.

Lient. Col. H. C. Hodges, deputy quartermaster-general, in charge.

Capt. H. J. Haynsworth, assistant quartermaster.

Washington, D. C.

Lient. Col. R. N. Batchelder, deputy quartermaster-general, in charge

Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Col. M. I. Ludington, deputy quartermaster-general, in charge.
Maj. W. B. Hughes, quartermaster.
Capt. J. W. Pope, assistant quartermaster.
Capt. W. H. Gill, U. S. A., military storekeeper.

San Francisco, Cal.

Maj. G. H. Weeks, quartermaster, in charge.
Capt. C. A. Allgood, U. S. A., military storekeeper.
Capt. G. A. Hull, U. S. A., military storekeeper.

Saint Louis, Mo.

Maj. Chas. W. Foster, quartermaster, in charge.
Capt. John W. Pullman, assistant quartermaster.

Military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Capt. A. P. Blunt, assistant quartermaster, commandant.
Capt. F. H. Hathaway, assistant quartermaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lieut. Col. C. A. Reynolds, deputy quartermaster-general, on leave of absence on account of sickness.

Maj. E. B. Kirk, quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., on duty connected with national cemeteries.

Maj. A. F. Rockwell, quartermaster, under orders for duty at Saint Paul, Minn.

Capt. C. H. Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, on special duty at War Department, Washington, D. C.

Capt. A. E. Miltimore, assistant quartermaster, recruiting rendezvous, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Capt. C. F. Humphrey, assistant quartermaster, en route for duty at Cheyenne, Wyo.

Capt. G. H. Cook, assistant quartermaster, recruiting rendezvous, David's Island, New York Harbor.

Capt. J. W. Jacobs, assistant quartermaster, Hot Springs, Ark., in charge of construction of Army and Navy Hospital.

Capt. A. H. Young, assistant quartermaster, recruiting rendezvous, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Capt. F. B. Jones, assistant quartermaster, on duty in office of Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C.

INSPECTION BRANCH.

The inspection branch is in charge of Lieut. Col. J. G. Chandler, deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. A.

This branch of the office keeps the record of correspondence relating to the assignment to duty of officers of the Quartermaster's Department and of the officers doing duty therein; also of correspondence relating to them individually, as well as to all clerks, agents, and other employés of the Department; it briefs, enters, examines, and acts upon the annual reports rendered by officers of the Department; it has the monthly per-

sonal reports of the stations and duties of the officers of the Department and of acting assistant quartermasters; keeps the "station book," and prepares the "roster of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, with rank, grade, station, addresses, and services," and prepares the monthly returns of officers for the Adjutant-General's office under paragraph 722, Army Regulations.

It receives and distributes orders, circulars, pamphlets, &c., including technical text-books necessary to enable officers to discharge their multifarious duties.

One hundred and eighty-seven thousand and thirty-seven general orders, &c., were received and one hundred and forty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-six distributed during the year.

It also keeps a book of decisions affecting the Quartermaster's Department, a historical register of all clerks, messengers, and others employed in the office of the Quartermaster-General, with record of time lost, and prepares the pay-rolls of all such employes.

The report of the inspection branch of the office also shows the existing organization of the Quartermaster's Department in detail, and the duties upon which the officers are engaged.

Under the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, provision was made for the appointment of eighty post quartermaster-sergeants. The inspection branch receives and acts upon all applications of enlisted men for appointment to these positions. Since the passage of the act referred to two hundred and forty persons have presented applications.

In accordance with General Orders No. 89, A. G. O., 1884, and No. 2, A. G. O., 1885, boards of officers were convened in the several military departments for the purpose of conducting the examination of such enlisted men as were detailed from time to time to appear before them. The reports of these several boards were submitted to the Quartermaster-General, and selections made therefrom of such enlisted men as, in his opinion, were best fitted for the duties to be performed, and in accordance with the law, recommended the same to the honorable the Secretary of War for appointment. As far as practicable, the selections were made regimentally, at the rate of two from each regiment, provided there were fit applicants from said regiments who deserved the positions. During the past fiscal year there have been 77 appointed to the positions named, and the persons appointed have been assigned to duty in the several military departments where their services appeared to be most needed.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

This branch is in charge of Lieut. Col. J. G. Chandler, deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. A.

The construction of ninety-seven new buildings at military posts, located in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, California, Michigan, Rhode Island, New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, and in the Territories of Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, Indian, Idaho, Washington, Arizona, and District of Columbia, was authorized at an estimated cost of \$229,556.

The cost of repairs made, including labor, tools, and materials, was \$250,642. For repairs and improvements at recruiting depots, general depots of Quartermaster's Department, and independent stations there was authorized \$16,155. For improving the water supply at military posts, for drainage, sewer, wharf, bridge, road, and other improvements there was authorized \$243,095.

From the appropriation by Congress of \$200,000 in sundry civil bill, approved July 7, 1884, the Secretary of War granted \$100,000 for rebuilding Fort Russell, Wyoming.

From the \$100,000 granted by Congress for construction and repair of hospitals \$99,743 was authorized, the apportionment being as follows:

Division of the Missouri:	
Department of the Platte	\$19, 939
Department of Dakota	9, 081
Department of the Missouri	19, 007
Department of Texas	9, 518
	<hr/> 57, 545
Division of the Pacific:	
Department of California	\$3, 309
Department of the Columbia	911
Department of Arizona	19, 830
	<hr/> 24, 050

Division of the Atlantic:	
Department of the East	\$18, 142

The work of construction of the Army and Navy hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., has continued during the year, latest reports indicating that the buildings would be practically completed by October 1, 1885.

SALE OF BUILDINGS.

The sale of twelve buildings was authorized during the fiscal year.

PROPERTY TRANSFERRED.

The Secretary of War authorized the transfer of the bridge built by the military authorities in 1879 across Bear River, Colorado, no longer required for military purposes, to the county commissioners of Routt County, Colorado, as a public highway.

POST CEMETERIES.

For removing remains of deceased soldiers from abandoned posts, and for restitution of fences, walls, and head-boards at established post cemeteries, an expenditure of \$3,000 has been authorized during the year.

Congress in sundry civil bill of July 7, 1884, granted \$1,000 "to transfer the remains of forty-six soldiers buried at Fort Churchill to the cemetery of Carson City, Nevada," and this work has been accomplished to the entire satisfaction of all parties interested in the removal.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

The President of the United States on May 27, 1885, modified the limits of the Fort Meade reservation.

Under the act of July 5, 1884, to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless reservations, thirty-five such reservations or parts thereof have been transferred to the Interior Department.

FIRES.

The losses by fire reported during the fiscal year have been as follows, viz: Shops and granary at Poplar River, bakery at Fort Cum-

mings, hospital at Fort Cœur d'Alene, saw-mill at Fort Robinson, shops at Fort Lincoln, officers' quarters at the Presidio of San Francisco, officers' quarters at Fort Monroe, storehouse at Fort Brady, pump-house at Fort Niobrara, employés' quarters at Fort Union, agent's quarters at Ash Fork, stable at Fort Sully, and ice-house at Fort Bennett.

DAVID'S ISLAND.

At David's Island is placed one of the large recruiting depots and school for recruits for the Army. No action has yet been taken by Congress upon the appropriation required to erect permanent barracks and quarters at this important post; an appropriation of \$130,000 for barracks and quarters at this place is still required; \$75,000 of it perhaps could only be well applied in the first year after the appropriation is made. For plans, detailed estimates, &c., attention is invited to Senate Executive Document 49, Forty-sixth Congress, second session.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

This station, under the special directions of the Secretary of War, still requires at least \$20,000 for immediate use in construction and enlargement of buildings to provide proper accommodation for officers and men.

"The necessity of assembling the troops in larger and more permanent posts near Indian reservations and in proximity to the great strategic points of the country adjacent to its valuable public reservations, harbors, and forts becomes daily more and more apparent in consideration of the principles of economy, efficiency, and wise government."

The large casemated forts on the seaboard need garrisons for their preservation and defense, and the troops thus required ought to be quartered in time of peace in barracks outside of the works, for the reason that casemates do not furnish healthful quarters.

It is not humane to make men live in these structures which are unhealthy, unsuitable, and injurious to the mental and physical character of the occupant, except when in time of war great necessity enforces it. At Fort Adams, near Newport, R. I.; at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, and at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, there are required immediately, for sanitary reasons, barracks and quarters for the garrisons of these posts outside of the walls of the forts.

For full details of expenditures in connection with barracks and quarters, attention is invited to statements accompanying of the officer in charge of that branch of the office.

TRANSPORTATION.

This branch is in charge of Lieut. Col. C. G. Sawtelle, deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. A. The sum of \$3,000,000 was appropriated for transportation of the Army in the act approved July 5, 1884, making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Transportation was provided by the Quartermaster's Department, during the year by railway, water, wagon, and stage for 33,248 persons and 147,041 tons of freight and 3,969 horses and mules, costing, as reported, \$1,566,072.79, of which \$314,809.77 was reported as paid for transportation of persons, \$929,525.55 for freight, leaving \$321,737.47 due at the close of the fiscal year for military transportation, of which \$86,624.29 is for passengers and \$235,113.18 for freight.

In addition to the foregoing, the total cost incurred for tolls, payment of employes, purchasing and maintaining vessels, purchase of horses, construction and repairs of wharves, bridges, &c., amounted to \$1,443,957.01, which makes the entire cost of the service under Army transportation during the fiscal year \$3,010,029.80.

TRANSFER OF TROOPS.

The larger movements of troops were as follows:

First Cavalry: One company from Department of Dakota to Department of the Missouri.

Third Cavalry: Headquarters and eleven companies from Department of Arizona to Department of Texas, exchanging stations with the Tenth Cavalry, troops marching; aggregate cost \$26,238.25.

Fifth Cavalry: Headquarters and twelve companies, from Department of the Platte to Department of the Missouri, costing \$12,080.31; payable from Army transportation.

Seventh Cavalry: One company from Department of the Missouri to Department of Dakota.

Eighth Cavalry: One company from Department of the Missouri to Department of Texas.

Ninth Cavalry: Headquarters and nine companies from Department of the Missouri to the Department of the Platte, costing \$15,570.35; payable from Army transportation.

Tenth Cavalry: Headquarters and twelve companies from Department of Texas to Department of Arizona, exchanging stations with the Third Cavalry—troops marching; aggregate cost, as above reported, \$26,238.25.

First Artillery: One company from Department of California to Department of the Columbia; and one Company from Department of the Columbia to Department of California.

Second Artillery: Headquarters and nine companies in the Department of the East, exchanging stations with the Third Artillery located in the same Department.

Third Artillery: Headquarters and eleven companies in the Department of the East, exchanging stations with the Second Artillery located in the same department.

The movement of the Second and Third Artillery was made at an expense of \$12,082.20.

Eighteenth Infantry: Headquarters and ten companies from Department of Dakota to Department of the Missouri, costing \$23,648.62.

Twentieth Infantry: Headquarters and ten companies from Department of the Missouri to Department of Dakota, costing \$24,538.21.

RAILWAY SERVICE.

Transportation was supplied by rail by the Department for 25,292 persons, 3,780 animals, and 76,019 tons of material, at a cost, (1) by payments out of appropriation for transportation for the Army, \$942,622.71, of which \$321,690.92 is for the transportation of persons and \$620,931.79 for the transportation of live stock and freight; (2) by credit in the Treasury, on account of the indebtedness of the bonded Pacific railroads, \$562,318.69, of which \$166,285.50 was for the transportation of persons and \$396,033.19 for the transportation of live stock and freight; (3) by payments to land-grant railroads, out of special appropriation for the purpose, of \$125,000.

Total cost to the United States of railroad transportation furnished the Quartermaster's Department during the year, \$1,629,941.40.

Attached to the report of the officer in charge of the transportation will be found a statement of the various railway organizations which furnish transportation to the Quartermaster's Department, and the amounts received by the companies in payment therefor.

WATER TRANSPORTATION.

During the year there were moved by water transportation 3,959 persons, 175 animals, and 10,313 tons of material, not including 12,301 persons, 71 animals, and 4,103,416 pounds of freight transported on United States steamers Chester A. Arthur and Ordinance, in New York Harbor and off Sandy Hook, and not including 182,818 persons and 558,300 pounds of freight ferried between Governor's Island and New York City on the United States steamer Atlantic. The aggregate cost of this service was \$104,625.55.

The total cost of repairing, running, and maintaining the vessels owned by this Department, including the wages of the crews during the fiscal year, as reported to this office, was \$109,211.32.

According to reports received from officers of the Quartermaster's Department, there have been twelve (12) vessels of different kinds employed at various times under charter during the year, at an expense of \$21,973.

The total expense incurred on account of the charter, repair, maintenance, and operation of vessels during the year, as reported to this office, is \$131,184.32.

WAGON AND STAGE TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

By wagon carriage the department transported as reported 121,411,355 pounds of military supplies, at a cost to the appropriation "Transportation of the Army," of \$418,299.24. Sixty-five contracts for wagon transportation were filed during the year. Three thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven persons and 9,968 pounds of stores and extra baggage were transported by stage during the year, at a cost of \$49,829.10.

INDEBTED RAILROADS.

The Edgefield and Kentucky, the McMinville and Manchester, the Mobile and Ohio, Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad Companies are borne on the books of this office as indebted to the United States for rolling-stock and railway material purchased in 1865 and 1866, as heretofore reported, and are apparently delinquent in making payment. It would appear that some action of Congress seems necessary either to relieve the debtors, or authorize and direct some practicable method of procedure for collection of the balance, justly due.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

Two thousand four hundred and thirty miscellaneous claims and accounts, connected with the transportation service, and amounting to \$1,123,400.67 received action during the year; of these, 2,405, amounting to \$1,097,415.33, were referred to the proper Bureau or office for settlement. Seventeen, amounting to \$17,675.22, were unfavorably reported on and rejection recommended, and eight, amounting to \$8,310.12, were suspended for additional evidence. Eighteen, amounting to \$11,825.82, were at the close of the year awaiting action.

REGULAR AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

ANIMALS.

Fourteen hundred and thirty horses were reported procured by purchase during the fiscal year, costing \$203,370.50, an average cost of \$142.22 per head.

For the Army trains and special service 26 draught-horses were purchased, at an average cost of \$186.54 per head, and 244 mules, at an average cost of \$158.95 per head, also 4 oxen at an average cost of \$50 per head.

The sale of 679 cavalry and artillery horses, 34 draught-horses and 717 mules is reported for \$74,114.49, all of which was deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts, excepting such small amounts as were received from sales to officers.

There were 865 cavalry and artillery horses, 43 team horses, and 916 mules sold, stolen, died, &c., during the fiscal year, leaving on hand June 30, 1885, 8,353 cavalry and artillery horses, 470 team horses, 5,554 mules, and 6 oxen.

VETERINARY SUPPLIES.

During the year veterinary medicine and supplies costing \$13,332.02 were purchased for the medical department. The revised standard supply table, published in lieu of the one prescribed in Army Regulations, paragraph 327, has greatly simplified the veterinary practice of the Army and proved sufficient for the requirements of the service.

ILLUMINATING SUPPLIES.

There were purchased during the fiscal year 516 pendent-lamps, 801 bracket-lamps, 138 street-lamps, 1,790 lanterns, oil and candle combined, and the necessary chimneys and wicks, and various extra parts, at a cost of \$13,888.45.

There were purchased 320,005 gallons of mineral oil, in 5-gallon cans, at a cost of \$55,728.50. The aggregate expenditures on account of illuminating supplies was \$69,616.95.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

Two thousand five hundred and seven miscellaneous claims and accounts, amounting to \$553,563.42, received action during the year, and 10,967 claims and 277 accounts, amounting in the aggregate to \$6,723,226.09, remain on file awaiting action.

CLAIMS FOR QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, UNDER ACT OF JULY 4, 1864.

This branch is in charge of Lieut. Col. B. O. Card, deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. A.

The work on these claims was continued throughout the year. There were investigated and reported upon by the agents 3,503 claims, calling for \$1,752,351.87.

The work of investigation becomes each year more difficult, but good progress is made by means of the system adopted.

Final action was taken on 3,333 claims, amounting to \$2,099,213.35, leaving on hand July 1, 1885, to be acted upon, 4,928 claims, calling for \$4,442,371.10.

Also, in compliance with the acts of January 20, 1885, and February 13, 1885, respectively, two claims of a special character, amounting to \$103,998.45, were investigated and reports made thereon for the consideration of Congress.

The following statement shows the number and amount of claims presented under the act of July 4, 1864, and the action taken thereon:

Number of claims presented to June 30, 1885	53,999
Number allowed	17,013
Number disallowed	32,058
	<hr/> 49,071
Number on hand July 1, 1885	<hr/> 4,928
Amount of 53,999 claims presented	\$3,481,863 78
Amount of 49,071 claims acted upon	34,039,492 68
	<hr/>
Remaining claims (4,928)	4,442,371 10

In the case of the 3,333 claims upon which the following action was had during the fiscal year, 2,269, amounting to \$1,507,979.12, were disallowed; 1,064, amounting to \$235,647.14, allowed in part, and the disallowed amounted to \$355,587.09.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE SUPPLIES.

This branch of the office is in charge of Capt. John F. Rodgers, military storekeeper, U. S. Army.

The clothing and equipage for the Army are procured through this branch of the office.

The clothing and equipage are contracted for or are manufactured at the general depots of this Department at Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, and San Francisco. The boots and shoes for the Army are manufactured at the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth.

The amount appropriated by Congress was \$1,400,000. Credits amounting to \$74,162.30 were added on account of clothing overdrawn by the enlisted men and from sales to officers; \$1,474,134.78 were remitted to officers for payment of liabilities on account of purchases and manufactures, leaving a balance of \$27.32 in the Treasury, which, together with such amounts as may still be placed to the credit of the appropriation, will all be needed for payment of contracts entered into prior to June 30, 1885.

The principal issues from the general depots during the year were 9,111 helmets, 8,226 cork helmets, 44,353 forage caps, 32,222 campaign hats, 6,706 overcoats, 3,634 uniform dress coats, 27,699 blouses, 25,804 canvas fatigue coats, 8,410 stable frocks, 12,970 pairs overalls, 56,904 pairs trousers, 23,867 pairs canvas fatigue trousers, 26,919 pairs suspenders, 39,253 dark-blue flannel shirts, 73,251 knit undershirts, 70,663 pairs drawers, 158,444 pairs woolen stockings, 188,195 pairs cotton stockings, 233,493 pairs Berlin gloves, 9,061 pairs woolen mittens, 13,195 pairs fur gauntlets, 26,592 pairs leather gauntlets, 12,436 pairs boots brass screwed, 8,763 pairs boots sewed, 17,953 pairs shoes brass screwed, 9,750 pairs "post" shoes, 7,552 pairs "field" shoes, 531 pairs "campaign" shoes, 5,242 pairs Arctic overshoes, 32,897 woolen blankets, 18,468 pairs gold lace chevrons.

The principal manufactures were 7,426 overcoats, 1,091 uniform dress coats, 31,816 blouses, 63,952 canvas fatigue coats, 45,213 pairs trousers made, 43,856 pairs trousers unmade, 2,949 pairs white linen trousers, 62,317 pairs canvas fatigue trousers, 41,960 dark-blue flannel shirts, 87,943 pairs drawers, 15,290 pairs overalls, 9,010 stable frocks, 172 hospital tents, 204 hospital-tent flies, 630 wall-tents, 605 wall-tent flies, 933 common tents with wall, 447 conical wall tents, 75 Sibley tents, 31,333 mattress covers, and 7,756 barrack bags.

The articles procured are believed to have been fully up to the required standards and specifications. But few complaints have been received during the year in regard to the quality of the clothing issued.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

In charge of Lieut. Col. R. N. Batchelder, deputy quartermaster general, U. S. Army.

Since last report the name of the Laurel Cemetery near Baltimore, Md., has been dropped from the list of national cemeteries by reason of the removal of remains therefrom to the Loudon Park Cemetery, and a national cemetery has been established on the military reservation of the Presidio of San Francisco, leaving the number still 82, as at the close of the previous year. The interments in these cemeteries number 322,851.

Three superintendents were appointed during the year, 2 died, and 1 resigned, leaving 71 in service, being the same number as at the beginning of the year.

The work under the contracts of D. W. Whitney and S. G. Bridges, for furnishing headstones for soldiers' graves in private, village, and city cemeteries is virtually finished. A few scattering stones are yet to be traced and set.

In May last there were 4,500 headstones supplied for this class of graves, and applications still continue to be received. The appropriation for this work, however, is entirely exhausted, and applicants are advised that their requests are filed pending further legislation in the matter.

An item to meet this demand has, accordingly, been included in the annual estimate of this Department for the ensuing fiscal year, and the subject is here brought to the attention of the Secretary of War, in the hope that it may be commended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

New roads to the Chattanooga and Fort Scott Cemeteries have been completed, and contract has been made for the construction of a macadamized roadway from Springfield, Mo., to the national cemetery near that city.

The appropriations made by act of March 3, 1885, for construction of roadways to the Baton Rouge and Marietta National Cemeteries are rendered unavailable by the proviso prohibiting the expenditure of any portion of the money upon any public highway, as there is no practicable route to either of these cemeteries other than over streets or roads already established.

Under the act above mentioned proposals have been invited for furnishing and erecting a soldiers' monument at Baxter Springs, Kans.

By direction of the Secretary of War, a plat of about 9½ acres of the military reservation of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., has been devoted to the purpose of a national cemetery, to be known and designated as the San Francisco National Cemetery.

Provision has been made under contracts for construction of super intendent's lodges at the Loudon Park, Mound City, and San Francisco Cemeteries; for stone inclosing walls at the Cypress Hills, San Antonio, San Francisco, and Philadelphia Cemeteries, and for a soldiers' monument in the Lakeside Cemetery at Fort Gratiot, Mich.

Under authority of the act of July 7, 1884, a tract of about 13 acres, with substantial improvements thereon, eligibly located, has been purchased for the site of the Philadelphia National Cemetery. The grounds have been laid out, burial sections prepared, and the remains from the soldiers' lots in five of the city cemeteries removed thereto. The dead now in Government lots in other cemeteries in that vicinity are not likely to be soon disturbed, but can be removed when necessary at little expense.

Many necessary improvements have been made at cemeteries not mentioned here, which are fully set forth in the report of the officer specially in charge of affairs relating to the national cemetery, and in the detailed statement, herewith submitted, showing the expenditures on account of each cemetery.

The necessity for republication of the roll of honor, revised and corrected, is more and more manifest each year, and I beg to renew the recommendations in previous reports of this office, that an appropriation for this purpose be asked for.

Since 1878 the regular annual appropriation for care and maintenance of the national cemeteries has been uniformly \$100,000, a sum reasonably sufficient to support the cemeteries creditably if it were not for the extra expense which the construction of roadways, specially authorized by Congress, has entailed. The care and repair of these roads necessitates additional expenses for maintaining public animals and means of transportation, and to meet these extra expenses, and for the support of such public animals as are indispensable to work of this character at the cemeteries, an increase of \$10,000 in the annual appropriation has been asked in the two last estimates of this Department.

These roads have been built at great expense, and it seems a waste of public money to allow them to become useless for the want of small expenditures annually for their repair and preservation. It is, therefore, in reality, as a measure of economy, a saving of public works from destruction that this increase in the appropriation is asked, and I think the request cannot fail to commend itself to favorable consideration.

Attention is invited to the individual reports of the officers on duty in this office, which will give in great detail the operations of the Department. To these officers the Government is indebted for pains-taking, conscientious efforts to benefit its service, and to so discharge their duties that the best interests of the Army, so far as this Department can effect it, are advanced and maintained. To all the officers of the Department, wherever stationed, unqualified praise is due for zeal, industry, and attention to the various duties required of them. To those detailed officers doing duty in the Department there seems to be no other reward than that arising from the consciousness of a large amount of extra duty well done, for which extra duty Congress has thus far appeared to be unwilling to pay.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

Hon. WM. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

List of papers accompanying the annual report of the Quartermaster-General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

1. Report of Lieut. Col. J. G. Chandler, deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. A., of the operations of the inspection branch of the Quartermaster General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

A.—Annual report of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

B.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, and of the stations in which they have served during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

C.—Stations of officers of the Quartermaster's Department and of acting assistant quartermasters, arranged by divisions and departments.

2. Report of Lieut. Col. J. G. Chandler, deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. A., of the operations of the finance branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

3. Report of Lieut. Col. J. G. Chandler, deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. A., of the operations of the money and property accounts branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

A.—Statement showing in detail amounts expended from the various appropriations made for the Quartermaster's Department, general depots, and independent posts of the Army, as shown by the accounts of officers from July 1, 1884, to July 31, 1885, not including appropriation for Army transportations.

A, supplemental.—Statement showing in detail the amounts expended from the various appropriations made for the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year 1885, in the divisions, departments, and general depots of the Army, as shown by the accounts of officers from August 1 to September 30, 1885, not including appropriation for Army transportation.

B.—Statement showing number of civilian employees employed by the month and paid by the Quartermaster's Department in the divisions, departments, general depots, independent posts, and recruiting depots of the Army, on what duty employed, their grade and monthly pay, and the appropriations from which paid, as reported by officers of the Department on their report of persons and articles hired for June, 1885.

C.—Statement as to sales of quartermaster's property to officers and soldiers of the Army during the fiscal year, and statement showing cost of printing and binding at division, department, and district headquarters during fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

4. Statement of returns of clothing and equipage received and examined, and of letters received and written relating to their settlement during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

5. Report of Lieut. Col. J. G. Chandler, deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. A., of the operations of the barracks and quarters branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

A.—Statement compiled from latest data on file, showing actual expenditures made on account of barracks and quarters during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

6. Report of Lieut. Col. C. G. Sawtelle, deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. A., of the operations of the Quartermaster-General's Office, pertaining to transportation and indebted railroads, regular and miscellaneous supplies, and miscellaneous claims and accounts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

A.—Statement of all troops and property transported under direction of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

B.—Statement showing cost of transportation of the Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, including expenses for rail, water, wagon and stage transportation, for purchase of draught animals, for purchase and repairs of army and spring wagons, ambulances, and harness; for supplying posts with water and sewerage, and digging wells; for purchasing, repairing, operating, and chartering vessels; for building and repairing wharves and wharfage, and for clearing roads, constructing temporary bridges, and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, prepared from reports of disbursing officers in each military department, at each depot of the Quartermaster's Department, and at each independent military post, armory, and arsenals, together with a statement of the number of persons and pounds of freight transported under direction of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

C.—Statement showing principal movements of troops during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

D.—Copy of report of the chief quartermaster, Division of the Missouri, showing expenses incurred in the movement of the Third Regiment of Cavalry from Department of Arizona to the Department of Texas.

D 1.—Copy of report of the chief quartermaster, Division of the Missouri, showing expenses incurred in the movement of the Tenth Regiment of Cavalry from Department of Texas to the Department of Arizona.

D 2.—Statement of cost of transportation incurred in the Department of Arizona

and District of New Mexico in the movement of the Third Regiment of Cavalry from Department of Arizona to Department of Texas; and the Tenth Regiment of Cavalry from Department of Texas to Department of Arizona.

E.—Statement of cost of transportation incurred in the movement of the Fifth Regiment of Cavalry from Department of the Platte to the Department of the Missouri.

E 1.—Statement of the cost of transportation incurred in the movement of the Ninth Regiment of Cavalry from Department of the Missouri to the Department of the Platte.

F.—Copy of report of the chief quartermaster, Division of the Atlantic, showing expenses incurred in interchanging stations of the Second and Third Regiments of Artillery in the Division of the Atlantic.

G.—Copy of report of the chief quartermaster, Division of the Missouri, showing expenses incurred in the movement of the Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry from the Department of Dakota to the Department of Missouri.

G 1.—Copy of the report of the chief quartermaster, Division of the Missouri, showing expenses incurred in the movement of the Twentieth Regiment of Infantry from the Department of Missouri to the Department of Dakota.

H.—Circular letter of Secretary of the Treasury of January 12, 1884, giving instructions to accounting officers in relation to balances due Pacific railroads.

I.—Circular letter of Secretary of the Treasury of July 21, 1884, giving instructions to credits for services by the Union Pacific Railway Company.

K.—Copy of agreement of the Union Pacific Railway Company, dated July 5, 1884.

L.—Copy of agreement of the Union Pacific Railway Company, dated February 17, 1885.

M.—Copy of agreement of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, dated May 27, 1885.

N.—Copy of agreement of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company, dated March 30, 1885.

O.—Copy of letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of March 16, 1885, instructing accounting officers as to settlements for services performed by the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad Company.

P.—Copy of letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of War respecting the status of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California, from Mojave to the Colorado River.

Q.—Copy of General Orders, No. 89, A. G. O., of 1885, publishing regulations governing military transportation over land-grant and bonded railroads, and the settlement of accounts for such service, with tables of such railroads, and a compendium showing condition of the grants or subsidies.

R.—Statement of vessels owned or purchased by the Government and employed by the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

S.—Statement of vessels chartered, impressed, or employed by the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

T.—Abstract of contracts for wagon and water transportation, entered into by the Quartermaster's Department, received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

U.—Statement showing the names of those railroad companies whose indebtedness to the United States has been paid in full, compromised, and settled.

V.—Statement of the indebtedness of Southern railroad companies for railway material for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

7. Report of Lieut. Col. B. C. Card, deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. A., of the operations of the claims branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

8. Report of Capt. John F. Rodgers, military storekeeper, U. S. A., of the operations of the clothing supply branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

A.—Statement showing articles of clothing, equipage, and material on hand at the issuing depots of the Quartermaster's Department June 30, 1884, quantities purchased, manufactured, received from posts and depots, taken up, sold, transferred to general depots, expended, issued to the Army, and the quantities remaining in depot June 30, 1885.

B.—Detailed statement of articles of clothing, equipage, and materials purchased by the Quartermaster's Department and paid from the appropriation for clothing and equipage, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

C.—Statement of amounts received and remitted by the Quartermaster's Department on account of clothing and equipage, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

D.—Statement showing remittances on account of clothing and equipage during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

E.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage transferred to the Signal Corps of the Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, also money value of the property.

F.—Statement showing articles of clothing transferred to the Navy Department under special authority of the honorable the Secretary of War for use of the naval

expedition to the Isthmus of Panama during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, money value of the property, articles returned, and amount of loss or damage involved.

G.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage manufactured at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, also cost of materials, labor, &c.

H.—Statement showing the value of labor performed for the Quartermaster's Department by the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

I.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage issued to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, and money value of the property.

K.—Statement showing average prices at which the various articles of clothing and equipage are charged to the Army of the United States.

L.—Drawings of the various articles of clothing and equipage adopted or changed since the publication of the last annual report, giving measurements and dimensions of each article and details of each section of each garment manufactured by the Quartermaster's Department.

M.—Specifications for clothing, equipage, and materials for the manufacture of clothing and equipage adopted or amended and distributed to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

9. Report of Lieut. Col. R. N. Batchelder, deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. A., of the affairs relating to the care and maintenance of the national military cemeteries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

A.—Statement of disbursements of appropriations for national military cemeteries during the fiscal year ending June, 30, 1885.

1.—*Report of Lieut. Col. J. G. Chandler, deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. A., of the operations of the inspection branch, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.*

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 17, 1885.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the inspection branch of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

The duties of the branch have been principally as follows:

First. Keeping record of all correspondence relating individually to officers of the Quartermaster's Department, or to officers doing duty therein and to clerks, agents, and other employes of that department from their original entry into the service to their final discharge therefrom.

Second. All correspondence relating to the assignment to duty of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, to the rendition and subject-matter of annual reports and the employment and compensation of civilian clerks and other employes whose salaries are not fixed by law as provided for in paragraph 1422 Army Regulations.

Third. Briefing, entering, and filing the monthly personal reports of stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department and of officers who have performed duties therein, and keeping record of officers of the Quartermaster's Department and of acting assistant quartermasters.

Fourth. Briefing, entering, and filing of monthly returns of stations of officers, keeping the "station book" and the preparation of the "roster of officers of the Quartermaster's Department with rank, grade, station, addresses, and services of officers of the department, and of officers and agents doing duty therein," published monthly from this office; also preparing monthly returns of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for the Adjutant-General's Office under paragraph Army Regulations.

Fifth. Keeping historical record of clerks, messengers, &c., employed in the office of the Quartermaster-General.

Sixth. Keeping record of time lost by clerks, messengers, &c., employed in the Office of the Quartermaster-General.

Seventh. Keeping record of decisions affecting the Quartermaster's Department.

Eighth. The filing and distribution of orders, circulars, pamphlets, and technical books for use of officers, and all other printed matter.

Has charge of the preparation of the pay-rolls, monthly and semi-monthly, of the clerks, messengers, and other employés of the office of the Quartermaster-General.

In addition to the foregoing considerable labor has been performed in this branch during this fiscal year, in carrying out the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, which provides for the appointment of post quartermaster-sergeants, not to exceed 80, and providing further that the quartermaster-general recommend to the honorable the Secretary of War for appointment such persons, to be selected by examination from the most competent enlisted men of the Army, as have served at least four years, and whose character and education shall fit them to take charge of public property and to act as clerks and assistants to post and other quartermasters.

Since the passage of the act above referred to, 240 persons have presented applications for these positions, and as the enlisted men had to be selected by examination, boards of officers were convened in the several military departments for the purpose of conducting the examination of such of the enlisted men as were directed to appear before them. The several reports of the boards referred to were from time to time submitted to the quartermaster-general who selected therefrom such enlisted men as in his opinion were best fitted for the duties to be performed, and, in accordance with the law, recommended the same to the honorable the Secretary of War, for appointment.

As far as practicable the selections were made regimentally, at the rate of two from each regiment, provided there were fit applicants from said regiments who deserved the positions.

During the present fiscal year there have been 77 appointments to the positions named, selected from regiments as follows:

First Cavalry	2	Sixth Infantry	2
Second Cavalry	1	Seventh Infantry	2
Third Cavalry	0	Eighth Infantry	3
Fourth Cavalry	1	Ninth Infantry	2
Fifth Cavalry	1	Tenth Infantry	3
Sixth Cavalry	1	Eleventh Infantry	2
Seventh Cavalry	2	Twelfth Infantry	2
Eighth Cavalry	4	Thirteenth Infantry	1
Ninth Cavalry	2	Fourteenth Infantry	2
First Artillery	3	Fifteenth Infantry	2
Second Artillery	3	Sixteenth Infantry	2
Third Artillery	2	Seventeenth Infantry	1
Fourth Artillery	2	Eighteenth Infantry	3
Fifth Artillery	3	Nineteenth Infantry	2
First Infantry	2	Twentieth Infantry	3
Second Infantry	2	Twenty-first Infantry	2
Third Infantry	2	Twenty-second Infantry	2
Fourth Infantry	2	Twenty-third Infantry	2
Fifth Infantry	3	Twenty-fourth Infantry	1

Recapitulation.

Total appointed from cavalry regiments	14
Total appointed from artillery regiments	13
Total appointed from infantry regiments	50

Grand total..... 77

The 77 appointments as above stated have been assigned to duty as follows :

In the Department of the East	11
In the Department of the Missouri	12
In the Department of the Platte	10
In the Department of Dakota	16
In the Department of Texas	6
In the Department of California	4
In the Department of Arizona	8
In the Department of the Columbia	5
Jefferson Barracks	1
West Point	1
David's Island	1
Columbus Barracks	1
San Francisco Depot	1

Fourteen thousand five hundred and forty-nine letters were received, briefed, and entered, and 1,842 were written during the fiscal year.

The following is a statement of the number of orders, circulars, books, and pamphlets received and distributed during the fiscal year :

Designation.	Number received.	Number distributed.
General orders, Adjutant-General's Office	124, 620	89, 130
General court-martial orders, Adjutant-General's Office	82, 400	28, 250
Circulars, Adjutant-General's Office	8, 617	6, 537
Circular letters, Quartermaster-General's Office	1, 200	1, 000
Technical text books	198	190
Miscellaneous books and pamphlets	20, 002	16, 079
Total	187, 037	141, 286

The following is a statement of appointments, promotions, retirements, &c., of officers of the Quartermaster's Department:

Strength of organization July 1, 1884.

Quartermaster-General	1
Assistant quartermasters-general	4
Deputy quartermasters-general	8
Quartermasters	14
Assistant quartermasters	30
Military storekeepers	6
Total	63

I.—Appointments. (4)

Young, Andrew H., from civil life to be assistant quartermaster with rank of captain, November 13, 1884, vice Strang, retired.

Pope, James W., first lieutenant Fifth Infantry, to be assistant quartermaster, with rank of captain, February 20, 1885, vice Hunt, retired.

Hayneworth, Henry J., from civil life to be assistant quartermaster, with rank of captain, February 26, 1885, vice Rockwell, promoted.

Jones, Francis B., first lieutenant Third Infantry, to be assistant quartermaster, with rank of captain, April 16, 1885, vice Smith, promoted.

II.—Promotions. (3)

Reynolds, Charles A., major and quartermaster, to be deputy quartermaster-general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, April 9, 1885, vice Dana, retired.

Rockwell, Almon F., captain and assistant quartermaster, to be quartermaster, with rank of major, January 22, 1885, vice Eckerson, retired.

Smith, Gilbert C., captain and assistant quartermaster, to be quartermaster, with rank of major, April 9, 1885, vice Reynolds, promoted.

III.—*Retirements.* (5)

Dana, James J., lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general, April 9, 1885, under section 1, act June 30, 1882.

Eckerson, Theodore J., major and quartermaster, January 22, 1885, under section 1, act June 30, 1882.

Hunt, Thomas B., captain and assistant quartermaster, February 20, 1885, in conformity with section 1251 Revised Statutes.

Strang, Edward J., captain and assistant quartermaster, July 9, 1884, under section 1, act June 30, 1882.

Martin, William P., captain and military storekeeper, March 20, 1885, under section 1, act June 30, 1882.

RECAPITULATION.

Grade and rank.	In service July 1, 1884.	Retired.	Gained by promotion.	Lost by promotion.	Gained by appointment.	In service June 30, 1885.
Quartermaster-General, with rank of brigadier-general	1					1
Assistant quartermaster-general, with rank of colonel	4					4
Deputy quartermaster-general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel	8	1	1			8
Quartermasters, with rank of major	14	1	2	1		14
Assistant quartermasters, with rank of captain	30	2		2	4	30
Military storekeepers, with rank of captain	6	1				5
Total	63	5	3	3	4	62

Lists of officers on duty in the Quartermaster's Department, showing their stations, &c., during the fiscal year, are inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. CHANDLER,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

The QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 17, 1885.

A.—*Annual report of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.*

No.	Name and grade.	Rank.	Duties, &c.
<i>Quartermaster-General.</i>			
1	Samuel B. Holabird.....	Brig. gen.....	In charge of the Quartermaster's Department.
<i>Assistant Quartermasters-General.</i>			
1	Charles H. Tompkins ..	Col. and bvt. brig. gen.	Chief quartermaster Division of the Missouri, and depot quartermaster at Chicago, Ill.
2	Rufus Saxton.	Col. and bvt. brig. gen.	In charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Jeffersonville, Ind., and disbursing quartermaster at Louisville, Ky.
3	Judson D. Bingham.....	Col. and bvt. brig. gen.	Chief quartermaster Division of the Pacific and Department of California, at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
4	Alexander J. Perry.....	Col. and bvt. brig. gen.	Chief quartermaster Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East, at Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

A.—Annual report of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name and grade.	Rank.	Duties, &c.
<i>Deputy Quartermasters-General.</i>			
1	Henry C. Hodges	Lieut. col.	In charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at New York City.
2	John G. Chandler	Lieut. col. and bvt. col.	On duty in the Quartermaster-General's Office at Washington, D. C.
3	Charles G. Sawtelle	Lieut. col. and bvt. brig. gen.	On duty in the Quartermaster-General's Office at Washington, D. C.
4	James J. Dana	Lieut. col. and bvt. brig. gen.	To April 9, 1885, on temporary duty in Quartermaster-General's Office at Washington, D. C., on which date he was retired from active service.
5	Richard N. Batchelder	Lieut. col. and bvt. col.	In charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department and of office of national cemeteries at Washington, D. C.
6	Marshall I. Ludington	Lieut. col.	In charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Philadelphia, Pa.
7	James M. Moore	Lieut. col.	Chief quartermaster Department of Dakota at Fort Snelling, Minn.
8	Benjamin C. Card	Lieut. col. and bvt. brig. gen.	On duty in the Quartermaster-General's Office at Washington, D. C.
<i>Quartermasters.</i>			
1	Charles A. Reynolds	Maj. and bvt. lt. col.	To March 1, 1885, in charge of national cemeteries in Georgia and adjoining States, at Atlanta, Ga.; on March 30, 1885, availed himself of leave of absence granted for six months on account of sickness; on April 9, 1885, promoted to the grade of deputy quartermaster-general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, vice Lieut.-Col. James J. Dana, retired.
2	George B. Dandy	Maj. and bvt. brig. gen.	Chief quartermaster Department of the Platte at Omaha, Nebr.
3	George H. Weeks	Maj. and bvt. lt. col.	In charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at San Francisco, Cal.
4	William B. Hughes	Maj.	On duty at the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Philadelphia, Pa.
5	Augustus G. Robinson	Maj.	Depot quartermaster at Boston, Mass.
6	James G. C. Lee	Maj. and bvt. lt. col.	Chief quartermaster Department of Texas, at San Antonio, Tex.
7	James Gillies	Maj.	Chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
8	Theodore J. Eckerson	Maj.	To August 15, 1884, chief quartermaster District of Montana, at Helena, Mont. To January 22, 1885, engaged in the settlement of his accounts at Washington, D. C. when retired from active service.
9	Andrew J. McGonnigle	Maj. and bvt. lt. col.	Chief quartermaster Department of Arizona, at Whipple Barracks, Ariz.
10	James W. Scully	Maj. and bvt. lt. col.	Depot quartermaster at New Orleans, La.
11	Charles W. Foster	Maj. and bvt. lt. col.	To August 2, 1884, transferring property and en route, since which date in charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Saint Louis, Mo.
12	John H. Belcher	Maj.	Disbursing quartermaster, &c., at Denver, Colo.
13	Ezra B. Kirk	Maj.	To February 28, 1885. On duty at general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Jeffersonville, Ind. On March 1, 1885, assigned to duty in charge of national cemeteries in Georgia and adjoining States, at Atlanta, Ga.
14	Amos S. Kimball	Capt.	Chief quartermaster Department of the Columbia at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Ty.
<i>Assistant Quartermasters.</i>			
1	Almon F. Rockwell	Capt. and bvt. lt. col.	To June 1, 1885, on detached service in charge of public buildings and grounds in District of Columbia, at Washington, D. C., with rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel; thenceforward under orders for duty as depot quartermaster at Saint Paul, Minn. On January 22, 1885, promoted to the grade of quartermaster, with rank of major, vice Maj. T. J. Eckerson, retired.
2	Gilbert C. Smith	Capt.	Depot quartermaster at Baltimore, Md. On April 9, 1885, promoted to the grade of quartermaster, with rank of major, vice Maj. C. A. Reynolds, promoted.
3	Thomas B. Hunt	Capt. and bvt. lt. col.	To February 20, 1885, on leave of absence on account of disability, on which date he was retired from active service.

A.—Annual report of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name and grade.	Rank.	Duties, &c.
<i>Assistant Quartermasters—Continued.</i>			
4	Edward J. Strang	Capt. and bvt. lt. Col.	To July 9, 1884, on leave of absence, when retired from active service.
5	John V. Furey	Capt. and bvt. maj.	To July 25, 1884, chief quartermaster District of New Mexico, at Santa Fé, N. Mex. On August 1, 1884, assigned to duty as purchasing and disbursing quartermaster at Chicago, Ill.
6	Lewis C. Forsyth	Capt. and bvt. maj.	Disbursing quartermaster at Buffalo, N. Y.
7	Charles H. Hoyt	Capt. and bvt. brig. gen.	To July 21, 1884, post quartermaster at West Point, N. Y., and since August 4, 1884, on special duty at War Department, Washington, D. C.
8	Asa P. Blunt	Capt. and bvt. col.	Commandant of military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
9	James H. Lord	Capt. and bvt. maj.	Depot quartermaster at Cheyenne, Wyo. T.
10	Edwin B. Atwood	Capt. and bvt. maj.	To August 2, 1884, depot quartermaster at Saint Louis, Mo., and since September 1, 1884, chief and disbursing quartermaster of the District of New Mexico, at Santa Fé, N. Mex.
11	James M. Marshall	Capt.	Depot quartermaster at Saint Paul, Minn.
12	John Simpson	Capt.	Assistant to chief quartermaster Department of Texas, at San Antonio, Tex.
13	Lafayette E. Campbell ..	Capt.	Assistant to chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
14	Alonso E. Miltimore	Capt.	Depot quartermaster at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
15	Charles F. Humphrey	Capt.	Depot quartermaster at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
16	Charles W. Williams	Capt.	Assistant to chief quartermaster Department of Arizona, at Whipple Depot, Ariz.
17	Daniel D. Wheeler	Capt. and bvt. col.	To May 20, 1885, post quartermaster and quartermaster of Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., and since June 19, 1885, assistant to the chief quartermaster Division of the Pacific and Department of California, at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
18	Charles R. Barnett	Capt.	Depot quartermaster at Portland, Oreg.
19	Charles A. H. McCauley ..	Capt.	Assistant to chief quartermaster Department of the Platte, at Omaha, Nebr.
20	George H. Cook	Capt. and bvt. lt. col.	Depot quartermaster at David's Island, New York Harbor.
21	Forest H. Hathaway	Capt. and bvt. maj.	To August 1, 1884, depot quartermaster at Bismarck, Dak. T., and since August 14, 1884, disbursing quartermaster at United States military prison Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
22	Joshua W. Jacobs	Capt.	In charge of construction of Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.
23	Charles Bird	Capt. and bvt. lt. col.	To August 1, 1884, post quartermaster at Fort Spokane, Wash. T., and since August 9, 1884, chief and disbursing quartermaster District of Montana, at Helena, Mont.
24	John L. Clem	Capt.	Post quartermaster at Fort McHenry, Md.
25	Charles A. Booth	Capt. and bvt. lt. col.	To May 31, 1885, depot quartermaster at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and since June 11, 1885, post quartermaster at Fort Monroe, Va.
26	Daniel H. Floyd	Capt.	Post quartermaster, and in charge of construction of buildings for post, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
27	Charles H. Ingalls	Capt.	Depot quartermaster at Ogden, Utah.
28	William S. Patten	Capt.	Assistant to chief quartermaster, Department of the Columbia, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.
29	George E. Pond	Capt.	To December 30, 1884, on duty at the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at New York City, and since January 1, 1885, on duty connected with the purchase of horses for the Division of the Missouri, at Chicago, Ill., and Saint Louis, Mo.
30	John W. Pullman	Capt.	To July 28, 1884, post quartermaster at Fort Wingate, N. Mex., and since August 13, 1884, in charge of clothing depot at Saint Louis, Mo.
	Andrew H. Young	Capt.	On November 13, 1884, appointed from civil life as assistant quartermaster with rank of captain, vice Capt. E. J. Strang, retired. From January 7, to May 15, 1885, on duty at the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at New York City, and since May 31, 1885, depot quartermaster at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
	James W. Pope	Capt.	On February 20, 1885, appointed assistant quartermaster with rank of captain, vice Capt. Thomas B. Hunt, retired. On April 17, 1885, assigned to duty at general depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Philadelphia, Pa.

A.—Annual report of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name and grade.	Rank.	Duties, &c.
<i>Assistant Quartermasters—Continued.</i>			
	Henry J. Haynsworth	Capt.....	On February 26, 1885, appointed from civil life as assistant quartermaster with rank of captain, vice Capt. A. F. Rockwell, promoted. On March 14, 1885, assigned to duty at the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at New York City.
	Francis B. Jones	Capt.....	On April 16, 1885, appointed assistant quartermaster with rank of captain, vice Capt. G. C. Smith, promoted. From May 29 to June 20, 1885, on temporary duty in the Quartermaster-General's office, and since latter date on duty in office of Chief Signal Officer at Washington, D. C.
<i>Military Storekeepers.</i>			
1	William H. Gill	Capt.....	On duty at Schuylkill Arsenal, Pa.
2	Charles A. Alligood	Capt.....	In charge of clothing and equipage at Fort Monroe, Va.
3	John F. Rodgers	Capt.....	On duty in the Quartermaster-General's office at Washington, D. C.
4	Gustavus A. Hull	Capt.....	In charge of clothing and equipage at San Francisco, Cal.
5	Addison Barrett	Capt.....	On duty at general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Jeffersonville, Ind.
6	William P. Martin	Capt.....	To August 12, 1884, in charge of clothing depot at Saint Louis, Mo.; to October 2, 1884, engaged in the transfer of property, &c.; to March 20, 1885, engaged in the settlement of his accounts at New London, Conn. On March 20, 1885, he was retired from active service.

B.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters and of the stations at which they have served during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on duty as acting assistant quartermaster.
Amea, Luther S.	1st lt. 2d Inf.		Fort Spokane, Wash. Ty.	Aug. 1, 1884, to Mar. 31, 1885.
Angur, Ammon A.	1st lt. 24th Inf.		Fort Sill, Ind. T.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Andrews, Henry M.	1st lt. 1st Art.		Alcatraz Island, Cal.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Ayres, James C.	Capt. Ord. Dep.		Springfield, Mass.	July 1, 1884, to Aug. 19, 1884.
Do	do		Benicia Arsenal, Cal.	Nov. 15, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Anderson, John	1st lt. 18th Inf.		Fort Gibson, Ind. T.	June 15, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Alford, Benjamin	2d lt. 20th Inf.		Fort Hays, Kans.	Mar. 11, 1885, to June 16, 1885.
Allaire, W. H.	2d lt. 23d Inf.		Cleveland, Ohio	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 3, 1884.
Anderson, George S.	1st lt. 6th Cav.		Camp of rifle competition, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Aug. 10, 1884, to ————.
Ayer, Waldo E.	2d lt. 12th Inf.		Fort Ontario, N. Y.	Nov. 25, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Andrews, George	1st lt. 25th Inf.		Fort Snelling, Minn.	Nov. 26, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Brush, Daniel H.	1st lt. 17th Inf.		Fort Yates, Dak.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Baker, Frank	1st lt. Ord. Dep.		Frankford Arsenal, Pa.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Best, Clermont L., jr.	1st lt. 1st Art.		Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	July 2, 1884, to July 30, 1884.
Do	do		do	Oct. 23, 1884, to May 31, 1885.
Berbank, Clayton S.	1st lt. 10th Inf.		Fort Lyon, Colo.	May 31, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Barry, Thomas H.	1st lt. 1st Inf.		Fort Grant, Ariz.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Bedlong, A. H.	2d lt. 9th Cav.		Fort Hays, Kans.	July 1, 1884, to Mar. 10, 1885.
Botsford, Charles E.	1st lt. 10th Inf.		Fort Bliss, Tex.	July 1, 1884, to Nov. 29, 1884.
Brown, E. H.	2d lt. 4th Inf.		Fort Niobrara, Nebr.	Apr. 18, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Brumback, V. J.	2d lt. 2d Inf.		In the field—Department of the Columbia.	July 1, 1884, to Jan. 14, 1885.
Boughton, D. H.	2d lt. 3d Cav.		Fort Thomas, Ariz.	July 1, 1884, to July 13, 1884.
Do	do		Fort Apache, Ariz.	Dec. 8, 1884, to Mar. 31, 1885.
Brooke, Edward H.	2d lt. 21st Inf.		Fort Klamath, Oreg.	July 1, 1884, to July 18, 1884.
Blauvelt, William F.	2d lt. 15th Inf.		Fort Randall, Dak.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Brant, L. P.	1st lt. 1st Inf.		Fort Bowie, Ariz.	July 1, 1884, to July 31, 1884.
Brett, Lloyd M.	2d lt. 2d Cav.		Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	July 1, 1884, to Oct. 23, 1884.

B.—List of officers on duty acting as assistant quartermasters, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on duty as acting assistant quartermaster.
Brett, Lloyd M.	2d lt. 2d Cav.		Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	May 31, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Bailey, H. K.	1st lt. 5th Inf.		Fort Keogh, Mont.	Oct. 2, 1884, to Mar. 31, 1885.
Brown, Geo. Le Roy	1st lt. 11th Inf.		Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.	Dec. 31, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Booth, Charles A.	1st lt. 7th Inf.		Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.	Feb. 5, 1885, to Mar. 4, 1885.
Clark, Sidney E.	1st lt. 2d Inf.	Captain	Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Carter, William H.	1st lt. 6th Cav.		Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Clark, Dillard H.	1st lt. 15th Inf.		Fort Buford, Dak.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Chynoweth, Edward	2d lt. 17th Inf.		Fort Sisseton, Dak.	July 1, 1884, to Aug. 1, 1884.
Carland, John	1st lt. 17th Inf.		Fort Douglas, Utah	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Carrington, F. de L.	1st lt. 1st Inf.		Fort Verde, Ariz.	July 1, 1884, to Feb. 15, 1885.
Do	do		Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	Mar. 11, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Cornish, George A.	1st lt. 15th Inf.		Fort Pembina, Dak.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Chamberlin, L. A.	1st lt. 1st Art.		Fort Canby, Wash. Ty.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Cabaniss, C. H., jr.	1st lt. 18th Inf.		Rocky Point, Mont.	July 1, 1884, to July 9, 1884.
Connolly, Thomas.	2d lt. 1st Inf.		Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Oct. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Cavanaugh, H. G.	Capt. 13th Inf.		Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	July 1, 1884, to Jan. 1, 1885.
Cranston, James R.	1st lt. 10th Inf.		Fort Union, N. Mex.	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
Do	do		do	Dec. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Clagett, J. R.	1st lt. 23d Inf.		Fort Wayne, Mich.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Capron, Allyn	1st lt. 1st Art.		Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.	July 1, 1884, to Nov. 30, 1884.
Clifford, J. C.	Capt. Ord. Dep.		Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.	Aug. 18, 1884, to Nov. 18, 1884.
Collins, C. L.	2d lt. 24th Inf.		Fort Elliott, Tex.	Sept. 30, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Cooke, L. W.	1st lt. 3d Inf.		Fort Ellis, Mont.	Apr. 10, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Crawford, Medorem, Jr.	1st lt. 2d Art.		Fort Barranca, Fla.	June 2, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Davis, Edward	1st lt. 3d Art.		Little Rock Barracks, Ark.	Oct. 16, 1884, to Oct. 26, 1884.
Dugan, Thomas B.	2d lt. 3d Cav.		San Carlos, Ariz.	Aug. 12, 1884, to Oct. 30, 1884.
Do	do		Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.	May 16, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Dapray, John A.	2d lt. 23d Inf.		Fort Brady, Mich.	July 1, 1884, to Oct. 30, 1884.
Dunning, Samuel W.	2d lt. 16th Inf.		Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.	July 8, 1884, to Dec. 31, 1884.
Duvál, J. H.	2d lt. 18th Inf.		Broadwaters Landing, Mont.	Sept. 1, 1884, to —, —.
Dickman, J. T.	2d lt. 3d Cav.		Fort Thomas, Ariz.	Oct. 4, 1884, to Jan. 18, 1885.
Duggan, W. T.	1st lt. 10th Inf.		Fort Bliss, Tex.	Nov. 29, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Dodd, George A.	1st lt. 3d Cav.		Fort Apache, Ariz.	July 1, 1884, to Dec. 8, 1884.
Danes, H. C.	1st lt. 3d Art.		Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	July 1, 1884, to June 4, 1885.
Earle, Richard T.	1st lt. 2d Inf.		Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	July 1, 1884, to Aug. 20, 1884.
Do	do		Fort Colville, Wash. Ty.	Apr. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Earnest, C. A.	1st lt. 8th Inf.		Angel Island, Cal.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Erwin, J. B.	2d lt. 4th Cav.		Fort Lowell, Ariz.	Jan. 3, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Edwards, Clarence R.	2d lt. 23d Inf.		Cleveland, Ohio.	Sept. 3, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Farley, J. P.	Maj. Ord. Dept.		Powder Depot, Dover, N. J.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Forbes, Theodore F.	1st lt. 5th Inf.	Lt. Col	Fort Keogh, Mont.	July 1, 1884, to Oct. 2, 1884.
Do	do		do	Mar. 31, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Fuger, Frederick	1st lt. 4th Art.		Fort Adams, R. I.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Flagler, D. W.	Lt. Col. Ord. Dept.		Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.	Feb. 9, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Febiger, Lea	2d lt. 23d Inf.		Fort Brady, Mich.	Oct. 30, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Foster, F. W.	2d lt. 5th Cav.		Fort Niobrara, Nebr.	July 1, 1884, to May 1, 1885.
Frederick, D. A.	2d lt. 7th Inf.		Fort Laramie, Wyo.	Aug. 18, 1884, to Sept. 19, 1884.
Flynn, W. F.	2d lt. 8th Cav.		Surveying Expedition, Dept. of Texas.	Aug. 29, 1884, to Mar. 11, 1885.
Do	do		Fort Ringgold, Tex.	Apr. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
French, John T., Jr.	2d lt. 4th Art.		Fort Preble, Me.	Sept. 30, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Finley, Leighton	2d lt. 10th Cav.		Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.	Dec. 31, 1884, to Mar. 31, 1885.
Freeman, Samuel D.	do		Fort Thomas, Ariz.	May 4, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
French, F. H.	2d lt. 19th Inf.		Fort Brown, Tex.	June 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Galbraith, J. G.	1st lt. 1st Cav.		Boise Barracks, Idaho	July 1, 1884, to July 31, 1884.
Do	do		Fort Ellis, Mont.	Sept. 30, 1884, to Apr. 10, 1885.
Gilmore, Q. O. M.	1st lt. 8th Cav.		West Point, N. Y.	Aug. 1, 1884, to June 18, 1885.
Gesaliah, M. J.	Capt. Ord. Dep.		Augusta Arsenal, Ga.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Garvey, Thomas	1st lt. 1st Cav.		Fort Maginnis, Mont.	July 22, 1884, to Jan. 31, 1885.
Gardner, Cornelius	1st lt. 19th Inf.		Fort Brown, Tex.	July 1, 1884, to June 1, 1885.
Gerlach, William	1st lt. 3d Inf.		Fort Missoula, Mont.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Godwin, E. A.	1st lt. 8th Cav.		San Antonio, Tex.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Gulfoyle, John F.	1st lt. 9th Cav.		Fort Riley, Kans.	July 1, 1884, to Apr. 2, 1885.
Gramley, Edward I.	2d lt. 17th Inf.		In the field—Dept. of Dakota.	May 2, 1885, to June 30, 1885.

B.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on duty as acting assistant quartermaster.
Gordon, W. B.	1st lt. Ord. Dep		Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.	July 1, 1884, to Aug. 18, 1884.
Greene, L. D.	2d lt. 7th Inf.		Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.	July 1, 1884, to Feb. 5, 1885.
Do	do		do	Mar. 4, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Gilman, B. H.	1st lt. 13th Inf.		Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	July 25, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Greble, E. St. John	2d lt. 2d Art.		Little Rock Barracks, Ark.	Oct. 26, 1884, to June 11, 1885.
Gifford, John H.	1st lt. 2d Art.		do	June 11, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Goolin, James A.	2d lt. 7th Inf.		Fort Washakie, Wyo.	May 4, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Hoyt, George S.	1st lt. 18th Inf.		Fort Assiniboine, Mont.	July 1, 1884, to May 31, 1885.
Hall, William P.	1st lt. 5th Cav.		Fort McKinney, Wyo.	July 1, 1884, to Nov. 15, 1884.
Do	do		do	Mar. 31, 1885, to May 1, 1885.
Hoyt, R. W.	1st lt. 11th Inf.		Fort Sully, Dak.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Hristand, H. O. S.	2d lt. 11th Inf.		Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.	July 1, 1884, to Dec. 31, 1884.
Hare, L. R.	1st lt. 7th Cav.		Fort Snelling, Minn.	July 1, 1884, to Nov. 26, 1884.
Howe, Walter	1st lt. 4th Art.		Fort Warren, Mass.	July 1, 1884, to Oct. 31, 1884.
Hasson, Patrick	1st lt. 14th Inf.		Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo.	July 1, 1884, to July 15, 1884.
Hardin, E. E.	1st lt. 7th Inf.		Fort Laramie, Wyo.	July 1, 1884, to Aug. 16, 1884.
Do	do		do	Sept. 19, 1884, to June 7, 1885.
Hobbs, Charles W.	1st lt. 3d Art.		Newport Barracks, Ky.	May 31, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Hamner, William H.	1st lt. 23d Inf.		Fort Gibson, Ind. T.	July 1, 1884, to Jan. 26, 1885.
Hodges, Charles L.	1st lt. 25th Inf.		Fort Snelling, Minn.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Homer, William B.	1st lt. 5th Art.		Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
Hoppin, C. B.	1st lt. 2d Cav.		Fort Spokane, Wash. Ty.	Apr. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Hay, Charles	1st lt. 23d Inf.		Fort Porter, N. Y.	Sept. 30, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Huston, Joseph F.	1st lt. 20th Inf.		Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	July 1, 1884, to May 14, 1885.
Humphreys, Charles	1st lt. 3d Art.		Fort Barrancas, Fla.	July 1, 1884, to June 2, 1885.
Hanna, Robert	1st lt. 6th Cav.		San Diego Barracks, Cal.	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 1, 1884.
Hardie, Francis H.	1st lt. 3d Cav.		Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	Dec. 1, 1884, to Mar. 11, 1885.
Do	do		Fort Davis, Tex.	May 12, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Haskell, Harry L.	1st lt. 12th Inf.		Fort Ontario, N. Y.	July 12, 1884, to Nov. 25, 1884.
Hughes, W. N.	2d lt. 13th Inf.		Fort Selden, N. Mex.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Heard, J. W.	2d lt. 3d Cav.		Fort Thomas, Ariz.	July 13, 1884, to Oct. 4, 1884.
Hubert, Edgar	2d lt. 8th Inf.		San Diego Barracks, Cal.	Sept. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Heath, Frank	Capt. Ord. Dep		National Armory, Springfield, Mass.	Aug. 19, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Hutchinson, Grote	2d lt. 9th Cav.		Camp Russell, Ind. T.	Jan. 28, 1885, to Mar. 6, 1885.
Hatch, E. E.	2d lt. 13th Inf.		Coal Banks, Mont.	Apr. 30, 1885, to June 2, 1885.
Hammond, A. G.	2d lt. 8th Cav.		In the field—District of New Mexico.	June 16, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Hewitt, C. C.	1st lt. 19th Inf.		do	June 17, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Irvine, R. J. C.	2d lt. 11th Inf.		Camp Poplar River, Mont.	July 1, 1884, to July 12, 1884.
Irwin, F. G., Jr.	2d lt. 2d Cav.		Boise Barracks, Idaho	July 31, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
Ives, Edward B.	2d lt. 19th Inf.		Camp Rice, Tex.	Dec. 13, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Johnson, F. O.	2d lt. 3d Cav.		San Carlos, Ariz.	July 1, 1884, to Aug. 12, 1884.
Do	do		do	Oct. 30, 1884, to Mar. 31, 1885.
Jouett, James S.	1st lt. 10th Cav.		Camp Rice, Tex.	July 8, 1884, to Sept. 2, 1884.
Jackson, A. B.	2d lt. 9th Cav.		Caldwell, Kans.	Nov. 3, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Jones, F. B.	1st lt. 3d Inf.		Fort Shaw, Mont.	July 1, 1884, to Apr. 16, 1885.
James, W. H. W.	1st lt. 24th Inf.		Fort Gibson, Ind. T.	May 10, 1885, to June 15, 1885.
Kellon, D. H.	1st lt. 10th Inf.		Fort Union, N. Mex.	Sept. 30, 1884, to Dec. 1, 1884.
Kilbourne, Charles E.	1st lt. 2d Art.		Newport Barracks, Ky.	July 1, 1884, to May 31, 1885.
Lusk, James L.	1st lt. Eng. Corps.		Willeys Point, N. Y.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Lynch, Edward	1st lt. 8th Inf.		Fort Bidwell, Cal.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Lyon, M. W.	1st lt. Ord. Dep		Watertown Arsenal, Mass.	July 1, 1884, to Feb. 1, 1885.
Leary, Peter	1st lt. 4th Art.		Fort Warren, Mass.	Oct. 31, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Low, W. H.	1st lt. 20th Inf.		Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter	Jan. 26, 1885, to May 10, 1885.
Lassiter, William	1st lt. 19th Inf.		Fort Concho, Tex.	Mar. 9, 1885, to May 31, 1885.
Meyer, A. L.	1st lt. 11th Inf.		Fort Bennett, Dak.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Miller, C. P.	1st lt. 4th Art.		Fort Preble, Me.	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
McGuinness, John R.	Maj. Ord. Dep.		Powder Depot, Saint Louis, Mo.	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
Maxon, M. M.	1st lt. 10th Cav.		Fort Davis, Tex.	July 1, 1884, to Mar. 31, 1885.
Morrison, Charles C.	1st lt. Ord. Dep.		Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.	July 1, 1884, to Feb. 9, 1885.
Mills, F. H.	1st lt. 24th Inf.		Fort Supply, Ind. Ter	Jan. 14, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Mamford, Thomas S.	1st lt. 13th Inf.		Santa Fe, N. Mex.	July 25, 1884, to Sept. 1, 1884.
McCarthy, Daniel E.	2d lt. 12th Inf.		Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

B.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on duty as acting assistant quartermaster.
Morgan, A. S. M.	Capt. Ord. Dep.		Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Miller, W. H.	1st Lt. 1st Cav.		Fort Custer, Mont.	July 12, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Martin, M. C.	1st Lt. 22d Inf.		Fort Lewis, Colo.	July 1, 1884, to Oct. 31, 1884.
Miehler, Francis.	1st Lt. 5th Cav.		Fort Robinson, Nebr.	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
McGunnegle, Geo. K.	1st Lt. 15th Inf.		Camp Poplar River, Mont.	July 12, 1884, to Sept. 3, 1884.
Mann, William A.	1st Lt. 17th Inf.		Fort Custer, Mont.	July 1, 1884, to July 12, 1884.
Murphy, John	1st Lt. 14th Inf.		Fort Townsend, Wash. Ty.	July 8, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Metcalf, Henry	Capt. Ord. Dep.		Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.	Nov. 18, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Markland, M.	1st Lt. 1st Inf.		Fort Verde, Ariz.	Feb. 15, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
McFarland, W. C.	1st Lt. 16th Inf.		Fort Davis, Tex.	Mar. 31, 1885, to May 12, 1885.
Neall, J. M.	2d Lt. 4th Cav.		Fort Bowie, Ariz.	May 10, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Newton, John	2d Lt. 16th Inf.		Fort McIntosh, Tex.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Niles, Lotus	1st Lt. 2d Art.		Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	May 31, 1885, to June 15, 1885.
O'Connell, John J.	1st Lt. 1st Inf.		Fort McDowell, Ariz.	July 1, 1884, to Aug. 31, 1884.
Osgood, H. B.	1st Lt. 3d Art.		Little Rock Barracks, Ark.	July 1, 1884, to Oct. 16, 1884.
O'Connor, C. M.	1st Lt. 8th Cav.		Arkansas City, Kans.	Feb. 26, 1885, to June 4, 1885.
Do	do		Caldwell, Kans.	June 1, 1885, to June 15, 1885.
Patten, F. J.	1st Lt. 21st Inf.		Fort McKinney, Wyo.	May 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Patterson, Geo. T. T.	1st Lt. 14th Inf.		Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Ty.	July 9, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Patch, A. M.	1st Lt. 4th Cav.		Fort Lowell, Ariz.	July 9, 1884, to Dec. 31, 1884.
Phister, N. P.	1st Lt. 1st Inf.		Fort Mojave, Ariz.	July 1, 1884, to Oct. 1, 1884.
Pitcher, W. L.	1st Lt. 8th Inf.		Fort Gaston, Cal.	Sept. 30, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Pitman, John	Capt. Ord. Dept.		Watertown Arsenal, Mass.	Feb. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Pearson, Daniel C.	1st Lt. 2d Cav.		Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ty.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Phipps, F. H.	Maj. Ord. Dept.		Kennebec Arsenal, Me.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Pardee, J. H.	1st Lt. 23d Inf.		Fort Porter, N. Y.	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
Palmer, A. M.	2d Lt. 24th Inf.		Fort Supply, Ind. Ter.	July 1, 1884, to Jan. 14, 1885.
Pratt, E. B.	1st Lt. 23d Inf.		Fort Mackinac, Mich.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Pratt, Sedgwick	1st Lt. 3d Art.		St. Francis Barracks, Fla.	July 1, 1884, to May 30, 1885.
Do	do		Washington Barracks, D. C.	June 2, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Palmer, George H.	1st Lt. 16th Inf.		Fort Stockton, Tex.	July 1, 1884, to May 21, 1885.
Pope, John, Jr.	1st Lt. 1st Art.		Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.	Nov. 30, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Parker, James	2d Lt. 4th Cav.		Fort Apache, Ariz.	Mar. 31, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Reynolds, Bainbridge	1st Lt. 3d Cav.		Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	July 1, 1884, to Dec. 2, 1884.
Do	do		Fort Thomas, Ariz.	Jan. 18, 1885, to May 4, 1885.
Richards, W. V.	1st Lt. 16th Inf.		Fort Concho, Tex.	July 1, 1883, to Mar. 9, 1885.
Do	do	do	do	May 31, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Regan, James.	1st Lt. 9th Inf.		Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Reilly, Henry J.	1st Lt. 5th Art.		Fort Columbus, N. Y.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Rexford, W. H.	Capt. Ord. Dept.		Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Rockwell, James, Jr.	Lt. Ord. Dept.		Ordnance depot, Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Russell, Andrew H.	1st Lt. Ord. Dept.		Benecia Arsenal, Cal.	July 1, 1884, to Nov. 15, 1884.
Russell, A. J.	1st Lt. 7th Cav.		Fort Totten, Dak.	July 1, 1884, to Dec. 22, 1884.
Roe, F. W.	1st Lt. 3d Inf.		Fort Ellis, Mont.	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
Robinson, H. E.	1st Lt. 4th Inf.		Fort Omaha, Nebr.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Rice, F. S.	1st Lt. 1st Art.		Fort Mason, Cal.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Robinson, W. W., Jr.	1st Lt. 7th Cav.		Fort Meade, Dak.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Roach, H. M.	2d Lt. 1st Inf.		In the field—Department of Arizona.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Root, E. A.	2d Lt. 22d Inf.		In the field—Department of the Missouri.	Feb. 25, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Roe, Charles F.	1st Lt. 11th Inf.		Rismarck, Dak.	Sept. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Ritzins, H. P.	1st Lt. 25th Inf.		Fort Sisseton, Dak.	Aug. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Rockwell, Charles H.	1st Lt. 5th Cav.		Fort McKinney, Wyo.	Nov. 15, 1884, to Mar. 21, 1885.
Do	do		West Point, N. Y.	June 15, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Read, George W.	2d Lt. 5th Cav.		Fort Washakie, Wyo.	Nov. 30, 1884, to May 4, 1885.
Ruhlen, George.	1st Lt. 17th Inf.		Fort Totten, Dak.	Dec. 22, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Ruthers, George W.	2d Lt. 8th Inf.		Fort Halleck, Nev.	Dec. 31, 1884, to Mar. 31, 1885.
Rice, Sedgwick	2d Lt. 22d Inf.		Camp Russell, Ind. T.	May 7, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Robertson, S. C.	2d Lt. 1st Cav.		Rocky Point, Mont.	Oct. 21, 1884, to —
Summerhayes, J. W.	1st Lt. 8th Inf.	Major	Fort Halleck, Nev.	July 1, 1884, to Dec. 31, 1884.
Scott, John	1st Lt. 4th Inf.		Fort Robinson, Nebr.	Sept. 14, 1884, to Oct. 3, 1884.
Sladen, J. A.	1st Lt. 14th Inf.		Omaha, Nebr.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

B.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on duty as acting assistant quartermaster.
Stiles, Daniel F.	1st lt. 10th Inf.		Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo.	July 13, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Scott, George L.	1st lt. 6th Cav.		Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	Jan. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Smith, Sebree.	1st lt. 2d Art.		Washington Barracks, D. C.	July 1, 1884, to June 2, 1885.
Do	do		Saint Francis Barracks, Fla.	June 6, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Swift, James A.	Lt. Sig. Corps.		Fort Myer, Va.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Stivers, Charles P.	2d lt. 9th Inf.		Fort Bridger, Wyo.	July 1, 1884, to May 31, 1885.
Stafford, John	2d lt. 8th Inf.		Benicia Barracks, Cal.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Steele, C. L.	2d lt. 18th Inf.		Fort Maginnis, Mont.	July 1, 1884, to July 22, 1884.
Steele, M. F.	2d lt. 8th Cav.		Camp Del Rio, Tex.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Sargent, H. H.	2d lt. 2d Cav.		Fort Klamath, Oreg.	July 18, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Shallenberger, Jno. H.	2d lt. 10th Inf.		Fort Lyon, Colo.	Aug. 23, 1884, to May 31, 1885.
Sage, George E.	1st lt. 5th Art.		Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor.	Sept. 30, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Scott, W. S.	2d lt. 1st Cav.		Rocky Point, Mont.	July 1, 1884, to Oct. 21, 1884.
Scott, A. B.	2d lt. 18th Inf.		Fort Craig, N. Mex.	Mar. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Scantling, John C.	1st lt. 2d Art.		Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	June 4, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Taylor, A. H. M.	1st lt. 19th Inf.		Fort Ringgold, Tex.	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 23, 1884.
Truitt, Charles M.	2d lt. 21st Inf.		Fort Bridger, Wyo.	May 31, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Thies, Frederick	1st lt. 3d Inf.		Fort Shaw, Mont.	May 5, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Thorp, Frank	1st lt. 5th Art.		Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Terrett, Colville P.	2d lt. 8th Inf.		Fort McDermitt, Nev.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Thurston, W. A.	1st lt. 16th Inf.		Fort Ringgold, Tex.	Sept. 23, 1884, to Mar. 31, 1885.
Thurston, G. A.	1st lt. 3d Art.		Jackson Barracks, La.	July 1, 1884, to June 5, 1884.
Turner, George L.	2d lt. 18th Inf.		Caldwell, Kans.	June 15, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Taylor, Charles W.	1st lt. 9th Cav.		Fort Riley, Kans.	Apr. 2, 1885, to May 10, 1885.
Townsend, Thomas G.	1st lt. 6th Inf.		Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	July 1, 1884, to Aug. 14, 1884.
Vedder, S. C.	1st lt. 19th Inf.		Fort Clark, Tex.	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 23, 1884.
Van Orsdale, John T.	1st lt. 7th Inf.		Fort Laramie, Wyo.	June 7, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Wilson, R. H.	2d lt. 8th Inf.		Fort Gaston, Cal.	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
Do	do		Fort Halleck, Nev.	Mar. 31, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Wilson, James L.	1st lt. 4th Art.		Fort Trumbull, Conn.	July 1, 1884, to Oct. 2, 1884.
Wood, P. G.	2d lt. 12th Inf.		Fort Niagara, N. Y.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Webster, John McA.	1st lt. 22d Inf.		Fort Lyon, Colo.	July 1, 1884, to Aug. 23, 1884.
Do	do		Fort Lewis, Colo.	Oct. 31, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Whistler, Garland N.	1st lt. 5th Art.		Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Wotherspoon, W. W.	1st lt. 12th Inf.		Madison Barracks, N. Y.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Wittich, Willis	1st lt. 21st Inf.		Fort Townsend, Wash. Ty.	July 1, 1884, to July 8, 1884.
Williams, W. M.	1st lt. 19th Inf.		Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.	Mar. 31, 1885, to May 16, 1885.
West, Frank	1st lt. 6th Cav.		Fort Craig, N. Mex.	July 1, 1884, to Mar. 1, 1885.
Do	do		In the field—Department of the Missouri.	May 22, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Wainwright, R. P. P.	1st lt. 1st cav.		In the field—Department of California.	July 1, 1884, to July 7, 1884.
Do	do		Fort Maginnis, Mont.	Jan. 31, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Waters, James H.	2d lt. 20th Inf.		Fort Reno, Ind. Ter.	July 1, 1884, to May 9, 1885.
Watte, Henry De H.	2d lt. 5th Cav.		Fort Washakie, Wyo.	July 1, 1884, to Nov. 30, 1884.
Williams, Charles A.	1st lt. 21st Inf.		Fort Sidney, Nebr.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Wilson, Thomas H.	2d lt. 2d Inf.		Fort Colville, Wash. Ty.	July 1, 1884, to Aug. 21, 1884.
Do	do		Boise Barracks, Idaho	Sept. 30, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Welsh, B. C.	2d lt. 15th Inf.		Camp Poplar River, Mont.	Sept. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Wessells, M. C.	1st lt. 24th Inf.		Fort Elliott, Tex.	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
Wilder, W. E.	1st lt. 4th Cav.		Fort Bowie, Ariz.	July 31, 1884, to May 10, 1885.
Wever, B. S.	2d lt. 1st Inf.		Fort McDowell, Ariz.	Aug. 31, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Webster, Edmund K.	1st lt. 2d Inf.		Fort Colville, Wash. Ty.	Aug. 21, 1884, to Mar. 31, 1885.
Ward, C. E.	1st lt. 10th Cav.		Camp Rice, Tex.	Sept. 2, 1884, to Mar. 5, 1885.
Watts, C. H.	1st lt. 5th Cav.		Fort Robinson, Nebr.	Oct. 3, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Wygant, Henry	1st lt. 24th Inf.		Camp Russell, Ind. Ter.	Mar. 9, 1885, to May 7, 1885.
Do	do		Fort Reno, Ind. Ter.	May 9, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Walsh, R. D.	2d lt. 4th Cav.		San Carlos, Ariz.	Mar. 31, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
West, P. W.	2d lt. 3d Cav.		Fort Stockton, Tex.	May 21, 1885, to June 30, 1885.

C.—Addresses and stations of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, and of acting assistant quartermasters and post quartermaster-sergeants, arranged by divisions and departments.

ENGINEER CORPS.

Lusk, James L., first lieutenant, Willet's Point, N. Y. Companies A, B, C, D, Engineer Battalion.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Flagler, Daniel W., lieutenant-colonel, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.
 Farley, Joseph P., major, Powder Depot, Dover, N. J.
 Phipps, Frank H., major, Kennebec Arsenal, Me.
 McGinness, John R., major, Saint Louis Powder Depot, Mo.
 Metcalfe, Henry, captain, Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.
 Morgan, Algernon S. M., captain, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.
 Rexford, William H., captain, Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.
 Grealish, Michael J., captain, Augusta Arsenal, Ga.
 Rockwell, James, jr., captain, Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.
 Ayres, James C., captain, Benicia Arsenal, Cal.
 Heath, Frank, captain, National Armory, Springfield, Mass.
 Pitman, John, captain, Watertown Arsenal, Mass.
 Baker, Frank, first lieutenant, Frankford Arsenal, Pa.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Swift, James A., second lieutenant, Fort Myer, Va.

DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC, HEADQUARTERS GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR.

Perry, Alexander J., colonel, assistant quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, HEADQUARTERS GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR.

Perry, Alexander J., colonel, assistant quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster.
 Robinson, Augustus G., major, quartermaster, Boston, Mass.
 Scully, James W., major, quartermaster, New Orleans, La.
 Smith, Gilbert C., major, quartermaster, Baltimore, Md.
 Forsyth, Lewis C., captain, assistant quartermaster, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Clem, John L., captain, assistant quartermaster, Fort McHenry, Md. Batteries D, G, and I, Third Artillery.
 Booth, Charles A., captain, assistant quartermaster, Fort Monroe, Va. Batteries G, First Artillery; K, Second Artillery; M, Third Artillery; I, Fourth Artillery; G, Fifth Artillery.
 Pratt, Sedgwick, first lieutenant, Third Artillery, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Washington Barracks, D. C. Headquarters, and Batteries A, C, E, H, K, and L, Third Artillery.
 Hobbs, Charles W., first lieutenant, Third Artillery, acting assistant quartermaster, Newport Barracks, Ky. Battery B, Third Artillery.
 Crawford, Medore, jr., first lieutenant, Second Artillery, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Barrancas, Fla. Batteries B and H, Second Artillery.
 Rowan, Hamilton, first lieutenant, Second Artillery, acting assistant quartermaster, Jackson Barracks, La. Batteries I and M, Second Artillery.
 ———, acting assistant quartermaster, Saint Francis Barracks, Fla. Headquarters, and Batteries G and L, Second Artillery.
 ———, acting assistant quartermaster, Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. Batteries C and D, Second Artillery.
 Gifford, John H., first lieutenant, Second Artillery, acting assistant quartermaster, Little Rock Barracks, Ark. Batteries A and E, Second Artillery.
 Leary, Peter, jr., first lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Warren, Mass. Batteries H and K, Fourth Artillery.
 French, John T., jr., second lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Preble, Maine. Battery M, Fourth Artillery.
 Parkhurst, Charles D., first lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Trumbull, Conn. Batteries A and C, Fourth Artillery.
 Fuger, Frederick, first lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Adams, R. I. Headquarters, and Batteries B, D, E, G, and L, Fourth Artillery.
 Thorp, Frank, first lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Headquarters, and Batteries F, I, L, and M, Fifth Artillery.

Sage, George E., first lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. Batteries E and K, Fifth Artillery.

Whistler, Garland N., first lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. Battery B, Fifth Artillery.

Reilly, Henry J., first lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; also acting assistant quartermaster for division and department headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. Batteries A, C, and H, Fifth Artillery.

Clagett, J. Rozier, second lieutenant, Twenty-third Infantry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Wayne, Mich. Headquarters, and Companies F, G, H, and I, Twenty-third Infantry.

Febiger, Lea, first lieutenant, Twenty-third Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Brady, Mich. Companies A and B, Twenty-third Infantry.

Pratt, Edward B., first lieutenant, Twenty-third Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Mackinac, Mich. Companies E and K, Twenty-third Infantry.

Hay, Charles, first lieutenant, Twenty-third Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Porter, N. Y. Companies C and D, Twenty-third Infantry.

Edwards, Clarence R., second lieutenant, Twenty-third Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Lakeview Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.

Wotherspoon, William W., first lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Madison Barracks, N. Y. Headquarters, and Companies A, B, D, F, G, and I, Twelfth Infantry.

Ayer, Waldo E., second lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Ontario, N. Y. Company H, Twelfth Infantry.

Wood, Palmer G., first lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Niagara, N. Y. Companies E and K, Twelfth Infantry.

McCarthy, Daniel E., second lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. Company C, Twelfth Infantry.

Koroosky, William, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Monroe, Va., since February 4, 1885.

Brown, Edward R., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Schuyler, N. Y., since January 27, 1885.

Donaldson, Henry, post quartermaster-sergeant, Little Rock Barracks, Arkansas, since January —, 1885.

Franklin, James C., post quartermaster-sergeant, Washington Barracks, D. C., since February 1, 1885.

Fletcher, John B., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Mackinac, Mich., since March 4, 1885.

Marsh, Thomas B., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Warren, Mass., since January —, 1885.

Schillo, George A., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Barrancas, Fla., since February —, 1885.

Lorenz, Otto H. R., post quartermaster-sergeant, Jackson Barracks, La., since March 5, 1885.

Granlee, William F., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Brady, Mich., since February 26, 1885.

Keeley, James, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Porter, N. Y., since March 31, 1885.

Sleazinger, Daniel, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Niagara, N. Y., since April 1, 1885.

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, HEADQUARTERS CHICAGO, ILL.

Tompkins, Charles H., colonel, assistant quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster.

Furey, John V., captain, assistant quartermaster, Chicago, Ill.

Pond, George E., captain, assistant quartermaster, Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, HEADQUARTERS FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Gillies, James, major, quartermaster, chief quartermaster.

Belcher, John H., major, quartermaster, Denver, Colo.

Atwood, Edwin B., captain, assistant quartermaster, Santa Fé, N. M. Headquarters Thirteenth Infantry.

Campbell, Lafayette E., captain, assistant quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Scott, Albert B., first lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Craig, N. M.

Gilman, Benj. H., first lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Wingate, N. M. Companies D, F, G, H, and I, Thirteenth Infantry, and A, I, and K, Sixth Cavalry.

Carter, William H., first lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Bayard, N. M. Headquarters, and Companies C, G, and L, Sixth Cavalry, and A and B, Thirteenth Infantry.

Hall, Wm. P., first lieutenant, Fifth Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Riley, Kans. Headquarters, and Companies A, F, G, H, and M, Fifth Cavalry.

Baldwin, James H., first lieutenant, Eighteenth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Hays, Kans. Companies A, B, and D, Eighteenth Infantry.

Hughes, William N., second lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Selden, N. M. Company K, Thirteenth Infantry.

Scott, George L., first lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Stanton, N. M. Companies, D, E, and H, Sixth Cavalry, and C and E, Thirteenth Infantry.

Stiles, Daniel F., first lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Cantonment on Uncompahgre, Colo. Companies G, and K, Tenth Infantry.

Foster, Frederick W., first lieutenant, Fifth Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Reno, Ind. Ter. Companies B, D, and K, Fifth Cavalry, A, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Companies G, H, and K, Eighteenth Infantry.

Anderson, John, first lieutenant, Eighteenth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter. Companies C and I, Eighteenth Infantry.

Hoyt, Geo. S., first lieutenant, Eighteenth Infantry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Companies B, Third Cavalry; L, Fourth Cavalry; Battery F, Second Artillery; and Companies H, First Infantry; A, Fourth Infantry; G, Eleventh Infantry; I, First Cavalry; M, Sixth Cavalry, and headquarters, and Companies E and F, Eighteenth Infantry.

Rice, Sedgwick, second lieutenant, Twenty-second Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Camp Russell, Indian T.

Turner, George L., first lieutenant, Eighth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster for troops in the field, Caldwell, Kans.

Jackson, Alfred B., second lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster, Caldwell, Kans. Company E, Fifth Cavalry.

Burbank, Clayton S., first lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Lyon, Colo. Companies A and E, Tenth Infantry, and C, F, and I, Twenty-second Infantry.

Webster, John McA., first lieutenant, Twenty-second Infantry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Lewis, Colo. Companies B and F, Sixth Cavalry, and headquarters, and Companies A, B, D, G, H, and K, Twenty-second Infantry.

Cranston, James R., first lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Union, N. Mex. Headquarters, and Companies B, C, F, and I, Tenth Infantry.

Duggan, Walter T., first lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Bliss, Tex. Companies D and H, Tenth Infantry.

Mills, Frank H., first lieutenant, Twenty-fourth Infantry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Supply, Ind. T. Headquarters, and Companies D, G, and H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Company I, Fifth Cavalry.

Augur, Ammon A., first lieutenant, Twenty-fourth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Sill, Ind. T. Companies C, E, I, and K, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and C and L, Fifth Cavalry.

Collins, Charles L., second lieutenant, Twenty-fourth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Elliott, Tex. Companies B and F, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Root, Edwin A., second lieutenant, Twenty-second Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, camp at Ponca Agency, Ind. T.

Sommer, C. F., shipping agent, Caldwell, Kans., Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. Receiving stores by rail and shipping them by wagon to Fort Reno, Ind. T.

Welch, J. S., shipping agent, Dodge City, Kans., Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. Receiving stores by rail and shipping them by wagon to Fort Supply, Ind. T., and Fort Elliott, Tex.

Smith, W. F., shipping agent, Lava, N. Mex., Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. Receiving stores by rail and shipping them by wagon to Fort Stanton, N. Mex.

Giles, W. T., shipping agent, Whitewater, N. Mex., Silver City, Deming and Pacific Railroad. Receiving stores by rail and shipping them by wagon to Fort Bayard, N. Mex.

Harris, H. V., shipping agent, Albuquerque, N. Mex., Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. Transferring stores.

Kern, A. V., shipping agent, Wichita Falls, Tex., Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad. Receiving stores by rail and shipping them by wagon to Fort Sill, Ind. T.

Turley, T. C., shipping agent, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Shipping subsistence stores from place of purchase.

Farrell, Joseph, shipping agent, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Shipping subsistence stores from place of purchase.

Leonard, J. F., shipping agent, Durango, Colo., Denver and Rio Grande Railway, San Juan Division. Receiving stores by rail and shipping them by wagon to Fort Lewis, Colo.

- McConnell, John, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Stanton, N. Mex., since March 3, 1885.
- Winters, Edward F., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Elliott, Tex., since February 11, 1885.
- Davis, Benjamin F., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Sill, Ind. T., since February 6, 1885.
- Adams, George, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Bliss, Tex., since February 3, 1885.
- Egger, Alexander, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Reno, Ind. T., since January —, 1885.
- Ingraham, Frank C., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Hays, Kans., since January —, 1885.
- Wiggins, Thomas J., post quartermaster-sergeant, cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colorado, since February 2, 1885.
- Remi, Charles, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Gibson, Ind. T., since February 3, 1885.
- Courtwright, George A., post quartermaster sergeant, Fort Wingate, N. Mex., since February 12, 1885.
- Gentzen, Herman, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Lyon, Colo., since February 2, 1885.
- Anderson, Richard, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Riley, Kans., since February —, 1885.
- Boush, Joseph, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Supply, Ind. T., since February 25, 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, HEADQUARTERS OMAHA, NEBR.

- Dandy, George B., major, quartermaster, chief quartermaster.
- Lord, James H., captain, assistant quartermaster, Cheyenne, Wyo. Under orders for temporary duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
- Humphrey, Charles F., captain and assistant quartermaster. En route to join, for duty at Cheyenne, Wyo.
- McCauley, Charles A. H., captain, assistant quartermaster, Omaha, Nebr.
- Ingalls, Charles H., captain, assistant quartermaster, Ogden, Utah.
- Patten, Francis J., first lieutenant, Twenty-first Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort McKinney, Wyo. Headquarters, and Companies B, D, E, H, and L, Ninth Cavalry; and A, Twenty-first Infantry.
- Acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Robinson, Nebr. Companies C, F, and K, Ninth Cavalry, and C, Fourth Infantry.
- Goodin, James A., second lieutenant, Seventh Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Washakie, Wyo. Companies M, Ninth Cavalry, and G and I, Seventh Infantry.
- Browne, Edward H., second lieutenant, Fourth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Niobrara, Nebr. Companies A, G, and I, Ninth Cavalry, and F and H, Fourth Infantry.
- Robinson, Henry E., first lieutenant, Fourth Infantry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Omaha, Nebr. Battery D, Fifth Artillery, and headquarters, and Companies B, D, E, G, I, and K, Fourth Infantry.
- Carland, John, first lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Douglas, Utah. Headquarters, and Sixth Infantry.
- Van Orsdale, John T., first lieutenant, Seventh Infantry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Laramie, Wyo. Headquarters, and Companies A, C, D, F, H, K, Seventh Infantry.
- Greene, Lewis D., second lieutenant, Seventh Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Fred Steele, Wyo. Companies B and E, Seventh Infantry, and B, Twenty-first Infantry.
- Truitt, Charles M., second lieutenant, Twenty-first Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Bridger, Wyo. Companies B, C, and G, Ninth Infantry, and D and H, Twenty-first Infantry.
- Regan, James, first lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Headquarters, and Companies A, D, E, F, H, I, and K, Ninth Infantry, and I and K, Twenty-first Infantry.
- Williams, Charles A., first lieutenant, Twenty-first Infantry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Sidney, Nebr. Headquarters, and Companies C, E, F, and G, Twenty-first Infantry.
- Sladen, Joseph A., first lieutenant, Fourteenth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Omaha, Nebr.
- Taylor, William, shipping agent, Rock Creek, Wyo., Union Pacific Railway. Receiving and shipping by rail and reshipping by wagon to Fort McKinney, Wyo.
- Wilbur, R. H., shipping agent, Rawlins, Wyo., Union Pacific Railway. Receiving and shipping by rail and reshipping by wagon to Fort Washakie, Wyo.

McMahon, J. M., shipping agent, Rock Springs, Wyo., Union Pacific Railway. Inspecting and shipping coal by rail to different posts in Department Platte.

Marston, R. I., shipping agent, Carter, Wyo., Union Pacific Railway. Receiving and shipping by rail and reshipping by wagon to Fort Bridger, Wyo.

Marshall, John C., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort McKinney, Wyo., since January —, 1885.

Lange, Gustav B., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Laramie, Wyo., since January —, 1885.

Myrick, Horace E., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Bridger, Wyo., since January —, 1885.

O'Shea, Edward, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Sidney, Nebr., since January 26, 1885.

Tuttle, Dwight, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Omaha, Nebr., since April 28, 1885.

Bowater, James, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., since January —, 1885.

Wigand, Raymond, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Niobrara, Nebr., since January —, 1885.

Hatcher, Charles J., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Douglas, Utah, since February 3, 1885.

Graham, Edgar C., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Washakie, Wyo., since February 8, 1885.

Buckley, Horatio L., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Robinson, Nebr., since January —, 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, HEADQUARTERS FORT SNELLING, MINN.

Moore, James M., lieutenant-colonel, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster.

Marshall, James M., captain, assistant quartermaster, Saint Paul, Minn. Under orders to assume charge of construction of quartermaster's building at Saint Paul, Minn.

Bird, Charles, captain, assistant quartermaster, Helena, Mont.

Miller, William H., first lieutenant, First Cavalry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Custer, Mont. Headquarters, and Companies B, D, G, K, and M, First Cavalry; E and K, Seventeenth Infantry, and I and K, Fifth Infantry.

Robinson, William W., jr., first lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Meade, Dak. Headquarters, and Companies A, C, E, H, K, and M, Seventh Cavalry, and Companies A, D, H, and K, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Ruhlen, George, first lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Totten, Dak. Companies I, Seventh Cavalry, and C, F, and I, Seventeenth Infantry.

Andrews, George, first lieutenant, Twenty-fifth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Thies, Frederick, first lieutenant, Third Infantry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Shaw, Mont. Headquarters, and Companies A, G, H, and K, Third Infantry.

Roe, Charles F., first lieutenant, Eleventh Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Bismarck, D. T.

Cooke, Lorenzo W., first lieutenant, Third Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Ellis, Mont. Companies E, First Cavalry, and C and E, Third Infantry.

Gerlach, William, first lieutenant, Third Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Missoula, Mont. Companies B, D, F, and I, Third Infantry.

Forbes, Theodore F., first lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Keogh, Mont. Headquarters, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fifth Infantry, and Company G, Seventh Cavalry.

Hoyt, Ralph W., first lieutenant, Eleventh Infantry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Sully, Dak. Headquarters, and Companies A, D, E, and K, Eleventh Infantry.

Grimley, Edward I., second lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, camp near Saint John, Dak.

MacDonald, Godfrey H., second lieutenant, First Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster, Rocky Point, Mont.

Myer, Albert L., first lieutenant, Eleventh Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Bennett, Dak. Company I, Eleventh Infantry.

Welsh, Blanton C., second lieutenant, Fifteenth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Camp Poplar River, Montana. Companies G and K, Fifteenth Infantry.

Blauvelt, William F., second lieutenant, Fifteenth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Randall, Dak. Companies A, C, D, and H, Fifteenth Infantry.

Cornish, George A., first lieutenant, Fifteenth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Pembina, Dak. Companies B and I, Fifteenth Infantry.

Brown, George Le Roy, first lieutenant, Eleventh Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort A. Lincoln, Dak. Companies B and F, Eleventh Infantry, and A and G, Seventeenth Infantry.

Clark, Dillard H., first lieutenant, Fifteenth Infantry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Buford, Dak. Companies F and L, Seventh Cavalry, and C and H, Eleventh Infantry, and headquarters, and E and F, Fifteenth Infantry.

Brush, Daniel H., first lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Yates, Dak. Companies B and D, Seventh Cavalry, and headquarters, and B, D, and H, Seventeenth Infantry.

Ritzius, Henry P., first lieutenant, Twenty-fifth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Sisseton, Dak. Companies E and G, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Huston, Joseph F., first lieutenant, Twentieth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Assiniboine, Mont. Companies H and L, First Cavalry, and headquarters, and Companies A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, Twentieth Infantry.

Wainwright, Robert P. P., first lieutenant, First Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Maginnis, Mont. Companies A, C, and F, First Cavalry, and D and G, Twentieth Infantry.

Hodges, Charles L., first lieutenant, Twenty-fifth Infantry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Snelling, Minn. Battery F, Fourth Artillery; and headquarters, and Companies B, C, F, and I, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Ritchie, James E., shipping agent, Running Water, Dak., Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad. Receiving and forwarding military supplies to Fort Randall, Dak., and points on the Missouri River below Bismarck, Dak.

Shaw, F. H., shipping agent, Pierre, Dak., Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Receiving and forwarding military supplies to Forts Bennett, Sully, and Meade, Dak., and points on Missouri River below Bismarck, Dak.

Browne, J. H., shipping agent, Custer Station, Mont., Northern Pacific Railroad. Receiving and forwarding military supplies to Forts Custer, Maginnis and points on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Douglas & Meade, shipping agents, Glendive, Mont., Northern Pacific Railroad. Receiving Government property from Northern Pacific Railroad at Glendive, Mont., for Fort Buford, Dak., and Camp Poplar River, Mont.

Lawson, David, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Meade, Dak., since February —, 1885.

Greenough, Andrew J., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Missoula, Montana, since February 14, 1885.

Harvey, Charles, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Custer, Mont., since February —, 1885.

Wehrkamp, George, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Ellis, Mont., since February —, 1885.

Ahlers, Henry, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Keogh, Mont., since February —, 1885.

Schmidt, John, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Sully, Dak., since February 6, 1885.

Allen, Charles H., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Buford, Dak., since February —, 1885.

Watson, Henry, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort A. Lincoln, Dak., since February —, 1885.

Ritch, Charles F., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Assiniboine, Mont., since February —, 1885.

Eppert, George, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Sisseton, Dak., since February 16, 1885.

Colgan, Patrick, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Maginnis, Mont., since February —, 1885.

Retsch, Herman, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Pembina, Dak., since April 25, 1885.

Dennis, Thomas, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Randall, Dak., since April 10, 1885.

Connolly, Thomas, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Snelling, Minn., since April 3, 1885.

Newman, Homer W., post quartermaster-sergeant, Camp Poplar River, Mont., since May 11, 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, HEADQUARTERS SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Lee, James G. C., major, quartermaster, chief quartermaster.

Simpson, John, captain, assistant quartermaster, San Antonio, Tex.

_____, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Davis, Tex. Headquarters, and Companies D, E, F, H, I, K, and L, Third Cavalry.

West, Parker W., second lieutenant, Third Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Stockton, Tex. Companies G, Third Cavalry, and I and K, Sixteenth Infantry.

Ives, Edward B., second lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Camp Rice, Tex. Company C, Third Cavalry.

Richards, William V., first lieutenant, Sixteenth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Concho, Tex. Company A, Third Cavalry; Headquarters, and Companies A, B, C, F, and H, Sixteenth Infantry.

Godwin, Edward A., first lieutenant, Eighth Cavalry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, San Antonio, Tex. Headquarters and Companies C and H, Eighth Cavalry; Battery F, Third Artillery, and G, Sixteenth Infantry.

Dugan, Thomas B., second lieutenant, Third Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster, Camp Pena, Colorado, Tex. Company M, Third Cavalry.

Flynn, William F., second lieutenant, Eighth Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Ringgold, Tex. Companies B, Eighth Cavalry, and A, H, and I, Nineteenth Infantry.

Newton, John, second lieutenant, Sixteenth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort McIntosh, Tex. Companies A, Eighth Cavalry; D and E, Sixteenth Infantry.

Vedder, Simon C., first lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Clark, Tex. Companies E, F, G, K, and L, Eighth Cavalry; Headquarters, and Companies B, C, D, E, F, and K, Nineteenth Infantry.

Steele, Matthew F., second lieutenant, Eighth Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster, Camp Del Rio, Tex. Company D, Eighth Cavalry.

French, Francis H., second lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Brown, Tex. Companies I and M, Eighth Cavalry, and G, Nineteenth Infantry.

Reaves, C. K., shipping agent, Murphyville, Tex., Galveston, Houston, and San Antonio Railroad. Receiving and forwarding stores for Forts Davis and Stockton, Tex.

Smith, George W., shipping agent, Abilene, Tex., Texas and Pacific Railroad. Receiving and forwarding stores for Fort Concho, Tex.

Myer, Samuel R., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Ringgold, Tex., since February 10, 1885.

Fahlbush, Gustavo W., post quartermaster-sergeant, Camp Del Rio, Tex., since February —, 1885.

Wolf, Rudolph, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort McIntosh, Tex., since February 14, 1885.

McDermott, John T., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Stockton, Tex., since January —, 1885.

Reich, Charles, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Brown, Tex., since February —, 1885.

Osborne, Rowland, post quartermaster-sergeant, Camp Rice, Tex., since March —, 1885.

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, HEADQUARTERS PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Bingham, Judson D., colonel, assistant quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA, HEADQUARTERS PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Bingham, Judson D., colonel, assistant quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster.

Wheeler, Daniel D., captain, assistant quartermaster, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Brett, Lloyd M., second lieutenant, Second Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster, presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Headquarters, and Batteries H and K, First Artillery, and Companies A and K, Second Cavalry.

Rice, Frank S., first lieutenant, First Artillery, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Mason, Cal. Battery M, First Artillery.

Pope, John, jr., first lieutenant, First Artillery, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. Batteries A, B, and C, First Artillery.

Andrews, Henry M., first lieutenant, First Artillery, acting assistant quartermaster, Alcatraz Island, Cal. Batteries D and I, First Artillery.

Hubert, Edgar, second lieutenant, Eighth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, San Diego Barracks, Cal. Company D, Eighth Infantry.

Wilson, Richard H., second lieutenant, Eighth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Halleck, Nev. Company E, Eighth Infantry.

Earnest, Cyrus A., first lieutenant, Eighth Infantry, regimental and acting assistant

quartermaster, Angel Island, Cal. Headquarters, and Companies C, H. and K, Eighth Infantry.

Lynch, Edward, first lieutenant, Eighth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Bidwell, Cal. Companies C, Second Cavalry, and F, Eighth Infantry.

Pitcher, William L., first lieutenant, Eighth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Gaston, Cal. Company B, Eighth Infantry.

Terrett, Colville P., second lieutenant, Eighth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort McDermit, Nev. Company I, Eighth Infantry.

Stafford, John, second lieutenant, Eighth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Benicia Barracks, Cal. Companies A and G, Eighth Infantry.

Willis, O. H., shipping agent, Yuma, Ariz. In charge of public buildings.

Bowcott, Charles H., post quartermaster sergeant, Benicia Barracks, Cal., since February 1, 1885.

Grant, Thomas, post quartermaster-sergeant, Alcatraz Island, Cal., since February 9, 1885.

Yeager, Charles, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., since February 2, 1885.

Finlay, Francis, post quartermaster sergeant, Fort Bidwell, Cal., since February 25, 1885.

Griffin, Thomas, post quartermaster-sergeant, Benicia Arsenal, Cal., since June —, 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA, HEADQUARTERS WHIPPLE BARRACKS, PRESCOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

McGonnigle, Andrew J., major, quartermaster, chief quartermaster.

Williams, Charles W., captain, assistant quartermaster, Whipple Depot, Ariz.

Floyd, Daniel H., captain, assistant quartermaster, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Headquarters, and Companies B, D, and I, Fourth Cavalry, and C, First Infantry.

Carrington, F. de L., first lieutenant, First Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Whipple Barracks, Ariz. Headquarters, and Company B, Tenth Cavalry, and E, First Infantry.

Freeman, Samuel D., second lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Thomas, Ariz. Companies C, F, and G, Tenth Cavalry.

Walsh, Robert D., second lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster, San Carlos, Agency, Ariz.

Parker, James, second lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Apache, Ariz. Company A, Tenth Cavalry, A and K, Fourth Cavalry, and A, First Infantry.

Erwin, James B., second lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Lowell, Ariz. Companies F and H, Fourth Cavalry, and F, First Infantry.

Wever, Benjamin S., second lieutenant, First Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort McDowell, Ariz. Companies E and M, Fourth Cavalry, and Company D, First Infantry.

Barry, Thomas H., first lieutenant, First Infantry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Grant, A. T. Companies D, E, H, K, and L, Tenth Cavalry; headquarters, and Company B, First Infantry.

Neall, John M., second lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Bowie, Ariz. Companies C and G, Fourth Cavalry, and I, First Infantry.

Roach, Hampton M., second lieutenant, First Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster. In the field, Companies D and E, Indian scouts. Address, Fort Apache, Ariz.

Markland, Matthew, first lieutenant, First Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Verde, Ariz., Companies I and M, Tenth Cavalry, and K, First Infantry.

Connelly, Thomas, second lieutenant, First Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Mojave, Ariz., Company G, First Infantry.

Wilson, George H., shipping agent, Maricopa, Ariz., South Pacific Railroad. Forwarding military supplies to Forts McDowell, Verde, and Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

Chaffee, Orestes P., shipping agent, Holbrook, Ariz., Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Forwarding military supplies to Fort Apache, Ariz.

Joyce, James, shipping agent, Los Angeles, Cal., South Pacific Railroad. Inspecting and shipping forage to posts in Southeastern Arizona.

Hawkes, H. F., shipping agent, Ash Fork, Ariz., Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Forwarding military supplies to Fort Verde and Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

Renard, Charles M., shipping agent, Bowie Station, Ariz., South Pacific Railroad. Forwarding military supplies to Forts Grant, Bowie, Thomas, and San Carlos, Ariz.

Gelatt, H. D., shipping agent, Benson, Ariz., South Pacific Railroad. Forwarding military supplies to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

White, J. M., shipping agent, Needles, Cal., Southern Pacific Railway, Colorado Division. Forwarding military supplies to Fort Mojave, Ariz., and to points on Arizona and Pacific Railroad.

Bowers, William, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Apache, Ariz., since January 22, 1885.

Tilghman, William R., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Thomas, Ariz., since January 18, 1885.

Trask, Samuel A., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Bowie, Ariz., since February 8, 1885.

Meagher, Thomas F., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Lowell, Ariz., since February —, 1885.

Egan, James A., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., since May 1, 1885.

Van Pelt, William E., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort McDowell, Ariz., since April 21, 1885.

Heaslip, Irving, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Grant, Ariz., since March —, 1885.

Damus, Carl, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Verde, Ariz., since April 25, 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, HEADQUARTERS VANCOUVER BARRACKS WASH. TY.

Kimball, Amos S., major, quartermaster, chief quartermaster.

Barnett, Charles R., captain, assistant quartermaster, Portland, Oreg.

Patton, William S., captain, assistant quartermaster, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Ty.

Pearson, Daniel C., first lieutenant, Second Cavalry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ty. Headquarters, and Companies B, E, F, G, and I, Second Cavalry.

Wilson, Thomas H., second lieutenant, Second Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Boise Barracks, Idaho. Companies D, Second Cavalry, and B, Second Infantry.

Chamberlin, Lowell A., first lieutenant, First Artillery, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Canby, Wash. Ty. Batteries F and L, First Artillery.

Earle, Richard T., first lieutenant, Second Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, with concentrated trains at Old Fort Colville, Wash. Ty.

Clark, Sidney E., first lieutenant, Second Infantry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho. Company L, Second Cavalry, and headquarters, and Companies D, E, F, and K, Second Infantry.

Murphy, John, first lieutenant, Fourteenth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Townsend, Wash. Ty. Company A, Second Infantry.

Patterson, George T. T., first lieutenant, Fourteenth Infantry, regimental and acting assistant quartermaster, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Ty. Battery E, First Artillery, and headquarters, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Fourteenth Infantry.

Sargent, Herbert H., second lieutenant, Second Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Klamath, Oreg. Companies M, Second Cavalry, and I, Second Infantry.

Hoppin, Charles B., first lieutenant, Second Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort Spokane, Wash. Ty. Companies H, Second Cavalry, and C, G, and H, Second Infantry.

Sprague, S. N., shipping agent, Spokane Falls, Wash. Ty. Forwarding military supplies to Spokane, Wash. Ty.

Fallon, Robert, post quartermaster-sergeant, Boise Barracks, Idaho, since February 16, 1885.

Moritz, August J., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Spokane, Wash. Ty., since February 5, 1885.

Berry, John, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Townsend, Wash. Ty., since January —, 1885.

Smith, Henry C., post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Klamath, Oreg., since February 1, 1885.

Keegan, Peter, post quartermaster-sergeant, Fort Canby, Wash. Ty., since March 2, 1885.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reynolds, Charles A., lieutenant-colonel, deputy quartermaster-general. Granted leave for six months, on account of sickness, from March 3, 1885. Address, 194 North Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

Kirk, Ezra B., major, quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga. In charge of National Cemetery in vicinity of Atlanta.

Rockwell, Almon F., major, quartermaster, Washington, D. C. Under orders for duty at Saint Paul, Minn.

Hoyt, Charles H., captain, assistant quartermaster. On special duty at War Department, Washington, D. C.

Miltimore, Alonzo E., captain, assistant quartermaster, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Cook, George H., captain, assistant quartermaster, David's Island, New York Harbor.

Jacobs, Joshua W., captain, assistant quartermaster, Hot Springs, Ark. In charge of construction of Army and Navy Hospital.

Young, Andrew H., captain, assistant quartermaster, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Jones, Francis B., captain, assistant quartermaster. On duty in office of chief Signal officer, Washington, D. C.

Rockwell, Chas. H., first lieutenant, fifth cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. Co. E, Engineer Battalion.

Arnold, William, post quartermaster-sergeant, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., since January 19, 1885.

Hirte, Adalbert, post quartermaster-sergeant, West Point, N. Y., since January 20, 1885.

Purvis, Arthur, post quartermaster-sergeant, David's Island, N. Y., since February 7, 1885.

Wederson, Charles, post quartermaster-sergeant, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, since January 22, 1885.

Officers interested are requested to report errors, omissions, changes, &c., in this list as soon after its receipt as practicable.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1885.

2.—*Report of Lieut. Col. J. G. Chandler, deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. A., of the operations of the finance branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.*

This branch has charge of matters relating to the procurement and distribution of funds; the compilation and preparation for Congress of the annual estimates of funds for the service of the Quartermaster's Department, and for funds required for the Quartermaster-General's Office; the examination of estimates of funds received from disbursing officers, and the issue of requests on the Secretary of War for requisitions in favor of such disbursing officers; the issue of requests for the funds required on account of settlements made at the Treasury; the abstracting of weekly and monthly statements of funds for comparison with the Treasury records, and the conducting of the necessary correspondence; and the keeping of the prescribed record and necessary memorandum books connected with the foregoing.

From the balance books, upon which all debits and credits are recorded, the following statement has been prepared:

5041 WAR—25

Appropriations.	Appropriated.		Balance in Treasury undrawn July 1, 1884.	Placed to credit of ap- propriations during the year, being pro- ceeds of sales to offi- cers, &c.	Total to be accounted for.	Remitted to disbursing officers.	Regulations issued on settlements made at Treasury of claims and accounts.	Amounts carried to surplus fund (act June 20, 1874).	Balance in Treasury undrawn June 30, 1885, required for outstanding obliga- tions.	Total accounted for.
	Amount.	Date of act.								
1871 and prior years.				\$63 82	\$63 82			\$63 82		\$63 82
Officers transportation			\$267 75		267 75				\$267 75	267 75
1879 and prior years.										
Regular supplies			2,630 25		2,630 25		\$2,630 25			2,630 25
1880 and prior years.										
Regular supplies										
1881 and prior years.										
Regular supplies	\$5,681 84	July 7, 1884			5,681 84		5,681 84			5,681 84
Incidental expenses	13,023 99	July 7, 1884			13,023 99		13,023 99			13,023 99
Fifty per centum of arrears of Army transportation due certain land- grant railroads.	15,333 86	July 7, 1884			15,333 86		15,333 86	12 48		15,333 86
Total	34,039 60				34,039 60		34,039 60	12 48		34,039 60
1882 and prior years.										
Regular supplies	2,176 75	Mar. 3, 1885			2,176 75		1,928 23		248 52	2,176 75
Incidental expenses	3,171 08	Mar. 3, 1885			3,171 08		3,171 08			3,171 08
Horses for cavalry and artillery	9,488 00	Mar. 3, 1885			9,488 00		9,488 00			9,488 00
Transportation of officers and their baggage	13 92	Mar. 3, 1885			13 92		13 92			13 92
Fifty per centum of arrears of Army transportation due certain land- grant railroads.	12,805 95	Mar. 3, 1885			12,805 95		12,805 95			12,805 95
National cemeteries	1 50	Mar. 3, 1885			1 50		1 50			1 50
Twenty per cent additional, prior to July 1, 1885	591 27	Mar. 3, 1885			591 27		591 27			591 27
Clothing, camp, and garrison equipage.	89 21	Mar. 3, 1885			89 21		79 28		9 93	89 21
Barracks and quarters	2,976 14	Mar. 3, 1885			2,976 14		2,676 14		300 00	2,976 14
Transportation of the Army and its supplies	2,800 00	Mar. 3, 1885			2,800 00		2,800 00			2,800 00
Total	34,113 82				34,113 82		33,556 37		558 45	34,113 82

1882.

Regular supplies	216 00	July 7, 1884	216 00	216 00	216 00	216 00	216 00
Barracks and quarters	504 00	July 7, 1884	504 00	504 00	504 00	504 00	504 00
Transportation of the Army and its supplies	104,470 71		104,470 71	104,470 71	104,470 71	104,470 71	104,470 71
Total	104,470 71		104,470 71	104,470 71	104,470 71	104,470 71	104,470 71

1883.

Regular supplies	20,804 16	July 7, 1884	20,659 73	488 90	20,140 83	20,629 73
Do	27,965 47		412 76	2,221 58	25,487 59	28,348 22
Incidental expenses	5,121 46		1,870 00	6,491 46	6,491 46	6,491 46
Horses for cavalry and artillery	3,734 21		2,833 51	1,260 00	1,823 19	5,067 72
Barracks and quarters	245,776 91		9,527 63	355,304 54	355,304 54	355,304 54
Transportation of the Army and its supplies	104,470 71		1,441 81	1,067 01	1,474 51	1,067 01
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage	1,052 38		1,120 38	1,172 71	1,050 61	1,172 71
National cemeteries	725 69		94 03	968 21	725 69	968 21
Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries	894 16					894 16
Construction and repair of hospitals	25,897 16					25,897 16
Fifty per centum of arrears of Army transportation due certain land-grant railroads	481,568 80					481,568 80
Total	481,568 80		15,509 66	1,888 75	417,024 33	447,292 46

1884.

Regular supplies	142,653 02	July 7, 1884	84,672 06	143,809 98	5,630 39	77,884 71	227,325 08
Do	146 56		9,508 96	24,300 65	1,429 53	9,018 97	34,749 17
Incidental expenses	18,469 53		1,236 04	17,735 57	1,370 00	415 57	19,735 57
Horses for cavalry and artillery	1,652 27		1,879 17	1,561 75	1,346 49	623 20	3,531 44
Barracks and quarters	89,554 25		141,136 03	34,908 02	82,423 34	113,358 92	230,690 28
Transportation of the Army and its supplies	46,681 98		89,744 33	136,426 83	210 00	8 55	136,426 83
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage	11,922 02		1,389 90	13,311 82	9 90	84 17	12,311 82
National cemeteries	496 00		281 50	135 00	94 05	642 50	777 50
Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries	7 52		563 61			477 08	571 13
Construction and repair of hospitals	104,792 21						
Fifty per centum of arrears of Army transportation due certain land-grant railroads	416,405 36						
Total	416,405 36		330,412 63	372,095 93	163,009 95	236,205 96	771,911 74

1885.

Regular supplies	2,900,000 00	July 5, 1884	101,366 57	2,992,489 32	5,029 40	3,847 85	3,001,366 57
Do	675,000 00	July 5, 1884	177 00	676,804 48	13,746 12	23 00	690,573 60
Incidental expenses	13,366 60	Mar. 3, 1885					

Appropriations.	Balance in Treasury I, undrawn July 1, 1884.	Appropriated.		Placed to credit of ap- propriations during the year, being pro- ceeds of sales to offi- cers, &c.	Total to be accounted for.	Remitted to disbursing officers.	Requisitions issued on settlements made at Treasury of claims and accounts.	Amounts carried to surplus fund (not June 30, 1874).	Balance in Treasury undrawn June 30, 1885, required for outstanding oblige- gations.	Total accounted for.
		Amount.	Date of act.							
1885.										
Horses for cavalry and artillery.		\$200,000 00	July 5, 1884	\$8,425 76	\$208,428 76	\$205,766 36			\$682 40	\$206,428 76
Barracks and quarters.		700,000 00	July 5, 1884	50,030 13	750,030 13	749,305 15	\$541 34		183 64	750,030 13
Transportation of the Army and its supplies.		3,000,000 00	July 5, 1884	2,784 34	3,002,784 34	2,990,522 74	12,240 10		21 50	3,002,784 34
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage.		1,400,000 00	July 5, 1884	74,162 30	1,474,162 30	1,474,134 78			27 52	1,474,162 30
National cemeteries.		100,000 00	July 7, 1884		100,000 00	98,355 80			1,644 20	100,000 00
Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries.		60,440 00	July 7, 1884		60,440 00	60,184 33	35 00		220 67	60,440 00
Construction and repair of hospitals.		100,000 00	July 5, 1884	4,409 68	104,409 68	104,409 68				104,409 68
Fifty per centum of arrears of Army transportation due certain land- grant railroads.		125,000 00	July 5, 1884		125,000 00		33,097 84		91,302 16	125,000 00
Total		9,275,896 60		239,858 78	9,515,195 38	9,351,972 61	65,289 80		97,932 94	9,515,195 38
Indefinite or special.										
Purchase of site for Fort Brown, Tex.	25,000 00				25,000 00			\$10,000 00	25,000 00	25,000 00
Purchase of site for Fort Duncan, Tex.	10,000 00				10,000 00					10,000 00
Headstones for graves of soldiers in private cemeteries.	37,964 00				37,964 00	29,570 00	135 72		8,258 28	37,964 00
Military posts for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier.	61,738 48				61,738 48	61,738 48				61,738 48
Ringgold Barracks, Texas.	9 00				9 00			9 00		9 00
Road to national cemetery, Chatta- hoochee, Tenn.	50	2,550 00	July 7, 1884	53 87	2,553 87	2,500 00			53 87	2,553 87
Army and Navy hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.	44,000 00	8,000 00	July 7, 1884		72,000 00	72,000 00				72,000 00
Army depot buildings at Saint Paul, Minn.	25,000 00	20,000 00	Mar. 3, 1885		40,000 00	40,000 00				40,000 00
Road from Fort Scott to the national cemetery, Kansas.	23 70	10,000 00	July 7, 1884		10,023 70	9,150 00			873 70	10,023 70
Building for military quarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	1 05				1 05			1 05		1 05
Military road from Yankton to Fort Randall, Dak.				18	18			18		18
Military post near Pecos Springs, Colo.				4 70	4 70			4 70		4 70

Military post near Mansfield River, Missouri (Fort Maginot).....	300,000 00	July 7, 1884	24 16	63	200,024 16	75,000 00	63	125,024 16	43	200,024 16
Construction of military post on North fork of Loupe River, Nebraska.....			30 58	30 58	20,000 00	20,000 00	30 58		30 58	20,000 00
Quartermaster's depot, Philadelphia, Cypress Hills national cemetery, near Brooklyn, N. Y.....	20,000 00	July 7, 1884			20,000 00					
Philadelphia national cemetery Do.....	15,600 00	July 7, 1884			15,600 00	15,600 00				15,600 00
Carson City cemetery, Nevada.....	15,000 00	July 7, 1884			22,000 00	22,000 00				22,000 00
Fort Gratiot cemetery, Michigan.....	7,000 00	Mar. 8, 1885			1,000 00	1,000 00				1,000 00
Road from Springfield to national cemetery, Missouri.....	1,000 00	July 7, 1884			3,000 00	15 00		2,985 00		3,000 00
Road from Mount City to the national military cemetery, Illinois.....	3,000 00	July 7, 1884			20,000 00			20,000 00		20,000 00
Rebuilding River bridge, near Fort Riley, Kans.....			78	78			78		78	
Total.....	203,736 73	347,100 00	114 40	550,951 13	358,573 48	135 72	10,046 92	182,185 01		550,951 13
<i>Signal Service, 1884.</i>										
Regular supplies.....	609 23	1,944 40	July 7, 1884	3,850 30	6,403 83	935 45		5,468 48		6,403 83
Incidental expenses.....		460 00	July 7, 1884	1,336 74	816 74	550 00		400 74		816 74
Barracks and quarters.....		3,528 00	July 7, 1884	1,908 91	5,436 91	1,435 23		2,743 58		5,436 91
Transportation.....	16,932 41			4,368 41	21,300 82	1,712 72		14,588 10		21,300 82
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage.....	15,343 30			2,557 38	17,900 68			17,900 68		17,900 68
Total.....	32,884 94	5,932 40		13,041 74	51,839 08	6,238 10	4,453 40	41,167 58		51,839 08
<i>Signal Service, 1885.</i>										
Regular supplies.....		57,651 08	July 7, 1884	823 96	60,079 23	58,828 79	468 91	781 53		60,079 23
Incidental expenses.....		1,604 20	Mar. 3, 1885		1,820 00	1,760 00		60 00		1,820 00
Barracks and quarters.....		85,908 00	July 7, 1884		85,908 00	85,908 00				85,908 00
Transportation.....		35,505 00	July 7, 1884		35,705 00	28,705 00	147 50	6,852 50		35,705 00
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage.....		200 00	Mar. 3, 1885		5,356 79	5,315 80		40 99		5,356 79
Total.....		188,004 08		864 94	188,869 02	180,517 59	616 41	7,735 02		188,869 02
Grand total.....	1,193,962 54	9,911,056 34		599,365 97	11,704,384 85	10,271,296 49	338,766 24	530,247 03		11,704,384 85

NOTE.—Of the \$267,857.01 appropriated by act of July 5, 1884, for "Claims for quartermaster's stores and commissary supplies," requisitions have been issued from this office for \$27,314.82. Of the \$154,421.62 appropriated by act of July 7, 1884, for "Horses and other property lost in the service prior to July 1, 1881," requisitions have been issued from this office for \$49,808.50. Of the amounts appropriated for the relief of various parties, covered by "War relief warrant No. 444," the books of this branch show payments as follows: "Sufferers by loss of Government steamer J. Don Cameron," \$22,304.67; Mary Jane Vezie, heirs of, \$2,500; John C. Herndon, of Philadelphia, \$1,783; Hugh Byrd Douglas, estate of, \$6,299.33; John H. Hammond, \$2,000; John Taylor & Son, \$149.50; William H. Davis, \$6,000; Chester Ashley, \$1,100; Fendall Carpenter, \$4,000; R. G. P. White and P. G. Green, \$1,321; John W. Franklin, executor of the estate of John Armfield, of Tennessee, \$18,000.21; and C. Upton, James Vance, and P. E. Vance, executors of estate of William Vance, \$5,500—amounting to \$71,359.71.

The following tables, made up from the book containing the analyses of estimates of funds received from disbursing officers of the Quartermaster's Department, show the amounts asked by them, and the amounts supplied from the regular appropriations for the fiscal year 1884-'85, as well as from the indefinite or special appropriations disbursed by the Quartermaster's Department.

Amounts estimated for by disbursing officers of the Quartermaster's Department from the regular appropriations for the fiscal year 1884-'85.

Divisions, departments, &c.	Regular supplies.	Incidental expenses.	Cavalry and artillery horses.	Barracks and quarters.	Transportation of the Army and its supplies.	Clothing, camp and garrison equipage.	Construction and repair of cemeteries, hospitals.	National cemeteries.	Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries.	Total.
Division of the Atlantic.	\$213,342 62	\$79,792 68	\$2,703 50	\$145,176 85	\$728,526 09	\$64 72	\$15,907 23	\$25,277 63	\$26,358 83	\$792,149 65
Division of the Missouri (headquarters).	17,050 52	33,750 41	178,185 31	25,288 86	145,280 51	49,561 70		7 50		450,124 81
Department of the Missouri	424,231 45	74,106 29		140,386 97	555,535 07	98 00	17,382 75	4,884 93	3,965 00	1,220,450 46
Department of Dakota.	539,207 50	73,056 52		70,642 09	448,786 95	2,012 86	9,919 76			1,144,535 78
Department of the Platte	375,151 05	71,126 25	1,800 00	79,523 23	273,684 30	50 00	22,662 73	281 00	875 00	825,353 56
Department of Texas	371,121 13	57,531 11		36,059 23	158,610 31		9,517 46	687 43	910 00	965,436 67
Total Division of the Missouri.	1,726,761 65	310,470 58	179,985 31	351,900 38	1,614,207 14	51,722 66	59,392 70	5,810 86	5,650 00	4,305,901 28
Division of the Pacific.	701,688 18	110,946 31	22,982 55	176,004 95	522,176 55	387 75	24,100 87	10,100 00		1,568,545 16
Depot at Philadelphia.	78,038 87	23,501 43		10,218 96	50,353 27	762,522 30		43,625 19	11,719 00	322,756 73
Depot at Washington.	28,048 13	24,133 66		4,581 94	57,312 12	21,810 00		3,482 83	1,210 00	831,421 06
Depot at New York.	53,708 58	31,617 24	95 00	26,290 15	167,753 20	21,810 00		94 85		301,847 12
Depot at Jeffersonville.	74,843 93	26,617 93		8,327 32	100,490 58	228,614 05				484,372 51
Depot at San Francisco.	27,683 97	13,172 64		10,854 54	29,771 85	189,669 43				272,522 17
Depot at St. Louis.	12,423 15	13,617 61		9,908 66	133,146 89	10,978 50		2,107 43	4,296 00	188,969 97
Columbus Barracks.	10,157 65	3,709 19		4,378 25	28,139 70		474 55			42,859 84
Jefferson Barracks.	18,961 71	3,868 55		4,369 28	28,234 75	68 00	1,614 00			57,056 29
David's Island, New York Harbor.	100 02	3,960 99		12,010 04	22,897 28		994 95			40,993 28
Windsor Point, New York Harbor.	6 50	1,362 80		2,286 50	4,120 85	833 50				8,159 15
Springfield Armory.	2,064 56	805 00								2,389 56
West Point, N. Y.	24,074 00	10,839 88		1,470 00	4,086 78		85 00			40,654 61
Disbursing Agency, Louisville, Ky.	279 23	2,529 42		240 00	21,080 67			1,701 51	3,240 00	36,020 83
Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	12,861 42	2,196 49			15,000 10	309,870 37				240,278 28
Hot Springs, Ark.	281 56									281 56
Atlanta, Ga.	536 05	972 65		128 50	40 00			7,890 35	7,625 00	16,632 55
Powder Depot, N. J.	635 00									1,058 19
Allegany Arsenal.	1,297 22	390 19								1,784 02
Bancroft Arsenal.	8,017 84	19 00			1,215 87					4,253 78
Frankford Arsenal.	115 00	145 75		268 00	1,071 93					1,650 88

Kearney Arsenal	800 00	30 00	35 00	855 00
Indianapolis Arsenal	1, 112 88	1 00	.....	1, 113 88
Rock Island Arsenal	5, 466 73	380 00	.....	5, 846 73
Watertown Arsenal	2, 189 02	108 00	.....	2, 297 02
Watervliet Arsenal	1, 645 67	32 77	.....	1, 678 44
Total depots, posts, &c.	352, 031 59	183, 021 48	95 00	535, 148 07
Grand total	2, 994, 824 04	684, 231 05	205, 766 36	3, 884, 821 45

Amounts estimated for from indefinite or special appropriations.

Divisions, departments, &c.	Port Gratiot ceme- tery, Michigan.	Republican River bridge, near Fort Hiley, Kans.	Army depot buildings at Saint Paul, Minn.	Military posts.	Military posts for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier.	Carson City cemetery, Nevada.	Road from Fort Scott to the national cem- etery, Kansas.	Headstones for graves of soldiers in private cemetaries.	Cypress Hills national cemetery near Brook- lyn, N. Y.	Road to Chattanooga cemetery, Tennessee.	Philadelphia national cemetery, Pennsylv- ania.	Quartermaster's depot at Philadelphia, Pa.	Army and Navy hos- pital at Hot Springs, Ark.
Division of the Missouri	\$15												
Department of the Missouri		\$10, 000											
Department of Dakota			\$40, 000										
Department of the Platte				\$75, 000	\$81, 738 48								
Department of Texas													
Total Division of the Missouri	15	10, 000	40, 000	75, 000	81, 738 48								
Division of the Pacific													
Depot at Washington						\$1, 000	\$2, 150	\$28, 570	\$15, 500	\$2, 500	\$22, 000	\$20, 000	\$72, 000
Depot at Philadelphia													
Hot Springs, Ark													
Total	15	10, 000	40, 000	75, 000	81, 738 48	1, 000	9, 150	28, 570	15, 500	2, 500	22, 000	20, 000	72, 000

Amounts remitted from the regular appropriations.

Divisions, departments, &c.	Regular sup- plies.	Incidental expenses.	Cavalry and artil- lery horses.	Barracks and quarters.	Transportation of the Army and its supplies.	Clothing, camp and Garrison equipment.	Construction and repair of hos- pitals.	National com- munications.	Pay of supernum- erary soldiers and cannoneers.	Total.
Division of the Atlantic	\$213,342 62	\$77,589 93	\$2,703 50	\$132,680 85	\$223,526 09	\$64 72	\$15,907 23	\$24,055 28	\$38,444 33	\$716,314 55
Headquarters Division of the Missouri	17,050 52	32,031 57	178,185 31	25,163 98	146,280 51	49,534 20	19,059 63	15 00	448,280 97	
Department of the Missouri	424,251 45	73,812 51		140,386 99	533,868 19	98 00	9,041 78	4,834 93	3,865 00	1,220,156 70
Department of Dakota	539,207 50	73,956 52		70,642 09	449,074 95	2,012 96	22,562 73	281 00	875 00	1,144,835 78
Department of the Platte	372,843 26	69,868 38	1,800 00	78,860 01	272,601 43	50 00	9,517 46	857 43	910 00	819,741 81
Department of Texas	371,121 13	57,531 11		36,059 23	189,610 31					665,438 67
Total Division of the Missouri	1,724,453 86	307,200 09	179,985 31	351,112 18	1,611,435 39	51,715 16	60,781 58	5,818 36	5,650 00	4,298,151 93
Division of the Pacific	701,688 25	109,804 21	22,982 55	176,822 95	521,832 16	387 75	24,169 87	10,100 00		1,567,287 74
Depot at Washington	73,038 87	33,501 44		10,515 96	50,353 27			43,625 19	11,719 00	222,756 73
Depot at Philadelphia	28,048 13	24,433 68		4,261 94	27,513 12			8,432 83	1,210 00	851,421 90
Depot at New York	52,796 58	31,225 72	95 00	28,290 15	167,752 20	20,500 00		94 85		300,814 60
Depot at Jeffersonville	74,843 93	26,617 23		3,327 32	100,969 98	22,614 05				434,372 51
Depot at San Francisco	27,683 91	15,039 31		10,634 54	29,168 65	186,659 43				272,385 64
Depot at Saint Louis	12,401 15	15,576 06		9,845 69	133,348 89	10,973 20		2,197 43	4,296 00	189,637 42
Columbus Barracks	10,157 65	3,681 64		3,78 25	28,139 70		474 55			47,831 70
Jefferson Barracks	18,961 71	8,742 37		4,309 23	23,234 75	68 00	1,614 00			56,830 11
David's Island, New York Harbor	6 50	3,960 99		13,010 04	22,897 28		984 95			40,993 28
Willels Point, New York Harbor	2,084 56	305 00		2,296 50	4,120 85		382 50			8,159 15
Springfield Armory	24,074 00	10,989 85		1,470 00	4,085 76		85 00			40,654 61
West Point, N. Y.	2,219 23	3,520 42		240 00	21,030 67			1,701 51	3,240 00	29,020 83
Disbursing agency, Louisville, Ky.	12,861 32	2,198 49			15,600 10	209,570 27				240,228 28
Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	281 56									281 56
Hot Springs, Ark.	536 05	972 65		128 50	40 00			7,330 35	7,625 00	16,632 55
Atlanta Ga.	225 00									225 00
Powder Depot, N. J.	995 22				90 90					1,086 12
Allegheny Arsenal	1,281 84	380 08			102 00					1,764 02
Augusta Arsenal	3,017 86	19 00			1,216 87					4,253 73
Frankford Arsenal	3,115 00	145 75		288 00	1,071 63					1,620 38
Kennebec Arsenal	800 00	30 00			25 00					855 00
Indianapolis Arsenal	1,112 88	1 00								1,113 88
Rock Island Arsenal	5,466 73	396 00			1,448 00					5,264 73

[illegible]

Amounts remitted from indefinite or special appropriations.

[illegible]

The following table shows the amounts asked and supplied of certain appropriations made for the support of the Signal Service of the Army, and which the honorable the Secretary of War, by General Orders No. 101, Adjutant-General's Office, of August 27, 1884, directed, for convenience, to be disbursed by the Quartermaster-General:

[Officer disbursing: Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C.]

Object of appropriation.	Asked.	Supplied.
Signal Service: Regular supplies	\$58,828 79	\$58,828 79
Signal Service: Incidental expenses	1,780 00	1,780 00
Signal Service: Barracks and quarters	85,908 00	85,908 00
Signal Service: Transportation	28,705 00	28,705 00
Signal Service: Clothing, camp and garrison equipage	5,315 80	5,315 80
Total	180,517 59	180,517 59

Respectfully submitted to the Quartermaster-General.

J. G. CHANDLER,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, September 12, 1885.

3.—*Report of Lieut. Col. J. G. Chandler, deputy quartermaster-general, United States Army, of the operations of the money and property accounts branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.*

The following tables exhibit the number of money accounts and returns of quartermasters' stores on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year, the number received and the number examined during the year, and the number remaining on hand unexamined at the close of the year.

MONEY ACCOUNTS.

	Calendar year.			Total.
	1883.	1884.	1885.	
On hand July 1, 1884	128	1,005		1,133
Received during the year	9	1,733	1,099	2,841
Total	137	2,738	1,099	3,974
Examined during the year	187	2,682	193	3,013
Remaining on hand July 1, 1885		55	906	961

RETURNS OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.

	Calendar year.			Total.
	1883.	1884.	1885.	
On hand July 1, 1884		565		565
Received during the year	27	2,319	800	3,146
1884 Total	27	2,884	800	3,711
Examined during the year	27	2,622	68	2,717
Remaining on hand July 1, 1885		262	732	994

Statement showing the amounts expended by officers in the Quartermaster's Department during and on account of the appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, and balances in their hands so far as shown by accounts received at this office.

Names of officers.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Atwood, Capt. E. B., assistant quartermaster	\$151,551 63	\$16,223 00
Alligood, Capt. C. A., military storekeeper	3,503 99	
Andrews, Lieut. H. M., First Artillery	770 11	238 87
Augur, Lieut. A. A., Twenty-fourth Infantry	9,985 32	206 99
Ames, Lieut. L. S., Second Infantry	5,474 79	
Allen, Lieut. H. T., Second Cavalry		1,000 00
Avres, Capt. J. C., Ordnance Department	2,793 69	
Ayer, Lieut. W. E., Twelfth Infantry	1,989 75	95 00
Andrews, Lieut. George, Twenty-fifth Infantry	14,411 36	550 00
Alvord, Lieut. B., Twentieth Infantry	709 83	
Bingham, Col. J. D., assistant quartermaster-general	20,026 76	22,477 20
Batchelder, Lieut. Col. E. N., deputy quartermaster-general	221,959 06	22,754 01
Batchelder, Lieut. Col. R. N., deputy quartermaster-general, Signal Service account	156,019 66	19,114 11
Belcher, Maj. J. H., quartermaster	94,977 75	5,232 92
Barnett, Capt. C. R., assistant quartermaster	336,012 49	38,530 49
Bird, Capt. Charles, assistant quartermaster	86,535 79	206 96
Booth, Capt. C. A., assistant quartermaster	36,976 19	24,204 31
Borup, Lieut. H. D., Ordnance Department	50 73	
Baker, Lieut. F., Ordnance Department	4,477 38	5 25
Budlong, Lieut. A. H., Ninth Cavalry	2,888 52	
Bottasford, Lieut. C. E., Tenth Infantry	926 19	
Brumback, Lieut. V. J., Second Infantry	100 00	
Brush, Lieut. D. H., Seventeenth Infantry	9,590 62	208 78
Blauvelt, Lieut. W. F., Fifteenth Infantry	6,895 89	153 56
Barry, Lieut. T. H., First Infantry	8,875 83	187 11
Brett, Lieut. L. M., Second Cavalry	35 44	
Bailey, Lieut. H. K., Fifth Infantry	10,831 97	
Boughton, Lieut. D. H., Third Cavalry	5,450 95	
Brown, Lieut. G. Le R., Eleventh Infantry	5,283 13	81 34
Best, Lieut. C. L., jr., First Artillery	1,322 44	
Browne, Lieut. E. H., Fourth Infantry	914 96	324 53
Barbank, Lieut. C. S., Tenth Infantry	341 02	83 63
Bakiwin, Lieut. J. H., Eighteenth Infantry	149 69	183 55
Brady, Capt. G. K., Twenty-third Infantry	99 50	25 50
Campbell, Capt. L. E., assistant quartermaster	557,176 89	44,641 72
Cook, Capt. G. H., assistant quartermaster	24,833 58	7,336 95
Clem, Capt. J. L., assistant quartermaster	7,005 18	486 69
Clifford, Capt. J. C., Ordnance Department	1,809 43	
Capron, Lieut. A., First Artillery	515 88	
Carland, Lieut. J., Sixth Infantry	35,105 28	
Cavanaugh, Capt. H. G., Thirteenth Infantry	8,635 33	
Carter, Lieut. W. H., Sixth Cavalry	25,463 50	457 07
Cranston, Lieut. J. R., Tenth Infantry	7,050 85	
Clark, Lieut. S. E., Second Infantry	15,797 53	7,289 47
Chamberlin, Lieut. L. A., First Artillery	12,996 82	70 10
Clark, Lieut. D. H., Fifteenth Infantry	17,940 15	14 81
Cornish, Lieut. G. A., Fifteenth Infantry	4,464 52	179 27
Clagett, Lieut. J. R., Twenty-third Infantry	6,085 63	
Carrington, Lieut. F. de L., First Infantry	1,974 90	
Cecil, Lieut. G. R., Thirteenth Infantry	124 35	
Collins, Lieut. C. L., Twenty-fourth Infantry	5,538 71	
Connolly, Lieut. T., First Infantry	2,788 28	41 12
Clague, Capt. J. J., Subsistence Department	13,527 15	
Cooke, Lieut. L. W., Third Infantry	1,640 33	
Crawford, Lieut. M., Second Artillery		71 01
Dandy, Maj. G. B., quartermaster	309,647 85	77,232 66
Dunning, Lieut. S. W., Sixteenth Infantry	842 40	
Dapray, Lieut. J. A., Twenty-third Infantry	956 81	
Danes, Lieut. H. C., Third Artillery	2,925 84	649 89
Dodd, Lieut. G. A., Third Cavalry	28,747 06	
Dugan, Lieut. T. B., Third Cavalry	17,048 34	260 14
Duggan, Lieut. W. T., Tenth Infantry	23,090 50	
Dickman, Lieut. J. T., Third Cavalry	783 30	
Earnest, Lieut. C. A., Eighth Infantry	5,292 79	
Earle, Lieut. R. T., Second Infantry	397 09	
Erwin, Lieut. J. B., Fourth Cavalry	2,022 23	
Foster, Maj. C. W., quartermaster	170,704 77	11,133 86
Forey, Capt. J. V., assistant quartermaster	101,708 47	52,698 32
Forryth, Capt. L. C., assistant quartermaster	45,583 46	1,513 40
Floyd, Capt. D. H., assistant quartermaster	6,281 00	36 90
Farley, Maj. J. P., Ordnance Department	198 37	
Frederick, Lieut. D. A., Seventh Infantry	219 45	
Foster, Lieut. F. W., Fifth Cavalry	5,556 79	
Forbes, Lieut. T. F., Fifth Infantry	6,347 64	1,904 73
Fager, Lieut. F., Fourth Artillery	30,790 22	
French, Jr., Lieut. J. T., Fourth Artillery	2,848 46	279 31
Febiger, Lieut. L., Twenty-third Infantry	2,793 51	
Flagler, Lieut. Col. D. W., Ordnance Department	2,064 56	

Amounts expended by officers in the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Names of officers.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Finley, Lieut. L., Tenth Cavalry	\$404 65	
Flynn, Lieut. W. F., Eighth Cavalry	2,132 45	\$135 75
French, Lieut. F. H., Nineteenth Infantry	3 02	1,740 30
Freeman, Lieut. S. D., Tenth Cavalry	300 83	82 72
Gillies, Maj. James, quartermaster	22,552 03	54,070 11
Greallish, Capt. M. J., Ordnance Department	1,715 12	
Gordon, Lieut. W. B., Ordnance Department	47 05	
Gillmore, Lieut. Q. O. M., Eighth Cavalry	37,870 18	170 98
Gill, Capt. W. H., military storekeeper	200,445 75	
Guilfoyle, Lieut. J. F., Ninth Cavalry	8,530 03	
Greene, Lieut. L. D., Seventh Infantry	4,214 54	294 24
Gardener, Lieut. C., Nineteenth Infantry	8,578 36	
Godwin, Lieut. E. A., Eighth Cavalry	2,458 87	99 58
Gilman, Lieut. B. H., Thirteenth Infantry	15,914 68	2,356 69
Garvey, Lieut. T., First Cavalry	9,367 89	
Gerlach, Lieut. W., Third Infantry	11,879 72	
Greble, Lieut. E. St. J., Second Artillery	3,863 63	
Galbraith, Lieut. J. G., First Cavalry	4,830 21	
Goodin, Lieut. J. A., Seventh Infantry	1,352 77	24 81
Grumley, Lieut. E. J., Seventeenth Infantry	164 86	
Gardner, Lieut. J. H., Ninth Cavalry	150 00	
Gifford, Lieut. J. H., Second Artillery	247 13	2 05
Hodges, Lieut. Col. H. C., deputy quartermaster-general	244,012 17	74,037 55
Hughea, Maj. W. B., quartermaster	46,564 66	5,154 28
Hoyt, Capt. C. H., assistant quartermaster	106 00	
Humphrey, Capt. C. F., assistant quartermaster	221,637 20	
Hathaway, Capt. F. H., assistant quartermaster	215,891 30	25,732 96
Heath, Capt. E., Ordnance Department	2,389 25	
Hanna, Lieut. R., Sixth Cavalry	533 20	
Huston, Lieut. J. F., Twentieth Infantry	17,029 10	316 81
Hamner, Lieut. W. H., Twentieth Infantry	2,654 38	
Hall, Lieut. W. P., Fifth Cavalry	10,402 95	2,600 09
Hardin, Lieut. E. E., Seventh Infantry	13,180 00	
Hughea, Lieut. W. N., Thirteenth Infantry	2,857 24	22 60
Hoyt, Lieut. R. W., Eleventh Infantry	8,311 89	682 63
Hare, Lieut. L. R., Seventh Cavalry	10,237 13	
Hoyt, Lieut. G. S., Eighteenth Infantry	15,480 48	
Helstead, Lieut. H. O. S., Eleventh Infantry	5,915 95	
Hodges, Lieut. C. L., Twenty-fifth Infantry	9,023 73	182 88
Humphrey, Lieut. C., Third Artillery	8,408 56	
Howe, Lieut. W., Fourth Artillery	836 55	
Homer, Lieut. W. B., Fifth Artillery	755 90	
Haakell, Lieut. H. L., Twelfth Infantry	501 21	
Heard, Lieut. J. W., Third Cavalry	356 67	
Hubert, Lieut. E., Eighth Infantry	3,340 62	83 13
Hull, Capt. G. A., military storekeeper	27,220 83	
Hay, Lieut. C., Twenty-third Infantry	4,047 30	
Hardie, Lieut. F. H., Third Cavalry	2,170 99	696 12
Hoppin, Lieut. C. B., Second Cavalry	8,743 50	912 08
Hobbs, Lieut. C. W., Third Artillery	137 91	21 92
Ingalls, Capt. C. H., assistant quartermaster	6,210 86	338 65
Irwin, Lieut. F. G., jr., Second Cavalry	239 20	
Ives, Lieut. E. B., Nineteenth Infantry	953 98	
Jacobs, Capt. J. W., assistant quartermaster	83,229 71	15,613 94
Jones, Capt. F. B., assistant quartermaster	10,397 68	
Jouett, Lieut. J. S., Tenth Cavalry		23 15
Johnson, Lieut. F. O., Third Cavalry	19,854 44	
Jackson, Lieut. A. B., Ninth Cavalry	4,997 56	
James, Lieut. W. H. W., Twenty-fourth Infantry	414 95	
Kirk, Maj. E. B., quartermaster	16,672 81	3,902 39
Kimball, Maj. A. S., quartermaster	4,689 01	9,442 41
Kelton, Lieut. D. H., Tenth Infantry	2,144 16	
Kilbourne, Lieut. C. E., Second Artillery	2,254 97	
Kingsbury, Lieut. F. W., Second Cavalry	250 00	
Ludington, Lieut. Col. M. I., deputy quartermaster-general	536,875 68	101,117 57
Lee, Maj. J. G. C., quartermaster	315,215 57	50,976 52
Lord, Capt. J. H., assistant quartermaster	186,821 68	21,240 64
Lyon, Lieut. M. W., Ordnance Department	2,101 48	320 80
Lusk, Lieut. J. L., of Engineers	3,348 84	2,543 30
Lynch, Lieut. E., Eighth Infantry	8,577 33	586 37
Leary, Lieut. P., jr., Fourth Artillery	1,968 02	
Low, Lieut. W. H., Twentieth Infantry	891 62	
Lassiter, Lieut. W., Sixteenth Infantry	1,398 92	
Lundeen, Lieut. J. A., Fourth Artillery	61 25	
Moore, Lieut. Col. J. M., deputy quartermaster-general	20,320 02	62,299 40
McGonnigle, Maj. A. J., quartermaster	257,633 84	26,571 31
Marshall, Capt. J. M., assistant quartermaster	773,472 56	41,688 58
Milmore, Capt. A. E., assistant quartermaster	56,286 13	641 36
McCauley, Capt. C. A. H., assistant quartermaster	142,385 56	3,104 50
Martin, Capt. W. P., military storekeeper	1,431 94	
Morrison, Lieut. C. C., Ordnance Department	2,685 81	

Amounts expended by officers in the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Names of officers.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Morgan, Capt. A. S. M., Ordnance Department	\$901 18	\$71 42
Mumford, Lieut. T. S., Thirteenth Infantry	7,499 08	
Michler, Lieut. F., Fifth Cavalry	516 52	
Maxou, Lieut. M. M., Tenth Cavalry	12,869 15	
Martin, Lieut. M. C., Twenty-second Infantry	8,606 65	
Murphy, Lieut. J., Fourteenth Infantry	2,689 78	
McGunnigle, Lieut. G. K., Fifteenth Infantry	335 95	
Myer, Lieut. A. L., Eleventh Infantry	2,638 70	18 02
Miller, Lieut. W. H., First Cavalry	24,275 80	675 30
Miller, Lieut. C. P., Fourth Artillery	147 45	
McCarthy, Lieut. D. E., Twelfth Infantry	2,645 19	57 74
Metcalfe, Capt. H., Ordnance Department	422 02	8 11
Mills, Lieut. F. H., Twenty-fourth Infantry	6,832 98	559 63
Markland, Lieut. M., First Infantry	876 75	7 35
McFarland, Lieut. W. C., Sixteenth Infantry	1,302 95	
McAnaney, Lieut. W. D., Ninth Cavalry	894 50	
McDonald, Lieut. J. B., Tenth Cavalry		2,216 00
Newton, Lieut. J., Sixteenth Infantry	4,834 02	100 00
Niles, Lieut. Lotus, Second Artillery	3,388 75	89 44
Neall, Lieut. J. M., Fourth Cavalry	1,090 72	
Osgood, Lieut. H. B., Third Artillery	2,130 02	285 00
O'Connell, Lieut. J. J., First Infantry	249 70	
O'Connor, Lieut. C. M., Eighth Cavalry	2,994 10	
Perry, Col. A. J., assistant quartermaster-general	60,698 40	87,529 81
Patton, Capt. W. S., assistant quartermaster	98,186 50	15,284 78
Pond, Capt. G. E., assistant quartermaster	85,478 27	95,358 54
Pullman, Capt. J. W., assistant quartermaster	15,767 71	
Palmer, Lieut. A. M., Twenty-fourth Infantry	14,268 27	286 45
Palmer, Lieut. G. H., Sixteenth Infantry	3,114 64	
Pearson, Lieut. D. C., Second Cavalry	26,200 13	7,018 58
Patterson, Lieut. G. T. T., Fourteenth Infantry	8,517 36	348 09
Pardee, Lieut. J. H., Twenty-third Infantry	229 56	
Pratt, Lieut. S., Third Artillery	5,465 57	
Pratt, Lieut. E. B., Twenty-third Infantry	2,170 22	
Patch, Lieut. A. M., Fourth Cavalry	1,833 89	
Phister, Lieut. N. P., First Infantry	354 82	
Phillips, Maj. F. H., Ordnance Department	701 48	
Parkhurst, Lieut. C. D., Fourth Artillery	2,497 72	422 55
Pitcher, Lieut. W. L., Eighth Infantry	1,860 03	46 65
Pope, Lieut. J., First Artillery	1,875 79	23 70
Pittman, Capt. J., Ordnance Department	876 52	
Patten, Lieut. F. J., Twenty-first Infantry	2,139 97	512 17
Parker, Lieut. J., Fourth Cavalry	3,263 51	282 87
Reynolds, Lieut. Col. C. A., deputy quartermaster-general	14,202 22	
Robinson, Maj. A. G., quartermaster	56,889 44	2,804 82
Robinson, Maj. A. G., quartermaster, Signal Service account	22 33	77 67
Rexford, Capt. W. H., Ordnance Department	1,029 68	
Russell, Lieut. A. H., Ordnance Department	1,327 36	
Rice, Lieut. F. S., First Artillery	3,232 82	5 98
Rice, Capt. E., Fifth Infantry	67 90	
Robinson, Lieut. H. E., Fourth Infantry	12,834 10	357 79
Regan, Lieut. J., Ninth Infantry	4,262 20	80 30
Richards, Lieut. W. V., Sixteenth Infantry	8,629 16	66 31
Robinson, Lieut. W. W., jr., Seventh Cavalry	17,863 96	2,090 57
Roe, Lieut. C. F., Eleventh Infantry	3,070 84	
Rockwell, Capt. J. jr., Ordnance Department	412 40	
Ritzina, Lieut. H. P., Twenty-fifth Infantry	4,093 24	142 93
Russell, Lieut. A. J., Seventh Cavalry	1,472 04	
Roe, Lieut. F. W., Third Infantry	1,025 61	
Reilly, Lieut. H. J., Fifth Artillery	38,509 59	6,293 95
Reynolds, Lieut. B., Third Cavalry	2,569 27	
Roach, Lieut. H. M., First Infantry	9,127 52	
Rockwell, Lieut. C. H., Fifth Cavalry	10,100 60	470 84
Read, Lieut. G. W., Fifth Cavalry	6,034 54	
Rahlen, Lieut. G., Seventeenth Infantry	3,002 83	77 65
Ruthers, Lieut. G. W., Eighth Infantry	177 95	
Rowan, Lieut. H., Second Artillery	28 60	146 47
Saxton, Col. R., assistant quartermaster-general	342,758 78	135,364 04
Scully, Maj. J. W., quartermaster	52,573 43	6,572 17
Smith, Maj. S. C., quartermaster	26,587 28	154 70
Simpson, Capt. J., assistant quartermaster	217,024 85	27,284 30
Stafford, Lieut. J., Eighth Infantry	4,879 32	
Summerhayes, Lieut. J. W., Eighth Infantry	468 39	
Siles, Lieut. D. F., Tenth Infantry	5,903 06	
Shallenberger, Lieut. J. H., Tenth Infantry	4,080 89	
Shades, Lieut. J. A., Fourteenth Infantry	29,109 09	3,224 10
Sivers, Lieut. C. P., Ninth Infantry	4,849 22	
Seale, Lieut. M. F., Eighth Cavalry	1,085 75	
Sargent, Lieut. H. H., Second Cavalry	5,208 63	536 29
Smith, Lieut. S., Second Artillery	26,680 85	28 23
Brother, D. H., United States consul-general to Mexico City	1,810 77	14 23
Saga, Lieut. G. E., Fifth Artillery	3,813 93	

Amounts expended by officers in the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Names of officers.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Scott, Lieut. G. L., Sixth Cavalry	\$5,232 52	\$538 67
Scott, Lieut. A. B., Thirteenth Infantry	112 50	
Scantling, Lieut. J. C., Second Artillery		581 97
Tompkins, Col. C. H., assistant quartermaster-general	72,822 74	2,168 63
Terrett, Lieut. C. P., Eighth Infantry	2,041 51	91 35
Taylor, Lieut. C. W., Ninth Cavalry	7,110 55	
Taylor, Lieut. A. H. M., Nineteenth Infantry	3,434 40	
Thurston, Lieut. G. A., Third Artillery	4,292 76	
Thorp, Lieut. F., Fifth Artillery	12,061 41	6,386 50
Thurston, Lieut. W. A., Sixteenth Infantry	4,287 09	
Truitt, Lieut. C. M., Twenty-first Infantry	488 61	162 35
Thlea, Lieut. F., Third Infantry	2,074 41	119 85
Turner, Lieut. G. L., Eighteenth Infantry		54 25
Vedder, Lieut. S. C., Nineteenth Infantry	18,314 68	149 11
Van Orsdale, Lieut. J. T., Seventh Infantry	1,737 11	1,389 15
Weeks, Maj. G. H., quartermaster	264,755 70	64,321 31
Williams, Capt. C. W., assistant quartermaster	128,734 91	63 91
Wheeler, Capt. D. D., assistant quartermaster	63,872 74	19,718 63
Wilson, Lieut. R. H., Eighth Infantry	672 85	6 62
Webster, Lieut. J. M. C., Twenty-second Infantry	15,469 74	1,695 22
Waters, Lieut. J. H., Twentieth Infantry	13,488 51	
Weasells, Lieut. M. C., Twenty-fourth Infantry	962 17	399 66
Williams, Lieut. C. A., Twenty-first Infantry	8,579 62	156 73
Walte, Lieut. H. DeH., Fifth Cavalry	2,997 78	
West, Lieut. F., Sixth Cavalry	787 19	
Wilson, Lieut. T. H., Second Infantry	5,628 72	
Welsh, Lieut. B. C., Fifteenth Infantry	4,903 12	107 19
Wilson, Lieut. J. L., Fourth Artillery	241 73	
Wood, Lieut. P. G., Twelfth Infantry	2,722 70	
Whistler, Lieut. G. N., Fifth Artillery	5,714 53	95 63
Wotherspoon, Lieut. W. W., Twelfth Infantry	18,027 12	98 06
Wilder, Lieut. W. E., Fourth Cavalry	3,062 81	
Wever, Lieut. B. S., First Infantry	2,265 70	
Watts, Lieut. C. H., Fifth Cavalry	6,309 46	4,923 57
Ward, Lieut. C. R., Tenth Cavalry	1,256 89	
Webster, Lieut. E. K., Second Infantry	1,407 50	
Wainwright, Lieut. R. P. P., First Cavalry	6,902 07	23 02
Wygant, Lieut. H., Twenty-fourth Infantry	629 30	
Williams, Lieut. W. M., Nineteenth Infantry	126 50	
West, Lieut. P. W., Third Cavalry		196 96
Walsh, Lieut. R. D., Fourth Cavalry	4,583 01	
Young, Capt. A. H., assistant quartermaster	4,362 68	3,512 15
Total	8,391,036 74	1,262,434 98

Statement showing in detail the amounts expended from the various appropriations made for the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year 1885, in the divisions, departments, general depots, and independent posts of the Army, as shown by the accounts of officers from July 1, 1884, to July 31, 1885, not including appropriation "Army transportation."

Division and post.	REGULAR SUPPLIES.												Stoves and ranges.	
	Forage.					Fuel.								
	Hay.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Brass.	Straw.	Forage masters and agents.	Wood.	Coal.	Charcoal.	Communication of fuel for enlisted men.	Heating.	Cooking, and fixtures.	
Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East.														
Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	\$2,687 27	\$5,557 11		\$228 46	\$319 97	\$1,864 18		\$896 96	\$17,949 18		\$2,208 00			
Atlanta, Ga.	960 01	862 64		77 00		142 85		446 70	247 34					
Baltimore, Md.	1,006 78	1,256 75				809 18		3,770 57	3,903 59			\$81 23	\$96 21	
Boston, Mass.	5,135 99	6,486 73				1,463 21		4,083 47	14,155 94			180 04	401 80	
Buffalo, N. Y.	2,285 39	3,879 18		267 20	44 32	995 82		6,081 54	24,427 63		93 51	16 23	800 13	
New Orleans, La.	5,969 48	7,007 55				374 67		6,476 18	1,451 24				644 63	
Washington Barracks, D. C.	628 40	1,337 75				111 60		395 50				930 00	896 00	
Newport Barracks, Ky.									132 75				117 51	
Jackson Barracks, La.						18 82				\$1 50		537 49	3 00	
Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	97 79	89 84										230 79		
Madison Barracks, N. Y.														
Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.								63 50						
Little Rock Barracks, Ark.						492 66		615 70	5,708 60			1,033 00	219 65	
Fort Monroe, Va.	1,045 01	612 41		140 63				2 25				135 00	277 48	
Fort McHenry, Md.	5 84								196 63	65		8 75		
Fort Preble, Me.													60 00	
Fort Trumbull, Conn.														
Fort Adams, R. I.														
Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.	179 96	207 52				48 38		24 00				682 25	94 00	
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.												93 00	86 24	
Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.									89 43			807 25	85 00	
Fort Wayne, Mich.						4 00			242 46			126 11	523 65	
Fort Porter, N. Y.												165 00		
Fort Ontario, N. Y.												4 50	28 90	
Total	21,008 92	27,297 48		711 29	670 80	5,324 87		22,856 87	68,798 56	2 15	2,301 51	5,010 64	4,874 77	

Statement showing in detail the amounts expended from the various appropriations made for the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Division and post.	REGULAR SUPPLIES.												
	Forage.					Fuel.			Stoves and ranges.				
	Hay.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Bran.	Straw.	Forage masters and agents.	Wood.	Coal.	Charcoal.	Communtation of fuel for enlisted men.	Heating.	Cooking, and fixtures.
<i>Division of the Missouri.</i>													
Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.	\$1,387 59	\$1,903 92				\$191 71		\$10 00	\$4,783 19		\$2,051 40	\$361 99	\$207 60
<i>Department of the Missouri.</i>													
Headquarters and depot, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	47,490 98	22,447 63		\$49,221 86	\$5,187 65	2,631 69		101,006 61	20,185 49		2,044 27	1,248 24	1,867 76
Denver, Colo.									870 46				
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	43,936 42	1,527 39	\$19 88	13,340 22	3,455 09	18 40		25,747 54	18,344 65		814 00		
Fort Reno, Ind. T.	4,249 28			9 96			\$625 00	141 91					
Fort Sill, Ind. T.	30 17			36 37			237 50	7 56		\$27 55			
Fort Riley, Kans.	1,967 74	883 50		903 83			900 00	1,372 67					
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.								1 25					
Fort Gibson, Ind. T.				9 90			977 50						
Fort Elliott, Tex.	8 10												
Uncompahgre Cantonment, Colo.	70	2 00					905 00	2,249 80					
Fort Supply, Ind. T.	9 09							241 50	560 00				
Camp near Caldwell, Kans.	725 00												
Total.	98,437 48	24,860 32	19 88	63,521 64	8,642 74	2,650 09	3,845 00	130,768 84	39,400 60	27 55	2,858 27	1,248 24	1,867 76
<i>Department of the Platte.</i>													
Headquarters, fort, and depot, Omaha, Neb.	71,164 91	64,764 58		19,096 02	5,663 64	2,064 47		66,945 71	56,548 11		1,869 30	2,920 63	15,634 60
Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.	1,896 91	2,213 02		670 69				74 50		15 00		7 00	
Omaha, Utah	119 28	180 00				12 00			367 68				
Fort McKim, Wyo.	843 81	846 81		201 85			1,200 00	82 00					
Fort Douglas, Wyo.	275 10	10 26						60 00					
Fort Laramie, Wyo.	33 41	23 85		14 55				90 60				1,658 92	
Fort Sidney, Neb.	3 44												

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

	194 79	3 26			5 00
Fort Robinson, Nehr	2 70	6 00		75 00	
Fort Niobrara, Nehr	67 04				
Fort Fred Steele, Wyo					
Total	74,428 91	87,679 50	19,983 11	5,693 64	67,266 71
				2,078 47	1,275 00
					56,935 79
				15 00	1,869 80
					4,598 55
					15,634 60

Department of Dakota.

[illegible]

Department of Texas.

Headquarters and depot, San Antonio, Tex.	75,786 27	78,418 00	74,614 17	7,557 38	468 00	660 00	50,553 26	802 60	1,883 70	475 20	6,630 77
Fort Clark, Tex.						825 00					
Fort Concho, Tex.						900 00					
Fort Davis, Tex.	257 31	270 41	700 60			825 00	141 75				
Fort Ringgold, Tex.						900 00					
Fort McIntosh, Tex.						540 00					
Fort Stockton, Tex.						720 00					
						660 00					
Total	76,043 58	78,697 41	75,314 77	7,557 38	468 00	5,025 00	50,694 01	802 60	1,883 70	475 20	6,630 77

Department of California.

186 04	20 05	2 281 35	23 357 04	32 341 54	000 00	3 048 62	100 40	5 082 18	9 739 90	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 75	10 423 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Statement showing in detail the amounts expended from the various appropriations made for the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Division and post.	REGULAR SUPPLIES.												
	Forage.					Fuel.			Stoves and ranges.				
	Hay.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Bran.	Straw.	Forage masters and agents.	Wood.	Coal.	Charcoal.	Communication of fuel for enlisted men.	Heating.	Cooking fixtures, and
<i>Department of California—Continued.</i>													
Fort Bidwell, Cal.	\$708 62	\$22 09	\$349 24					\$33 50	\$706 52				
Benicia Barracks, Cal.	275 74		14 01										
Total	17,645 73	6,155 10	10,168 79		\$241 40	\$3,048 62	\$999 96	23,390 54	33,048 06		\$2,281 85	\$28 05	\$233 09
<i>Department of Arizona.</i>													
Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz. T.	85,662 35	882 99	75,499 04	\$5,239 01	3,684 04	2,436 70		53,877 41	71 73		1,732 47		
San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	7,029 48	9,070 81	2,832 54					2,467 05					
Fort Apache, Ariz.	15,709 07		1,098 65	7,938 45									
Fort Mojave, Ariz.	1,241 19												
Total	109,642 09	882 99	85,668 50	15,960 00	3,684 04	2,436 70		56,344 46	71 73		1,732 47		
<i>Department of the Columbia.</i>													
Vancouver Barracks and Depot, Wash. T.	123 30	83 85	8,672 77		2,396 42	5,891 51		74,583 89		\$751 25	1,860 59	322 85	511 45
Portland, Ore.	46,506 52	98,079 09										6,517 30	14,895 23
Fort Spokane, Wash. T.	182 83	188 80											
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.	1,154 80	977 11	173 11	55 00	150 49			21 42					
Boise Barracks, Idaho.	72 42	45 18	12 36										
Fort Klamath, Ore.	280 06	59 26	15 51			2 00		2 50					
Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.	567 07	563 71						5 75					
Total	48,967 00	71,017 00	8,872 75	55 00	2,546 91	5,893 51		74,613 56		751 25	1,860 59	6,839 65	14,908 64
<i>General depots.</i>													
Washington, D. C.	7,767 72	11,027 93		37 49	74 02	1,640 81	1,615 14	9,827 87	9,370 76			56 00	3,350 09
New York, N. Y.	1,845 80	2,484 41		50 00	16 28	923 11		914 87	9,839 24	3 75	983 16	1,399 40	1,881 39
Philadelphia, Pa.	599 07	712 91				134 24		23 63	1,580 30				782 11
Jeffersonville, Ind.	907 18	949 72		140 00		115 12		235 00	3,321 21				1,882 59

San Francisco, Cal.....	718 60	1,044 28	.....	137 81	314 86	.....	.....	24 80	3,643 11	17,891 02
Saint Louis, Mo.....	4,544 29	2,073 87	.....	78 49	211 63	.....	6,811 84	588 80	2 40	38 78
Total.....	16,302 66	18,308 17	.....	301 88	3,245 83	1,615 14	17,812 71	8,154 41	5,832 02	28,389 44
<i>Independent posts.</i>										
West Point, N. Y.....	5,715 88	6,883 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	280 80	501 00	.....	.....
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	5,203 76	4,731 66	914 20	761 25	824 38	150 00	.....	81 00	1,428 02	839 21
Colburns Barracks, Ohio.....	545 93	1,483 76	1,118 20	161 63	1,478 51	.....	280 00	.....	222 80	837 60
David's Island, New York Harbor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121 72	.....	.....	.....	73 25	9 50
Hot Springs, Ark.....	48 40	50 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	77 00	.....	.....	.....
Powder Depot, Dover, N. J.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 50	.....	9 00	.....
Kennebec Arsenal, Me.....	82 83	128 08	9 13	.....	19 65	.....	115 06	.....	.....	.....
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.....	128 81	186 58	.....	.....	42 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alleghany Arsenal, Pa.....	42 02	102 38	.....	.....	88 27	.....	25 00	.....	.....	5 84
Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.....	132 10	182 70	.....	.....	87 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Augusta Arsenal, Ga.....	138 50	164 71	.....	.....	86 45	.....	564 00	.....	.....	.....
National Armory, Springfield, Mass.....	121 98	178 20	.....	.....	85 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benicia Arsenal, Cal.....	29 80	228 01	66 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 00
Watertown Arsenal, Mass.....	89 46	193 82	.....	.....	83 52	.....	18 00	.....	.....	.....
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.....	194 88	162 18	.....	.....	12 48	.....	.....	.....	4 15	.....
Rock Island, Ill.....	149 76	401 10	.....	.....	57 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	12,595 11	15,050 57	66 28	2,041 53	922 87	2,836 92	1,383 89	552 00	1,841	1,786 15

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Division and post.	REGULAR SUPPLIES.					CLOTHING.						
	Lights.		Stationery.	Printing.	Advertising.	Other employes.	All expenses not otherwise enumer- ated.	Purchase of material.	Manufacture.	Repair.	Advertising.	All expenses not otherwise enumer- ated.
	Lamps and lanterns.	Mineral oil.										
Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East.												
Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.												
Atlanta, Ga.			\$472 84			\$380 50	\$1,126 00	\$510 00				
Baltimore, Md.		\$9 23	1 50									
Boston, Mass.			39 40									
Buffalo, N. Y.			7 15									
New Orleans, La.			22 28		30 00			146 83			\$15 60	
Saint Augustine and Saint Francis Barracks, Fla.	\$32 35	8 50	16 17					14 13				
Washington Barracks, D. C.			2 80			455 00		1,346 20				
Newport Barracks, Ky.								30				
Jackson Barracks, La.										18 00		
Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.												
Madison Barracks, N. Y.								76 52				
Pittsburgh Barracks, N. Y.												
Little Rock Barracks, Ark.	64 80		16 35					22 58				
Fort Monroe, Va.	9 00		19 70			9 75		890 24				
Fort McHenry, Md.								54				
Fort Barrancas, Fla.								40		1 28		
Fort Warren, Mass.								27 89				
Fort Preble, Me.	3 00											
Fort Trumbull, Conn.			87									
Fort Adams, R. I.	7 20		4 00					64 55				
Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.								39 00		1 00		
Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.												
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.			14 00					144 75				
Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.			5 00					44 00				
Fort Wayne, Mich.	12 00		7 75					5 16				
Fort Brady, Mich.	68 00							10 58	9 90			
Fort Mackinac, Mich.	17 75											
Fort Porter, N. Y.												
Fort Ontario, N. Y.			1 1					2 47				

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Fort Niagara, N. Y.	214 10	17 73	4 23	1,511 08	639 31	420 25	1,581 00	8,356 94	10 77	85 68	
Total.	78 08		324 08		1,365 64	\$328 02	32 40	1,800 00	616 87	37,840 20	
Division of the Missouri.											
Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.											
Department of the Missouri.											
Headquarters and depot, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.	143 80			208 15	1,652 25	518 08	639 54	4,787 00	2,838 63		
Denver, Colo.					4 18			900 00	803 10	260,032 86	\$3,948 92
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.				10 10	34 82						\$288 20
Fort Reno, Ind. T.				163 20			420 63	705 00	275 00		
Fort Reno, Ind. T.				8 09				162 00			
Fort Sill, Ind. T.				6 81							
Fort Bliss, Tex.				9 50					19 90		
Fort Craig, N. Mex.				2 04							
Fort Union, N. Mex.				12 93					4 52		
Fort Hays, Kansas.				11 46							
Fort Riley, Kansas.				12 53					856 56		
Fort Selden, N. Mex.				4 07							
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.				12 50							
Fort Gibson, Ind. T.				2 83							
Fort Lyon, Colo.				18 60					2 63		
Fort Lewis, Colo.				8 12					5 80		
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.				30 73					1 00		
Fort Elliott, Tex.				4 92					36 00		
Uncomphagre Cantonment, Colo.				8 30							
Fort Supply, Ind. T.				20 00							
Camp near Caldwell, Kansas.									32 15	80 00	
Total.	143 80		548 34	1,691 25	518 08	1,060 17	6,554 00	4,875 38	260,112 86	8,948 92	288 20
Department of the Platte.											
Headquarters, fort, and depot, Omaha, Nebraska.	193 70			238 46	3,992 76	34 50	579 26	6,069 28	2,970 66		10 00
Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.				19 80	55 50		22 50	510 00			
Fort McKinney, Wyo.				33 09					167 00		
Fort Washakie, Wyo.				6 62							
Fort Douglas, Utah.				45 37							
Fort Laramie, Wyo.				10 38							
Fort Bridger, Wyo.				10 00					2 59		

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

CLOTHING.

REGULAR SUPPLIES.

Division and post.	REGULAR SUPPLIES.				Other employes.	All expenses not otherwise enumerated.	CLOTHING.				All expenses not otherwise enumerated.
	Lights.	Stationery.	Printing.	Advertising.			Purchase of material.	Manufacture.	Repair.	Advertising.	
	Lights.	Stationery.	Printing.	Advertising.							
	Mineral oil.										
	Lamps and lanterns.										
<i>Department of Dakota.</i>											
Headquarters and post, Fort Snelling, Minn.	\$12 00				\$1,980 00	\$1,547 70			\$22 50		
Saint Paul, Minn.	60 60	\$757 35	\$21 55	\$508 98		1,299 10	\$1,244 63				
Helena, Mont.		9 00				105 75					
Fort Buford, Dak.	25 58					18 70			105 00		
Fort Mission, Mont.	14 40										
Fort Yates, Dak.	14 33								62 00		
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.	18 65								200 00		
Fort Missoula, Mont.	10 92										
Fort Ellis, Mont.	9 18										
Fort Meade, Dak.	23 30								142 50		
Fort Carter, Mont.	51 74										
Fort Shaw, Mont.	17 43					40 00			70 00		
Fort George, Mont.	43 64			58 35		48 00			166 33		
Fort Sisseton, Dak.	2 56								75 00		
Fort Pembina, Dak.	10 20					2 65					
Fort Randall, Dak.	18 50										
Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.	15 30					183 00					
Fort Totten, Dak.	15 99										
Camp Poplar River, Mont.	10 20										
Total.	373 80	706 35	21 55	567 33	1,980 00	3,189 91	1,244 63		843 33		
<i>Department of Texas.</i>											
Headquarters and depot, San Antonio, Tex.	288 13	1,266 98		198 90	4,637 25	3,297 58					
Fort Clark, Tex.	3 00					10 89					
Fort Concho, Tex.	16 87										
Fort Davis, Tex.	42 00										
Fort Brown, Tex.	8 08										

Statement showing in detail the amounts expended from the various appropriations made for the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Division and post.	REGULAR SUPPLIES.					CLOTHING.							
	Lights.	Mineral oil.	Light.	Stationery.	Printing.	Advertising.	Other employes.	All expenses not otherwise enumerated.	Purchase of material.	Manufacture.	Repair.	Advertising.	All expenses not otherwise enumerated.
General depots.													
Washington, D. C.			\$294 00	\$130 84		\$30 48		\$108 55					
New York, N. Y.	\$6,960 82		1,010 51	5,994 62	\$152 66	688 70	\$1,129 98	4,281 74	\$20,512 45		\$9 00		
Philadelphia, Pa.			534 32	5,306 72		55 20	3,434 60	2,706 43	518,803 14	\$105,142 58		\$661 22	
Jeffersonville, Ind.			3 76	8,256 26	46 50	693 99		1,708 41	90,029 12	91,686 76	293 69		
San Francisco, Cal.	14 27	\$37,204 36		4,584 00	398 89			1,991 75	138,720 83	31,514 64		152 07	\$1,210 59
San Francisco, Cal.	212 22	6,625 00	547 99					1,940 08	386 75	0,463 21			
Saint Louis, Mo.	175 00	236 15	198 61		111 50	60 25							
Total	7,362 31	438,29 36	2,626 73	24,771 05	709 55	1,548 62	4,564 58	12,736 96	758,452 29	328,007 19	302 69	813 29	1,210 59
Independent posts.													
West Point, N. Y.				3 00		210 15		27 00					
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.			100 08	139 20		21 85		121 41	68 00				
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	25 00		913 20	72 70			1,027 67	80 70					
David's Island, New York Harbor			12 27	13 51									
Willetts Point, New York Harbor			5 58	3 26		5 68		75					
Kennelbee Arsenal, Me.													
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.			90 00										
Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.			39 34	15 00		14 00							
Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind						25 70		180 35					
Augusta Arsenal, Ga.						31 14		1 00					
National Armory, Springfield, Mass.						11 93							
Benicia Arsenal, Cal.			192 14					10 65					
Watertown Arsenal, Mass.			14 64			14 00							
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.						20 72							
Rock Island, Ill.			2 16			50 25							
Total	25 00		1,419 41	248 07		405 45	1,027 67	431 86	68 00				

Statement showing in detail the amounts expended from the various appropriations made for the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Division and post.	INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.									
	Postage.	Printing.	Advertising.	Mechanics.	School teachers.	Clerks.	Messengers.	Laborers.	Clerks.	Laborers.
<i>Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East.</i>										
Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	\$30 00	\$0 75	\$42 00	\$12 00	\$9 50	\$2,739 10	\$627 15	\$9 80	\$12,002 58	\$1,200 00
Atlanta, Ga.									790 88	230 67
Baltimore, Md.									1,350 00	450 00
Boston, Mass.			15 38						3,000 00	600 00
Buffalo, N. Y.									3,450 00	750 00
New Orleans, La.	5 00								4,400 04	540 00
Saint Augustine and Saint Francis Barracks, Fla.										
Washington Barracks, D. C.										
Newport Barracks, Ky.			30 75	192 60	136 25	86 80	286 95	435 25		
Jefferson Barracks, La.				361 30	107 50	40 42		117 12		
Mont Vernon Barracks, Ala.				242 00	164 40			189 79		
Madison Barracks, N. Y.				530 40	101 40	51 10	74 55	12 60		
Pleasant Hill Barracks, N. Y.	2 00			171 40	101 40	89 30	4 50	973 70		
Little Rock Barracks, Ark.			2 00	102 05	1 55			141 75		
Fort Monroe, Va.				728 27	227 50	8 90		168 05		
Fort McHenry, Md.				175 50	119 90			107 83	2,266 61	\$808 50
Fort Barrancas, Fla.				18 25	171 90	115 85		483 90	1,200 00	
Fort Warren, Mass.				186 00	181 90			267 85		30 00
Fort Preble, Me.				188 75	168 90			95 20		
Fort Trumbull, Conn.				431 50	169 25	95 55		339 80		
Fort Adams, R. I.				424 50	8 75	120 75		575 90		
Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.				231 75	181 25			332 60		
Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.					104 40	82 60		342 15		
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.				204 20	181 90	57 75		608 73	1,599 96	1,485 00
Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.				366 40	136 00			270 70		420 00
Fort Wayne, Mich.				258 00	149 50			88 00		
Fort Brady, Mich.				125 30	151 50	26 95		105 25		
Fort Mackinac, Mich.				113 50		95 55		307 85		
Fort Porter, N. Y.		6 25		154 75				197 90		
Fort Ontario, N. Y.				284 20		95 90		165 25		
Fort Niagara, N. Y.										
Total	37 00	16 00	90 13	6,252 97	2,646 65	3,686 52	993 15	5,616 03	30,069 17	1,505 00
									3,770 67	533 00
										808 50
										2,247 08

Statement showing in detail the amounts expended from the various appropriations made for the Quartermaster's Department, &c.--Continued.

Division and post.	INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.													
	Postage.	Printing.	Advertising.	Mechanics.	School teachers.	Extra duty.			Civilian employees.					Other employees.
						Clerks.	Messengers.	Laborers.	Clerks.	Laborers.	Messengers.	Watchmen.	Spies, interpreters, guides, etc.	Wagon and forage masters United States Army.
Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.						\$2,497 50	\$642 25		\$20,343 41		\$2,280 00	\$780 00		
Department of the Missouri.														
Headquarters and depot, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	\$7 60			\$883 35	\$315 30	2,471 00	757 80	\$173 55	15,864 63	\$857 00	1,243 50	2,880 00		\$67 90
Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	11 00							61 95	1,486 82					808 55
Denver, Colo.	2 25	\$6 00							1,569 96		360 00			
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	5 00			301 70	157 75			438 95						
Fort Reno, Ind. T.	24 45			633 22	29 90	762 20	337 15	373 80	4,411 67	845 00	400 00	700 00	171 57	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.				441 20				285 85					65 00	
Fort Reno, Ind. T.				441 20	29 90			285 85					1,100 00	
Fort Sill, Ind. T.				506 96	219 90		23 50	159 89	797 50				550 00	
Fort Bliss, Tex.				155 50			50 40	188 70						270 70
Fort Craig, N. Mex.					91 10			95 55						
Fort Cummings, N. Mex.				14 90				17 80						
Fort Union, N. Mex.				312 70	153 40			427 20						
Fort Hays, Kans.				250 90	115 50			146 70						
Fort Riley, Kans.				233 25	188 75	37 10	191 05		60 00	3 50			283 00	202 80
Fort Selden, N. Mex.	8 00			203 60	29 25	81 85		68 95						808 40
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.				715 22	137 50		463 23						915 00	
Fort Gibson, Ind. T.				66 50	94 90	38 15		88 85						
Fort Lyon, Colo.				673 05	218 50		640 14							
Fort Lewis, Colo.				338 90	196 40		241 50							
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	25 00			590 40	153 40	47 60	843 50						1,747 83	
Fort Elliott, Tex.	1 00			34 10	453 70		131 80							
Uncomphere Cantonment, Colo.				223 30	157 00	60 20	174 75						1,200 00	202 80
Fort Supply, Ind. T.				443 85	296 80		246 85						364 00	
Camp near Caldwell, Kans.						21 70	37 90	462 50						
Total.	70 80	6 00	7,172 78	2,918 85	3,480 80	1,168 85	5,027 45	24,683 88	1,205 50	2,022 50	3,580 00	3,390 90	1,02 65	

Department of the States.

	4 45	44 Mo	980 00	100 40	2, 386 00	623 65	318 20	16, 016 46	1, 118 16	1, 068 83	3, 180 83	283 82
Headquarters, fort, and depot, Omaha, Nebr.								4, 900 04	1, 623 96	600 00	1, 632 96	
Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.								583 83				
Ordway, Utah								100 80				
Fort McKinney, Wyo			572 45	57 95			483 10					1, 800 00
Fort Washakie, Wyo			51 50	125 55			286 75					600 00
Fort Douglas, Utah			1, 512 50	351 80	168 80		458 90					
Fort Laramie, Wyo			698 80	888 30			610 85					
Fort Bridger, Wyo	2 00		477 00	155 50			240 93					
Fort Sidney, Nebr			534 60	89 00			284 35					
Fort Robinson, Nebr			388 75		44 40		94 15					
Fort Niobrara, Nebr			488 80	863 80			379 40					100 00
Fort Fred Steele, Wyo			113 30				543 15					
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.			644 55	181 90	118 45		177 55					
Total.	6 46	44 50	6, 442 11	1, 860 20	2, 062 65	623 65	3, 907 33	21, 569 83	2, 742 15	2, 268 33	4, 823 32	2, 733 82

Department of Dakota.

	10 00	385 70	213 45	2, 292 90	633 10	506 40	11, 668 63	765 00	1, 450 00	835 00		
Headquarters and post, Fort Snelling, Minn	15 00						4, 965 22	203 00	550 00			
Saint Paul, Minn		6 50		112 00			1, 800 00		600 00	58 33		
Helena, Mont		748 55	182 40			724 45	833 30				600 00	
Fort Buford, Dak		245 15	181 90			962 80	749 97				120 00	
Fort Mission, Mont		436 25	112 00	27 30	34 60	727 70	999 96				585 08	
Fort Yates, Dak		694 26	253 75	8 40		564 35	666 64				614 94	
Fort Assinaboine, Mont		236 10	90 50			394 15	700 00					
Fort Maginnis, Mont		321 75	189 25			483 85	749 97					
Fort Ellis, Mont		864 15	302 80			1, 318 65	557 68					
Fort Meade, Dak		1, 009 80	209 90	218 05		1, 139 65	999 96				705 70	
Fort Custer, Mont		512 20	316 25	17 50		322 45					2, 170 00	
Fort Shaw, Mont		1, 027 85	181 90			1, 094 20					720 00	
Fort Knoch, Mont			129 90			443 35					600 00	
Fort Sisseton, Dak	2 00	169 00	166 90			438 70						
Fort Pembina, Dak		391 30	354 40	60 90		505 60						
Fort Randall, Dak		314 80	318 90			616 50						
Fort A. Lincoln, Dak		371 40	286 90			996 85						
Fort Sully, Dak		864 75	803 40	110 25		517 10						
Fort Totten, Dak		127 90	162 40			254 90						
Fort Bennett, Dak		853 90	181 90			1, 086 40						
Camp Poplar River, Mont												
Total	27 00	8, 551 41	4, 138 80	2, 847 80	667 70	13, 137 05	24, 569 33	968 00	2, 000 00	888 33	5, 410 02	705 70

Department of Texas.

	96 00	543 50	239 50	2, 196 50	637 75	266 75	13, 000 91	8, 389 08	1, 140 00	2, 718 67	808 50
Headquarters and depot, San Antonio, Tex.	5 00					917 75	1, 100 00	287 50			
Fort Clark, Tex.		1, 409 60	542 20				1, 153 33				
Fort Concho, Tex.		585 90	334 00	77 50	54 00		994 70	1, 200 00			67 00
Fort Davis, Tex.		917 20	642 60				314 60	180 00			
Fort Brown, Tex.	2 00		883 80	816 90			230 80				
Fort Ringgold, Tex.		351 00	180 50	94 15							

Statement showing in detail the amounts expended from the various appropriations made for the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Division and post.	INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.											
	Postage.	Printing.	Advertising.	Mechanics.	School teachers.	Clerks.	Messengers.	Laborers.	Clerks.	Laborers.	Civilian employees.	Other employees.
<i>Department of Texas—Continued.</i>												
Fort McIntosh, Tex.				790 20	181 90					146 85		
Fort Stockton, Tex.				165 00	136 40					110 10		
Camp Pecos, Colorado, Tex.				178 90						88 65		
Camp Del Rio, Tex.				233 50						88 15		
Camp Rice, Tex.										84 80		
Total	73 00		49 20 5	559 50	2,406 85	3,185 05	691 75	3,202 65	16,487 30	6,856 58	1,140 00	875 50
<i>Department of California.</i>												
Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	13 00			1,083 30	177 40	2,813 50	710 25	1,121 05	16,570 52	2,073 50	440 00	1,318 67
Fort Mason, Cal.				86 05	120 90			411 24				
Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.				228 05		19 25	21 10	281 45				
Alcatraz Island, Cal.					181 90			454 90				
San Diego Barracks, Cal.				107 00	115 80	70 70						
Fort Halleck, Nev.				42 00	156 50	47 95		141 35				
Angel Island, Cal.				359 35	189 40	9 80		140 35				
Fort Gaston, Cal.				116 65	175 65			226 00				
Fort McDermitt, Nev.				181 40	167 50	73 95		35 35				
Fort Bidwell, Cal.				218 45	102 00			156 65				
Benicia Barracks, Cal.				136 50	72 00	76 30		83 40				
Total	18 00			2,558 75	1,459 05	3,111 45	731 35	3,051 74	16,570 52	2,073 50	440 00	1,318 67
<i>Department of Arizona.</i>												
Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz. T.	60 00			612 65	18 30	1,922 45	477 50	403 70	8,407 08		1,337 50	1,374 50
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	3 00			390 25	55 75	15 05		304 50	1,509 96			
Fort Thomas, Ariz.				204 77		9 45		213 45				
San Carlos Agency, Ariz.				56 00	102 50				1,200 00			2,050 00



Fort Apache, Ariz.	3 00	632 10	44 60	20 05	541 35	2,100 00			
Fort Lowell, Ariz.	3 00	153 05	42 00	42 00	297 70				
Fort McDowell, Ariz.	5 00	647 90	26 00	57 05	533 05	77 50			
Fort Grant, Ariz.		314 55		83 30	450 41				
Fort Bowie, Ariz.		52 35	150 20		108 10				
Fort Verde, Ariz.		92 00	45 50	10 50	332 90	90 00			
Fort Mojave, Ariz.									
Total.	74 00	3,177 52	448 84	2,160 85	477 50	3,609 29	1,297 01	1,337 50	1,374 50 4,479 83
<i>Department of the Columbia.</i>									
Vancouver Barracks and Depot, Wash. T.	40 00	3,079 38	230 45	2,292 50	628 70	1,827 10	8,264 92	1,769 33	60 00
Portland, Oreg.				10 85		2 80	139 89		1,000 00
Fort Spokane, Wash. T.	5 00	802 70	144 53	116 93	149 13	133 33			200 00
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.		274 55		123 10	237 58				607 50
Boise Barracks, Idaho		264 25	169 60		64 55				
Fort Canby, Wash. T.		154 95	90 50		172 53				
Fort Townsend, Wash. T.		77 40	135 50		206 93				
Fort Klamath, Oreg.	2 00	161 10	117 10		251 53				
Fort Clatsop, Oreg.		791 68	151 50	106 05	428 97				
Total.	47 00	5,106 01	1,039 18	2,649 45	626 70	3,361 20	9,598 24	1,769 33	780 00
<i>General depots.</i>									
Washington, D. C.	5 00	102 18		1,606 70	692 93	23 00	14,954 22	2,774 33	1,920 00
New York, N. Y.	84 00			789 45	242 30		15,433 20	188 00	731 54
Philadelphia, Pa.	20 50						18,277 74	65 00	3,185 00
Jeffersonville, Ind.	3 12	89 40					9,446 69	150 00	2,006 67
San Francisco, Cal.	37 00						6,716 69	2,340 00	780 00
Saint Louis, Mo.	28 80	10 45		469 15	217 00	21 70	9,635 50	950 50	1,535 00
Total.	178 42	135 92	202 03	41 00			44 70	74,804 04	6,467 83
<i>Independent posts.</i>									
West Point, N. Y.		2,515 35	540 70	972 18	105 80	4,854 93	1,200 00		
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.		2,481 10	252 50	199 75	30 40	857 40	1,800 00		808 30
Columbus Barracks, Ohio		571 85	152 00	116 50		626 75	1,116 67		
Darvel's Island, New York Harbor	90	1,290 50	240 60			641 80	1,531 96		
Wiltets Point, New York Harbor		904 90	183 25			292 00			
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.	2 00								
Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.	1 00			126 40					
Augusta Arsenal, Ga.						252 08			
National Arsenal, Springfield, Mass.	5 00					300 00			
Benicia Arsenal, Cal.	2 50	30 78	44 00	56 50		26 25			
Watertown Arsenal, Mass.		7 60	59 40						
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.	5 00								
Rock Island, Ill.						30 60			
Total.	13 90	2 50	38 35	7,806 70	1,464 95	1,288 43	262 60	7,300 03	6,200 71
									30 60
									808 50

Statement showing in detail the amounts expended from the various appropriations made for the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Division and post.	Horse and mule—					Interments of of- ficers.	Interments of en- listed men.	Apprehension of deserters.	Subscription for newspapers, &c.	Office furniture.	Lawn-mowers.	Fire apparatus.	Disinfectant.	Expenses to and from military posts.	Recruits.	All expenses not otherwise enu- merated.
	Shoes.	Shoe-nails.	Medicines.	Veterinary tools.	Veterinary sur- geons.											
Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East.																
Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.								410 00	9 00	50 80						98 75
Atlanta, Ga.										27 93						213 65
Baltimore, Md.								150 00								24 05
Boston, Mass.								510 00	408 40	1 50						397 80
Buffalo, N. Y.		5 00						630 00		9 50				4 77		222 55
New Orleans, La.		87 00							5 00					28 83		578 82
Saint Augustine and Saint Francis Barracks, Fla.								158 75		24 00				18 78		402 15
Washington Barracks, D. C.							85 00	60 00								84 78
Newport Barracks, Ky.							300 00	300 00								309 20
Jackson Barracks, La.	3 00						240 00	240 00					14 16			477 19
Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.							60 00	60 00		12 00						280 97
Madison Barracks, N. Y.							120 00	120 00								49 82
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.							30 00	236 70		9 55						613 56
Little Rock Barracks, Ark.		5 00					30 00	120 00								887 82
Fort Monroe, Va.							30 00									169 71
Fort McHenry, Md.							30 00									234 91
Fort Barrancas, Fla.																150 87
Fort Warren, Mass.								60 00		1 50						204 76
Fort Preble, Me.								30 00								297 50
Fort Trumbull, Conn.							15 00	120 00								505 13
Fort Adams, R. I.							15 00			63 00						877 04
Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.							20 00									61 00
Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.							20 00									110 45
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.							20 00									943 87
Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.							20 00			93 50						803 13
Fort Wayne, Mich.							20 00	150 00								403 70
Fort Brady, Mich.							16 00									344 63
Fort Mackinac, Mich.							15 00									112 89
Fort Porter, N. Y.																101 85
Fort Ontario, N. Y.																397 80
Fort Niagara, N. Y.																
Total	13 00	47 00				285 00 3,385 45	417 40	292 78	66 04						10,157 25	

Division of the Missouri.		144 00			44 00	1,901 00	37 00	190 86			2,344 26
Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.											
<i>Department of the Missouri.</i>											
Headquarters and depot, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.		16 00	228 14			1,440 00		186 00		253 45	
Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.											5,057 61
Denver, Colo.						2,070 00					77 88
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.											
Santa Fe, N. Mex.						1,000 00		5 00			19 50
Fort Reno, Ind. T.						80 00					412 93
Fort Sill, Ind. T.											19 75
Fort Bliss, Tex.					125 00	33 50					4 28
Fort Craig, N. Mex.											97 10
Fort Union, N. Mex.											25 50
Fort Hays, Kans.											4 34
Fort Riley, Kans.						60 00					3 09
Fort Selden, N. Mex.					25 00	120 00					157 02
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.											243 25
Fort Gibson, Ind. T.					9 00					9 99	268 52
Fort Lyon, Colo.											
Fort Lewis, Colo.						130 00					53 61
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.											20 11
Fort Elliott, Tex.											48 84
Uncompahgre Cantonment, Colo.					5 20	30 00					16 35
Camp near Caldwell, Kans.						30 00					60 00
Total		24 00	16 00	228 14	125 00	98 70	5,020 00	191 00		263 44	6,727 31
<i>Department of the Platte.</i>											
Headquarters, Fort, and depot, Omaha, Nebr.		108 00	362 40		125 00	54 00	1,140 00	858 34		277 89	6,533 92
Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.										75 00	1,366 50
Ogden, Utah											116 00
Fort McKinney, Wyo.											2,946 08
Fort Washakie, Wyo.											1,508 71
Fort Douglas, Utah											93 72
Fort Laramie, Wyo.											715 69
Fort Bridger, Wyo.											15 50
Fort Sidney, Nebr.											2 25
Fort Robinson, Nebr.											900 00
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.											144 67
Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.											220 00
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.						80		5 00			104 00
Total		108 00	362 40		125 00	54 00	1,140 80	863 34		352 89	14,767 04
<i>Department of Dakota.</i>											
Headquarters and post, Fort Snelling, Minn.											2,005 74
Saint Paul, Minn.		22 10	41 73		10 00	870 00		10 00		223 01	683 15

Statement showing in detail the amounts expended from the various appropriations made for the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Division and post.	INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.															All expenses not otherwise enumerated.
	Veterinary surgeons.	Shoes.	Shoe-nails.	Medicines.	Veterinary tools.	Internments of officers.	Internments of enlisted men.	Apprehension of deserters.	Subscription for newspapers, &c.	Office furniture.	Lawn mowers.	Fire apparatus.	Distaffs.	Expenses to and from military posts.	Reports.	
Department of Dakota—Continued.																
Helena, Mont.																5 00
Fort Buford, Dak.								150 00								24 48
Fort Mission, Mont.										8 50						120 00
Fort Yates, Dak.								30 00		1 50						44 50
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.								150 00								18 75
Fort Maginnis, Mont.								60 00								118 00
Fort Ellis, Mont.								90 00								40 23
Fort Meade, Dak.								90 00								41 41
Fort Custer, Mont.																215 00
Fort Shaw, Mont.								480 00								46 83
Fort Keogh, Mont.																98 28
Fort Sisseton, Dak.																31 11
Fort Pembina, Dak.								30 00								68 96
Fort Randall, Dak.																35 75
Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.								150 00								159 73
Fort Sully, Dak.																2 00
Fort Totten, Dak.																11 75
Fort Bennett, Dak.																4 20
Camp Poplar River, Mont.																5 03
Total	22 10	117 22	41 73			10 00	2 100 00			75 65		89 20	223 01			3,769 90
Department of Texas.																
Headquarters and depot, San Antonio, Tex.		117 22	96 84			27 50	56 00	750 00		1,709 71			725 47			6,280 17
Fort Clark, Tex.																16 09
Fort Concho, Tex.							37 50									16 10
Fort Davis, Tex.																19 23
Fort Brown, Tex.																201 00
Fort Ringgold, Tex.																491 7
Fort McIntosh, Tex.																6,582 31
Total	117 22	96 84				27 50	92 50	750 00		1,709 71			725 47			12,769 90

Department of California.

Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco	298 00	15 75				1,920 00	87 50	15 25	45 00		4,392 73
Fort Mason, Cal.	10 00										101 70
Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.						8 00					498 23
Alcatraz Island, Cal.											50 00
San Diego Barracks, Cal.						83 00					114 68
Fort Halleck, Nev.											11 55
Angel Island, Cal.											50 57
Fort McDowell, Ariz.											440 75
Fort McDowell, Nev.											682 88
Fort Bidwell, Cal.						90 00					76 48
Benicia Barracks, Cal.											
Total	308 00	15 75				40 00	87 50	15 25	45 00	80 00	6,380 56

Department of Arizona.

Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz. T.											772 91
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.						8 00	4 00			30 00	1 63
Fort Lowell, Ariz.						27 67					3 44
Fort McDowell, Ariz.											155 00
Fort Grant, Ariz.											52 50
Fort Bowie, Ariz.											73 96
Total						35 67	4 00			30 00	1,059 43

Department of the Columbia.

Vancouver Barracks and Depot, Wash. T.											2,693 15
Portland, Oreg.	40 53						104 00			150 00	370 02
Fort Spokane, Wash. T.	15 00					720 00	491 72			302 22	4 13
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.											265 83
Fort Barracks, Idaho						100 00					3 00
Fort Hanly, Wash. T.						8 00					301 00
Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho											5 70
Total	15 00	40 53				100 00	595 72		452 22	35 00	3,643 92

General depots.

Washington, D. C.	1,120 00	40 00	67 00			50 00	3,959 37			27 50	2,743 98
New York, N. Y.	49 50					8 16	7,073 06			612 65	981 08
Philadelphia, Pa.											1,246 49
Jeffersonville, Ind.							14 56			10 00	2,539 77
San Francisco, Cal.											6,383 79
Saint Louis, Mo.	14 75					11 95	143 23		924 43		1,131 37
Total	1,134 75	518 53	2,929 29	59 30	1,115 15	50 00	11,068 63	69 91	1,080 42	1,585 50	16,165 96

Statement showing in detail the amounts expended from the various appropriations made for the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Division and post.	INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.															
	Veterinary sur- geons.	Shoes.	Shoe-nails.	Medicines.	Veterinary tools.	Interments of of- ficers.	Interments of en- listed men.	Apprehension of deserters.	Subscription for newspapers, &c.	Office furniture.	Lawn-mowers.	Fire apparatus.	Disinfectant.	Expenses to and from military posts.	Resorts.	All expenses not otherwise enu- merated.
<i>Independent posts.</i>																
West Point, N. Y.	29 50	8 00	11 00				323 10							31 25		2 75
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.																1, 080 25
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.	23 00			3 00			10 00	570 00						7 06		189 25
David's Island, New York Harbor.																124 77
Kennebec Arsenal, Me.																4 00
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.																22 00
Augusta Arsenal, Ga.								30 00								3 00
Benicia Arsenal, Cal.							25 00									10 00
Watertown Arsenal, Mass.																1 00
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.								60 00								1 25
Rock Island, Ill.																5 00
Total	61 50	8 00	11 00	3 00			363 10	660 00						33 31		2, 013 27

Statement showing in detail the amounts expended from the various appropriations made for the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

Division and post.	Rent of—					Construction of public offices.	Repair of public offices.	Commutation of quarters for enlisted men.	Printing.	Advertising.	Purchase of tools.
	Quarters for officers.	Quarters for troops.	Public of floors.	Storehouses.	Grounds for camps, posts, stables, &c.						
Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East.											
Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.					9 17			2,733 00		143 80	
Atlanta, Ga.			172 00								
Baltimore, Md.			1,029 97								
Boston, Mass.	63 83		1,140 90								
Buffalo, N. Y.			1,059 00								39 29
New Orleans, La.			1,080 00	1,800 00							
St. Augustine and St. Francis Barracks, Fla.	420 00					11,569 96				33 03	
Washington Barracks, D. C.	24 00										
Newport Barracks, Ky.											
Jackson Barracks, La.											
Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.											
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	16 80	46 33			87 50						
Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.											
Little Rock Barracks, Ark.		377 20			720 50					1 50	
Fort Monroe, Va.	43 20					1,436 00					
Fort McHenry, Md.					6 24						
Fort Barranca, Fla.											
Fort Warren, Mass.											
Fort Warren, Mass.											
Fort Preble, Me.											85 96
Fort Trumbull, Conn.					50 00						
Fort Adams, R. I.											
Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.						7,421 20					
Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.						7,359 63				15 90	
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.											
Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.	139 00	297 40			269 63						
Fort Wayne, Mich.						1,400 00				61 30	
Fort Brady, Mich.		35 00									
Fort Mackinac, Mich.						876 00					
Fort Porter, N. Y.											
Fort Ontario, N. Y.											
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	40 00					80 00					
Total	745 83	755 93	4,980 97	1,800 00	1,143 04	26,170 37	55,243 29	3,773 00		263 53	75 25

Statement showing in detail the amounts expended from the various appropriations made for the Quartermaster's Department &c.—Continued.

Division and post.	BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.											
	Rent of—						Construction of public offices.	Repair of public offices.	Communication of quarters for enlisted men.	Printing.	Advertising.	Purchase of tools.
Quarters for officers.	Quarters for troops.	Public of.	Storehouses.	Grounds for camps, posts, stables, &c.								
<i>Division of the Missouri.</i>			14,521 66	1,500 00	1,770 00	2,549 40	47 50	2,117 20				
<i>Department of the Missouri.</i>												
Headquarters and depot, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.			968 50	100 00	11 00	4,516 57	23,999 62	4,247 33				35 80
Denver, Colo.			500 00			5,905 88	1,594 12					
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.						968 00	2,347 75	618 00				
Santa Fe, N. Mex.		761 25	800 50	40 00		1,628 00						
Fort Reno, Ind. T.												
Fort Sill, Ind. T.					30 00		808 92					
Fort Bliss, Tex.	50 00			455 00		10,667 73	483 08					
Fort Union, N. Mex.						1,028 21	1,062 09					5 00
Fort Hays, Kans.							492 72					
Fort Riley, Kans.					807 66		1,800 00					
Fort Selden, N. Mex.							950 97					
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.						1,446 25	1,270 54			33 00		
Fort Gibson, Ind. T.							158 66					
Fort Lyon, Colo.							205 19					
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.						6,313 40						
Fort Elliott, Tex.							600 00					
Uncompahgre Cantonment, Colo.							236 63					
Fort Supply, Ind. T.			42 67	145 19	450 00	1,033 00	854 88					
Camp near Caldwell, Kans.	119 20	83 50					450 00					
Total.	169 20	793 75	1,867 67	740 19	777 66	39,555 13	87,317 13	4,865 33		33 00		40 80
<i>Department of the Platte.</i>												
Headquarters, fort and depot, Omaha, Nebr.			8,720 00		533 40	2,186 90	23,745 73	4,241 80				38 80
Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.				100 00			117 50					
Ogden, Utah			230 00	35 00								
Fort McKinney, Wyo.						5,777 17	523 66					
Fort Washakie, Wyo.						2,986 00	223 35					

Fort Douglas, Utah.....	800 00	135 00	532 40	31,392 85	38,378 42	4,241 80	.....	.....	.....	38 60
Fort Laramie, Wyo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bridger, Wyo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Sidney, Nebr.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Robinson, Nebr.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4,240 00	135 00	532 40	31,392 85	38,378 42	4,241 80	.....	.....	.....	38 60
<i>Department of Dakota.</i>										
Headquarters and post, Fort Snelling, Minn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saint Paul, Minn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Helena, Mont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blamaret, Dak.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Buford, Dak.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Mission, Mont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Yates, Dak.....	10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Maginnis, Mont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Ella, Mont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Meade, Dak.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Custer, Mont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Shaw, Mont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Keogh, Mont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Sisseton, Dak.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Randall, Dak.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Sully, Dak.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Totten, Dak.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bennett, Dak.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Department of Texas.</i>										
Headquarters and depot, San Antonio, Tex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Clark, Tex.....	1,066 01	753 00	4,315 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Concho, Tex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Davis, Tex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,066 01	753 00	4,315 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Department of California.</i>										
Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Mason, Cal.....	613 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alcatraz Island, Cal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Diego Barracks, Cal.....	2,104 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Angel Island, Cal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statement showing in detail the amounts expended from the various appropriations made for the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Division and post.	RENTS AND QUARTERS.						Construction of public offices.	Repairs of public offices.	Communication of quarters for enlisted men.	Printing.	Advertising.	Purchase of tools.
	Quarters for officers.	Quarters for troops.	Police offices.	Storehouses.	Grounds for camps, posts, etc.							
Department of California—Continued.												
Fort Gaston, Cal.							348 53					
Fort McDermitt, Nev.							81 85					
Fort Bidwell, Cal.							1,675 92					
Total	2,717 00				180 00	1,089 00	20,887 92	3,881 05			71 60	52 07
Department of Arizona.												
Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz.			710 00	322 50		1,411 00	4,480 82	3,579 83				
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.						116 50						
Fort Thomas, Ariz.							1,574 07					
Fort Lowell, Ariz.			840 00	12 50	137 50		2,108 75					
Fort Grant, Ariz.							600 29					
Fort Bowie, Ariz.							125 00					
Fort Verde, Ariz.							64 68					
Fort Mojave, Ariz.												
Total			1,550 00	335 00	137 50	1,527 50	8,941 61	3,579 83				
Department of the Columbia.												
Vancouver Barracks and Depot, Wash. T.	168 00					37,309 27	6,600 09	3,886 69			21 00	4 50
Portland, Oreg.			1,170 00	420 00		16,743 97	41 25					
Fort Spokane, Wash. T.						1,049 00	1,238 17					
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.			130 88			16,388 02	2,080 40					159 04
Boise Barracks, Idaho						3,163 35	2,180 25					
Fort Canby, Wash. T.							1,223 96					
Fort Townsend, Wash. T.						3,163 00	515 28					
Fort Klamath, Oreg.						6,102 41	141 18					
Fort Crater d'Alene, Idaho												
Total	168 00		1,300 88	420 00		84,017 02	14,840 53	3,886 69			21 00	159 54

General depots.

Washington, D. C.	60 00	2,074 57	639 00	2,521 90	4 74
New York, N. Y.	22,229 96	1,612 50	2,850 78	2,190 40	89 06
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,418 89	885 01	1,574 24	.....	18 15
Indianapolis, Ind.	1,220 00	90 00	1,445 20	.....	142 12
San Francisco, Cal.	9,989 96	.....	19,229 59	80 50	313 68
Saint Louis, Mo.	2,148 10	1,375 00	1,221 00	1,125 90	8 23
Total	20 00	2,625 00	26,019 90	6,228 60	521 96
<i>Independent posts.</i>					
West Point, New York	240 00	.....	.....	945 00	.....
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	.....	.....	371 00	.....	.....
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	11 00	.....	4,106 23	189 00	.....
David's Island, New York Harbor	.....	96 00	221 80	.....	.....
Willet's Point, New York Harbor	.....	.....	4,477 07	.....	.....
Frankfort Arsenal, Pennsylvania	216 00	72 00	41 00	.....	.....
Benicia Arsenal, California	.....	.....	1,511 47	.....	.....
Total	456 00	88 00	10,741 12	1,184 00	.....

Statement showing in detail the amounts expended from the various appropriations made for the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued

Divisions and posts.	BARRACKS AND QUARTERS—Continued.				HOSPITAL.				CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES.			
	Mechanics.				Construction.	Repair.	Rent of buildings for hospitals.	All expenses not otherwise enumerated.	Purchase of cav. artillery.	Purchase of artill. lery.	Advertising.	All expenses not otherwise enumerated.
	Carpenters.	Masons.	Plasterers.	Painters.								
<i>Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East.</i>												
Baltimore, Md.												
Buffalo, N. Y.	5 00					187 75			995 00	182 50		
New Orleans, La.												
Saint Augustine and Saint Francis Barracks, Fla.												
Washington Barracks, D. C.						539 67						
Jackson Barracks, La.						409 65						
Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.						323 60						
Madison Barracks, N. Y.						325 22						
Pittsburgh Barracks, N. Y.						105 22						
Fort Monroe, Va.						68 50						
Fort McHenry, Md.						1,237 43						
Fort Barrancas, Fla.		43 50				1,178 85						
Fort Preble, Me.						277 99						
Fort Trumbull, Conn.						240 60						
Fort Adams, R. I.						477 57						
Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.						6,898 23						
Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.						162 75						
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.						455 28						
Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.						434 44						
Fort Wayne, Mich.	811 00	180 00		540 00		539 50						
Fort Maclean, Mich.						136 10						
Fort Porter, N. Y.						20 75						
Fort Ontario, N. Y.						171 00						
Fort Niagara, N. Y.						455 88						
						262 69						
Total	815 00	180 00	43 50	540 00	36	13,878 72			995 00	182 50		
<i>Division of the Missouri.</i>												
Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.	8 00				1,900 00				11,884 80			850 85

Department of the Missouri.

Headquarters and depot, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	1,200 00	832 22			800 30		2,689 96		215 00			
Sanita Fe, N. Mex.		80 50			13 00							
Fort Sill, Ind. T.		168 00				1,247 60	77 00		110 00			
Fort Bliss, Tex.						1,065 00						
Fort Union, N. Mex.							888 87					
Fort Hays, Kans.							65 80					
Fort Riley, Kans.							806 57					
Fort Selden, N. Mex.							161 00					
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.						44 00	841 09					
Fort Gibson, Ind. T.						134 90	15 00					
Fort Lyon, Colo.							157 86		165 00			
Fort Lewis, Colo.							302 03					
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.						7,000 00	90 00					
Fort Elliott, Tex.	100 00					286 75	876 82					
Uncompahgre Cantonment, Colo.	46 00		8 00		44 00	733 00	23 00					
Fort Supply, Ind. T.	43 50											
Total	1,449 50	962 83	176 00		542 28	10,322 25	5,443 15		480 00			

Department of the Platte.

Headquarters, fort and depot, Omaha, Nebr.	800 00						5,405 23			450 00		1,350 00
Fort McKinney, Wyo.					271 50		232 50					
Fort Washakie, Wyo.					75 00		157 18					
Fort Douglas, Utah						6,552 15	296 30		18 00			
Fort Laramie, Wyo.	145 00					45 00						
Fort Bridger, Wyo.							28 30					
Fort Sidney, Nebr.							681 85					
Fort Robinson, Nebr.							71 25					
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.					71 50		112 68					
Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.						55 00	88 30					
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.							504 72					
Total	945 00				418 00	6,652 15	7,878 40		18 00	450 00		1,850 00

Department of Dakota.

Headquarters and post, Fort Snelling, Minn.	2,105 12		54 00	885 00			53 75					
Saint Paul, Minn.					2 55		2,019 63					
Fort Buford, Dak.							18 50					
Fort Mission, Mont.	2,021 92	24 00			250 00		75 25					
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.							368 00					
Fort Maginnis, Mont.				278 75	540 00		97 01					
Fort Ellis, Mont.							118 66					
Fort Meade, Dak.				92 50			42 50					
Fort Custer, Mont.					1,270 00		570 72					
Fort Shaw, Mont.							196 64					

Statement showing in detail the amounts expended from the various appropriations made from the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Division and post.	BARRACKS AND QUARTERS—Continued.					HOSPITALS.				CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES.				
	Mechanics.				All expenses not otherwise enumerated.	Construction.	Repair.	Rent of buildings for hospitals.	All expenses not otherwise enumerated.	Purchase of cavalry.	Purchase of artillery.	Advertising.	All expenses not otherwise enumerated.	
	Carpenters.	Masons.	Plasterers.	Painters.										
<i>Department of Dakota—Continued.</i>														
Fort Keogh, Mont.	229 00						290 00							
Fort Pembina, Dak.							1,228 32							
Fort Randall, Dak.	30 00		90 00				62 00							
Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.		40 00					2,047 83							
Fort Sully, Dak.	1,929 78	108 50	157 25				80 55							
Fort Bennett, Dak.							28 30							
Fort Bennett, Dak.							170 00							
Camp Poplar River, Mont.														
Total	6,815 82	183 50	301 25	1,256 25	2,122 55		8,450 68							
<i>Department of Texas.</i>														
Headquarters and depot, San Antonio, Tex.	1,740 00						587 28							
Fort Clark, Tex.	1,200 25	185 75		60 00	87 49	7,640 00	80 00							
Fort Davis, Tex.	1,800 00													
Fort Ringgold, Tex.							799 75							
Fort McIntosh, Tex.	154 00						275 75							
Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.							16 50							
Total	3,454 25	185 75		60 00	87 49	7,640 00	1,759 38							
<i>Department of California.</i>														
Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	1,579 77	230 00	90 00	1,782 00	1,242 50		700 00			12,040 00		23 50		
Fort Mason, Cal.					14 00		113 50							
Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.									251 60					
San Diego Barracks, Cal.							180 00							
Angel Island, Cal.							150 53							
Total	1,579 77	230 00	90 00	1,782 00	1,256 50		1,144 02	431 60		12,040 00		23 50		

<i>Department of Arizona.</i>										
Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz. T.	523 00	167 50	130 00	8,199 00	287 73					
Fort Thomas, Ariz. T.	48 00									
Fort Apache, Ariz. T.	50 00				2,133 85					
Fort Lowell, Ariz. T.					139 90					
Fort Grant, Ariz. T.					210 00					
Fort Bowie, Ariz. T.					136 50					
Fort Verde, Ariz. T.					132 00					
Total	698 00	167 50	130 00	8,199 00	3,005 97					
<i>Department of the Columbia.</i>										
Vancouver Barracks and Depot, Wash. T.	1,397 75	60 00								
Fort Spokane, Wash. T.					103 70				10,930 00	
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.									1,485 00	
Boisé Barracks, Idaho					346 05					
Fort Townsend, Wash. T.					180 88					
Fort Klamath, Oreg.					199 05					
Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho					117 80					
Total	1,397 75	60 00			946 48				12,405 00	
<i>General depots.</i>										
Washington, D. C.	1,680 00									
New York, N. Y.	185 50		80 00							
Philadelphia, Pa.	450 00		1,188 73						533 60	88 20
Jeffersonville, Ind.	248 86		240 00					341 66		
San Francisco, Cal.	450 00		170 53							
Saint Louis, Mo.			67 01						538 00	
Total	3,106 16		240 00	1,516 31	414 79	7,847 98		341 66	122,394 85	1,059 60
<i>Independent posts.</i>										
West Point, N. Y.										
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.										
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.										
David's Island, New York Harbor.										
Willes Point, New York Harbor.										
Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.										
Benicia Arsenal, Cal.										
Total										

Statement in detail showing the amounts expended from the various appropriations made for the Quartermaster's Department &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Divisions, departments, general depots, and independent posts.	Regular supplies.	Incidental expenses.	Cavalry and artillery horses.	Barracks and quarters.	Clothing.	Hospitals.	Totals.
Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East	\$106,084 37	\$72,965 72	\$1,177 50	\$88,580 07	\$82 65	\$13,878 72	\$344,089 03
Division of the Missouri	16,422 49	31,205 10	12,685 15	24,513 76	37,840 20	.....	121,666 70
Department of the Missouri	883,590 13	72,558 57	.....	80,290 46	286,349 98	16,855 40	842,653 54
Department of the Platte	332,921 23	67,487 32	1,800 00	75,323 07	10 00	14,243 55	491,785 17
Department of Dakota	506,547 05	70,867 23	.....	63,799 40	2,087 96	8,450 68	654,752 32
Department of Texas	313,292 83	53,407 89	.....	32,279 84	.....	9,389 38	408,873 94
Department of California	112,020 95	40,270 09	12,062 50	33,877 51	.....	1,575 62	199,806 67
Department of Arizona	280,091 48	30,197 47	.....	16,964 44	.....	11,204 97	338,478 36
Department of the Columbia	233,161 23	33,824 99	12,405 00	105,604 35	387 75	946 48	408,829 80
General depots	218,358 50	145,612 33	123,542 65	84,023 55	1,068,786 05	8,004 38	1,068,927 46
Independent posts	65,039 05	28,370 84	.....	12,873 99	1,068,68 00	4,448 17	1,110,900 05
Total	2,650,533 31	647,267 55	163,672 80	623,494 44	1,396,552 59	89,607 35	5,587,163 04

Division and post.	REGULAR SUPPLIES.										Purchase of material for clothing.	INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.		BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.		Repairs on hospitals.
	Forage.			Fuel.		Cook stoves and ranges.	Lighting.	Stationery.	Advertising.	All expenses not otherwise enumerated.		Office furniture.	All expenses not otherwise enumerated.	Construction.	Repairs.	
	Hay.	Oats.	Corn.	Wood.	Coal.											
<i>Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East.</i>																
Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.																
Boston, Mass.	9 24			1 25			8 75		41 32							
Saint Augustine and Saint Francis Barracks, Fla.																
Jackson Barracks, La.																
Fort Monroe, Va.															24 00	
Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.						265 00									126 00	
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.																
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.									8 47						5,874 72	
Fort Niagara, N. Y.															1,069 83	
Total	9 24			1 25		265 00	3 75		41 32	3 47				5,874 72	854 00	
<i>Division of the Missouri.</i>																
Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.								992 60								
<i>Department of the Missouri.</i>																
Headquarters and depot, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	8 00	704 43					2,391 84		107 34	2,511 47		990 87			110 75	
Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.				7 34	44 15					6,468 87						
Santa Fe, N. Mex.									12 40						47 25	
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	33 76	33 29													223 93	
Fort Reno, Ind. T.															500 00	
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.															300 00	
Camp near Caldwell, Kans.																
Total	41 76	704 43	32 26	7 34	44 15		2,391 84		119 74	8,980 34		990 87		800 00	110 75	

Supplemental statement showing in detail the amount expended from the various appropriations made for the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Division and post.	REGULAR SUPPLIES.						INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.						BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.		HOSE-PI-TALS.				
	Forage.		Wood.	Stores.		Light.	Stationery.	Advertising.	All expenses not incurred.	Dishinfectants.	Labor.	Apprehension of deserters.	Office furniture.	Horse and mule shoes.		Horse and mule shoe-nails.	All expenses not otherwise enumerated.	Construction.	Repairs.
	Hay.	Oats.		Straw.	Heating.															Cook and range.
<i>Department of the Platte.</i>																			
Hdqn. Fort and depot, Omaha, Nebr.	137 50	1,090 00															99 00		263 43 17 38
Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.	160 00	99 00									70 00								
Fort Washakie, Wyo.	18 36																		
Fort Sidney, Nebr.	2 53																		
Total	318 36	1,189 00									70 00						99 00		263 43 17 38
<i>Department of Dakota.</i>																			
Saint Paul, Minn.	24 07	10 80	95 76	10 50	19,543 05	7,746 58	12 24	2,896 80	44 00	1,653 99	16 87			104 52	93 87	10 10		2,775 79	228 99
Fort Shaw, Mont.	2 04	3 65																	
Fort Custer, Mont.												30 00							40 00
Fort Maginnis, Mont.												30 00							
Fort Meade, Dak.																	870 00		
Total	26 11	14 45	95 76	10 50	19,543 05	7,746 58	12 24	2,896 80	44 00	1,653 99	16 87	60 00		104 52	93 87	10 10	870 00	2,775 79	268 99
<i>Department of Texas.</i>																			
Hdqn. and depot, San Antonio, Tex.	20 15			90 00									2,177 65				939 00		77 15
Fort Davis, Tex.																			50 11
Fort Clark, Tex.																			
Total	20 15			90 00									2,177 65				939 00		120 26

Supplemental statement showing in detail the amounts expended from the various appropriations made for the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Division and post.	REGULAR SUPPLIES.						INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.					BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.	
	Forage.						Guides, &c.	Horse and mule shoes.	Horse and mule shoe-nails.	All expenses not otherwise enumerated.	Construction.	Repairs.	
	Hay.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Bran.	Fuel.							
<i>Department of California.</i>													
Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.						562 71	1,627 00					364 00	
<i>Department of Arizona.</i>													
Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz. T.	4,927 30	18 92	2,507 68	624 17	1,438 94	2,964 44	42 00	11 25	6 25			12 00	
Fort Apache, Ariz. T.							100 00						
Total	4,927 30	18 92	2,507 68	624 17	1,438 94	2,964 44	42 00	11 25	6 25			12 00	
<i>Department of the Columbia.</i>													
Vancouver Barracks and Depot, Wash. T.							104 80			363 50	4,000 39		
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.	17 00										1,200 00	267 90	
Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	3 94	5 04									1 62 00		
Total	20 94	5 04					104 80			363 50	5,262 39	267 90	

Supplemental statement showing in detail the amounts expended from the various appropriations made for the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Division and post.	REGULAR SUPPLIES.												Advertising.	All expenses not enumerated.	
	Forage.				Fuel.		Stoves.		Lights.			Stationery.			Advertising.
	Hay.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Wood.	Coal.	Heating.	Cook, and ranges.	Mineral oil.	Lamps and lanterns.	Light.				
<i>General depots.</i>															
Washington, D. C.	2 37			9 25		7 00	119 25			5,559 48	30 75	1,787 53	90 44	226 58	
New York, N. Y.												7,652 99	22 80	47 20	
Philadelphia, Pa.												8,014 07	148 80	13 40	
Jeffersonville, Ind.							3,288 56	4,904 89	12,352 00			2,473 63		6,025 26	
San Francisco, Cal.								151 20				2,778 86		308 49	
Saint Louis, Mo.	1,915 07	8 40	260 70	1,992 06	70 86			4 00						84 46	
Total	1,917 44	8 40	260 70	2,001 31	70 86	7 00	3,407 83	5,059 79	12,352 00	5,559 48	30 75	21,672 08	362 04	6,655 49	
Division and post.	CLOTHING.				INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.						BARACKS AND QUARTERS.		Advertising.	Purchase of cavalry.	Advertising.
	Purchase of material.	Repairs.	All expenses not enumerated.	Apprehension of deserters.	Guides, &c.	Office furniture.	Instrument of officers.	Horse and mule shoes.	Horse and mule shoes.	All expenses not otherwise enumerated.	Repairs.				
<i>General depots.</i>															
Washington, D. C.	2,068 40			90 00		18 50	71 30					43 50	30 00	102 03	55 77
New York, N. Y.	52,225 24	23 30	621 75			143 04						14 40	1,044 03		
Philadelphia, Pa.	9,711 56					500 00		857 00	819 98	259 65	699 98	74 20			
Jeffersonville, Ind.	4,711 71					223 75									
San Francisco, Cal.				80 00	13 00			5 45	4 70						
Saint Louis, Mo.														30,854 22	
Total	69,406 91	23 30	621 75	120 00	12 00	864 29	71 20	963 45	824 98	453 64	1,774 01	102 03	30,854 22	55 77	

Supplemental statement showing in detail the amounts expended from the various appropriations made for the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Divisions, departments, and general depots.	Regular supplies.	Incidental expenses.	Cavalry and artillery horses.	Barracks and quarters.	Clothing.	Hospitals.	Total.
Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East	324 03	1,717 33		5,874 72		684 00	8,770 06
Division of the Missouri	992 60				14,963 00		15,955 60
Department of the Missouri	12,321 86	1,260 15		910 75	336 00	96 00	14,924 76
Department of the Platte	3,762 88	169 00		252 42		17 38	4,221 68
Department of Dakota	31,843 48	285 36		3,642 79		268 99	36,040 62
Department of Texas	1,607 72	3,016 65		180 26			4,754 63
Department of California	2,189 71			364 00			2,553 71
Department of Arizona	14,568 45	192 50		12 00			14,772 95
Department of the Columbia	130 78	363 50		5,500 29			6,074 57
General depots.	59,265 17	3,328 16	30,909 99	1,879 94	70,300 96		165,081 22
Total.	127,026 68	10,332 65	30,909 99	18,644 17	85,599 96	1,236 37	273,749 62

Statement showing the number of civilians employed by the month, and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, in the divisions, departments, general depots, independent posts, and recruiting depots of the Army, on what duty employed, their grade and monthly pay, and the appropriation from which paid, as reported by officers of the department on their reports of persons and articles hired, for June, 1885.

DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC AND DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Posts.	Incidental expenses.										
	Regular supplies: Printers, \$85 per month.	Clerks, \$150 per month.	Clerks, \$133.33 per month.	Clerks, \$116.66 per month.	Clerks, \$100 per month.	Clerks, \$83.33 per month.	Copiers, \$60 per month.	Messengers, \$70 per month.	Messengers, \$50 per month.	Messengers, \$45 per month.	Messengers, \$40 per month.
Hdqs., Governor's Island, N. Y.	2	2	6					1			1
Fort McHenry, Md.					1						1
Baltimore, Md.		1						1			
Buffalo, N. Y.		1	1		1			1			
Fort Monroe, Va.						1					
New Orleans, La.		1		1	1				1		
Louisville, Ky.		1					1				
Boston, Mass.		1			1			1			
Atlanta, Ga.			1							1	
Total	2	7	8	1	4	1	1	1	3	1	1

Posts.	Incidental expenses.		Barracks and quarters.		Army transportation.						
	Laborers, \$35 per month.	Storekeepers, \$75 per month.	Storekeepers, \$38 per month.	Storekeepers, \$133.33 per month.	Draftsmen, \$65 per month.	Engineers, \$60 per month.	Painters, \$60 per month.	Transportation agents, \$60 per month.	Masons, \$60 per month.	Masons, \$35 per month.	Packers, \$45 per month.
Hdqs., Governor's Island, N. Y.	2			1		2	1	1	1	1	
Washington Barracks, D. C.					1						
Baltimore, Md.						1					
Fort Monroe, Va.			1								1
New Orleans, La.		1								1	
Total	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1

Posts.	Army transportation.										
	Plumbers, \$60 per month.	Plumbers' helpers, \$50 per month.	Teamsters, \$35 per month.	Teamsters, \$30 per month.	Teamsters, \$20 per month.	Engineers, \$90 per month.	Engineers, \$75 per month.	Engineers, \$65 per month.	Engineers, \$60 per month.	Scavengers, \$30 per month.	Pilot, \$75 per month.
Hdqs., Governor's Island, N. Y.	1	1	5								
Washington Barracks, D. C.					1						
Fort Monroe, Va.											
New Orleans, La.											
Saint Francis Barracks, Fla.				1						1	
Fort Wayne, Mich.							1				
Madison Barracks, N. Y.							1				
Jackson Barracks, La.											
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.								1			
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.								1			
Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor											
Fort Adams, R. I.							1				
Fort Barrancas, Fla.										1	
Total	1	1	5	2	4	1	3	2	1	1	1

Statement showing the number of civilians employed by the month, and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC AND DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—Continued.

Army transportation.

Posts.	Steam-tug General Wool.		Steamer Atlantic.		Steamer Resolute.		Steam-launch Thayer.	
	Master, \$75 per month. Engineer, \$40 per month. Assistant engineer, \$50 per month. Fireman, \$30 per month. Captain, \$116.66 per month.		Pilot, \$100 per month. Engineer, \$30 per month. Engineer, \$70 per month. Fireman, \$40 per month. Deck hand, \$50 per month. Captain, \$116.66 per month. Engineer, \$30 per month. Fireman, \$30 per month. Deck hand, \$50 per month. Deck hand, \$40 per month.		Pilot, \$75 per month. Engineer, \$30 per month.			
Hdqs., Governor's Island, N. Y.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fort Monroe, Va.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Regular supplies.

	Post.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																</
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Posts.	Regular supplies.		Incidental expenses.										
	Gardeners, \$40 per month. Gardener, \$30 per month. Clerks, \$150 per month. Clerks, \$133.33 per month. Clerks, \$116.66 per month. Clerks, \$100 per month. Copyists, \$75 per month. Interpreters, \$100 per month. Agents, \$25 per month. Messengers, \$45 per month. Messengers, \$40 per month. Watchmen, \$60 per month. Watchman, \$45 per month.												
Hdqs., Presidio of California.	4	1	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
In the field, Division of the Pacific.													
Total	4	1	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

Statement showing the number of civilians employed by the month, and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Posts.	Incidental expenses.						Army transportation.					
	Laborers, \$60 per month.	Laborers, \$40 per month.	Watchmen, \$15 per month.	Telegraph operators, \$16.66 per month.	Bar racks and quarters, \$90 per month.	Paint.	Transportation agents, \$100 per month.	Superintendent of pack-trains, \$100 per month.	Train-masters, \$75 per month.	Master mechanics, \$133.33 per month.	Packers, \$100 per month.	Packers, \$67 per month.
Hdgra., Presidio of California	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fort Gaston, Cal								1			1	1
In the field, Division of the Pacific												3
Total	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3

Posts.	Army transportation.											
	Blacksmith, \$90 per month.	Blacksmith, \$60 per month.	Blacksmith, \$45 per month.	Saddler, \$65 per month.	Wheelwright, \$90 per month.	Plumber, \$75 per month.	Warehouseman, \$55 per month.	Teamster, \$90 per month.	Teamsters, \$55 per month.	Teamsters, \$50 per month.	Teamsters, \$45 per month.	Teamsters, \$40 per month.
Hdgra., Presidio of California	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	4	5
In the field, Division of the Pacific										5		4
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	8	9	3

Posts.	Army transportation.											
	Hostlers, \$45 per month.	Hostlers, \$40 per month.	Engineer, \$90 per month.	Cook, \$40 per month.	Dock hand, \$75 per month.	Quartermaster, \$75 per month.	Draughtsman, \$90 per month.	Cargadores, \$75 per month.	Captain, \$133.33 per month.	Engineer, \$125 per month.	Mate, \$90 per month.	Firemen, \$80 per month.
Hdgra., Presidio of California	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
In the field, Division of the Pacific								2				1
Total	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3

Steamer McPherson.
Watchman, \$70 per month.
Seaman, \$70 per month.

Statement showing the number of civilians employed by the month, and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Posts.	Regular supplies.					Incidental expenses.				
	Engineer, \$125 per month.	Printer, \$100 per month.	Printer, \$80 per month.	Clerk, \$150 per month.	Clerk, \$133.33 per month.	Clerk, \$125 per month.	Clerk, \$116.66 per month.	Clerk, \$100 per month.	Interpreter, \$100 per month.	Interpreter, \$75 per month.
Hdqrs. and depot, Whipple, Ariz.		1	1		2	1	1	1		
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.				1	1					1
San Carlos, Ariz.								1	1	
Fort Apache, Ariz.	1								1	
Fort Lowell, Ariz.										1
Fort Bowie, Ariz.									1	
Total	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1

Posts.	Incidental expenses.			Army transportation.						
	Messengers, \$60 per month.	Watchmen, \$40 per month.	Transportation agents, \$125 per month.	Transportation agents, \$100 per month.	Transportation agent, \$90 per month.	Transportation agent, \$30 per month.	Superintendent, \$133.33 per month.	Superintendent, \$125 per month.	Superintendent, \$100 per month.	Wagon-masters, \$100 per month.
Hdqrs. and depot, Whipple, Ariz.	1	3	3	3	1	1		1	1	
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.										2
San Carlos, Ariz.							1		1	23
Fort Apache, Ariz.										1
Fort Grant, Ariz.										1
Fort Lowell, Ariz.										1
Fort Thomas, Ariz.										1
Fort Bowie, Ariz.									3	32
Total	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	5

Posts.	Army transportation.									
	Blacksmiths, \$90 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$60 per month.	Saddler, \$100 per month.	Wheelwrights, \$100 per month.	Painters, \$100 per month.	Corral-masters, \$75 per month.	Teamsters, \$50 per month.	Engineers, \$125 per month.	Engineers, \$100 per month.	Fireman, \$40 per month.
Hdqrs. and depot, Whipple, Ariz.		1	1	2	1	10	1	1	1	1
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.				1		1				
San Carlos, Ariz.	2									
Fort Apache, Ariz.				1						
Fort Grant, Ariz.				1						
Fort Bowie, Ariz.										
Fort Mojave, Ariz.								1		
Fort McDowell, Ariz.									1	
Fort Verde, Ariz.										
Total	2	1	1	5	1	1	10	2	2	1

Statement showing the number of civilians employed by the month, and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Posts.	Regular supplies.		Incidental expenses.					Army transportation.					
	Printer, \$100 per month.	Printer, \$80 per month.	Clerks, \$150 per month.	Clerks, \$116.66 per month.	Clerks, \$100 per month.	Interpreter, \$100 per month.	Messenger, \$80 per month.	Laborers, \$40 per month.	Barracks and quarters: Engineers, \$80 per month.	Transportation agents, \$133.33 per month.	Superintendent, \$80 per month.	Packers, \$60 per month.	Packers, \$40 per month.
Hdqs. and Fort Vancouver, Wash.	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4		1	1	1	
Portland, Oreg.			1	1	1		1			1			
Fort Spokane, Wash.									1			1	1
Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho													
Fort Walla Walla, Wash.												1	2
Total	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	4	2	2	1	3	3

Posts	Army transportation.												
	Blacksmiths, \$80 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$70 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$30 per month.	Saddler, \$45 per month.	Wheelrights, \$80 per month.	Warehouseman, \$83.33 per month.	Corral masters, \$40 per month.	Teamsters, \$40 per month.	Stablemen, \$40 per month.	Stablemasters, \$60 per month.	Carpenters, \$80 per month.	Watchman, \$60 per month.	Steam-launch Dispatch: Pilot, \$10 per month.
Hdqs. and Fort Vancouver, Wash.	1	1		1	2	1	1	4	3		1	1	1
Fort Spokane, Wash.	1				1			3					
Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	1				1								
Boise Barracks, Idaho								3					
Fort Klamath, Oreg.								3					
Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	1				1			10					
Fort Canby, Mont.			1										
Total	4	1	1	1	5	1	1	26	3	1	1	1	1

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Posts.	Regular supplies.		Incidental expenses.											Army transportation.					
	Printers, \$100 per month.	Printers, \$50 per month.	Clerks, \$150 per month.	Clerks, \$133.33 per month.	Clerks, \$100 per month.	Clerks, \$85 per month.	Scouts, \$60 per month.	Messengers, \$75 per month.	Messengers, \$60 per month.	Watchmen, \$60 per month.	Janitors, \$75 per month.	Cavalry and artillery horses: Clerks, \$150 per month.	Transportation agent, \$116.66 per month.	Transportation agent, \$50 per month.	Teamsters, \$60 per month.	Teamsters, \$35 per month.	Teamsters, \$30 per month.	Foremen of stables, \$75 per month.	Hatters, \$60 per month.
Hdqs., Chicago, Ill	1	1	6	4	2		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	5			1	2
In the field						1	1		1			1		1	6	5			
Total	1	1	6	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	11	6	5	1	2

Statement showing the number of civilians employed by the month, and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Posts.	Regular supplies.										Incidental expenses.	
	Forage masters, \$75 per month.	Engineers, \$95 per month.	Engineers, \$85 per month.	Firemen, \$40 per month.	Printers, \$85 per month.	Printers, \$90 per month.	Printers, \$80 per month.	Printers, \$50 per month.	Printer's laborer, \$40 per month.	Clerks, \$150 per month.	Clerks, \$13.33 per month.	Clerks, \$118.96 per month.
Hdqrs. and depot, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	3
Military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.											1	1
Denver, Colo.											1	1
Santa Fe, N. Mex.						1				1	1	1
Fort Reno, Ind. T.	1											
Fort Supply, Ind. T.	1											
Fort Sill, Ind. T.	1											
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	1											
Fort Elliott, Tex.	1											
Total	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	6	4

Posts.	Incidental expenses.											
	Clerks, \$23.33 per month.	Clerks, \$60 per month.	Guides, \$100 per month.	Scouts, \$100 per month.	Interpreters, \$100 per month.	Interpreters, \$75 per month.	Interpreters, \$50 per month.	Messengers, \$45 per month.	Messengers, \$40 per month.	Messengers, \$30 per month.	Watchmen, \$40 per month.	Watchmen, \$30 per month.
Hdqrs. and depot, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	1							1			5	1
Denver, Colo.									1	1	1	1
Santa Fe, N. Mex.					1							
Fort Reno, Ind. T.			1				1					
Fort Supply, Ind. T.												
Fort Sill, Ind. T.												
Fort Riley, Kans.		1				1						
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.				1								
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.												
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1

Posts.	Incidental expenses.		ex.	Barracks and quarters.		Army transportation.						
	Janitors, \$42.50 per month.	Laborers, \$30 per month.		Storekeepers, \$100 per month.	Telegraph operators, \$105 per month.	Engineers, \$60 per month.	Carpenters, \$80 per month.	Masons, \$55 per month.	Transportation agents, \$123.33 per month.	Transportation agents, \$120 per month.	Transportation agents, \$118.96 per month.	Transportation agents, \$160 per month.
Hdqrs. and depot, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1
Santa Fe, N. Mex.											4	1
Fort Riley, Kans.						1						1
Uncompahgre Cantonment, Colo.												
Total	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	3

Statement showing the number of civilians employed by the month, and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—Continued.

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Statement showing the number of civilians employed by the month, and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Posts.	Regular supplies.						Incidental expenses.					
	Forage masters, \$100 per month.	Fuel inspectors, \$40 per month.	Printers, \$80 per month.	Printers, \$70 per month.	Tinners, \$60 per month.	Clerks, \$150 per month.	Clerks, \$133 per month.	Clerks, \$116.66 per month.	Clerks, \$100 per month.	Clerks, \$83.33 per month.	Guides, \$150 per month.	Superintendents, \$150 per month.
Hdqrs., fort, and depot, Omaha, Nebr.	1	1	1	2		3	2	2	3	1		1
Fort McKinney, Wyo.	1										1	
Fort Washakie, Wyo.					1	1		1	1			1
Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.												
Total	2	1	1	2	1	4	2	3	4	1	1	1

Posts.	Incidental expenses.											
	Messengers, \$75 per month.	Messengers, \$60 per month.	Messengers, \$50 per month.	Watchmen, \$45 per month.	Watchmen, \$35 per month.	Janitors, \$35 per month.	Porters, \$50 per month.	Laborers, \$35 per month.	Storekeepers, \$116.66 per month.	Storekeepers, \$100 per month.	Drummers, \$133.33 per month.	Telegraph operators, \$100 per month.
Hdqrs., fort, and depot, Omaha, Nebr.	1	1		1	6	2	1	4	1		1	
Fort McKinney, Wyo.												1
Fort Washakie, Wyo.			1		4							
Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.										1		
Fort Douglas, Utah.								4				
Fort Robinson, Nebr.												1
Total	1	1	1	1	10	2	1	8	1	1	1	2

Posts.	Incidental expenses.			Cavalry and artillery horses Inspectors, \$150 per month.	Barracks and quarters.			Army transportation.		
	Telegraph operators, \$75 per month.	Telegraph operators, \$50 per month.	Telegraph operators, \$10 per month.		Engineers, \$90 per month.	Engineers, \$60 per month.	Engineers, \$70 per month.	Carpenters, \$80 per month.	Sawyers, \$75 per month.	Transportation agents, \$133.33 per month.
Headqrs., fort, and depot, Omaha, Nebr.				1				1	2	1
Fort McKinney, Wyo.					1					1
Fort Washakie, Wyo.	1								1	
Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.										1
Ogden, Utah										
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.		1				1				
Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo.		1				1				
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.										
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2

Statement showing the number of civilians employed by the month, and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE—Continued.

Posts.	Army transportation.										
	Transportation agent, \$70 per month.	Superintendents, \$133.33 per month.	Wagon masters, \$70 per month.	Trainmasters, \$75 per month.	Chief packers, \$133.33 per month.	Packers, \$40 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$33.33 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$80 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$75 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$70 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$50 per month.
Hdqrs., fort, and depot, Omaha, Nebr.	1	1					1		1	1	1
Fort McKinney, Wyo.									1		
Fort Washakie, Wyo.				1	1	3		1	1		
Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.	1	1									
Fort Douglas, Utah.									1		
Fort Laramie, Wyo.									1		
Fort Bridger, Wyo.									1		
Fort Sidney, Nebr.									1		
Fort Robinson, Nebr.									1		
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.			1						1		
Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo.									1		
Total	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	11	1	1

Posts.	Army transportation.										
	Wheelwrights, \$75 per month.	Wheelwrights, \$70 per month.	Wheelwrights, \$30 per month.	Painters, \$70 per month.	Painters, \$60 per month.	Teamsters, \$40 per month.	Teamsters, \$35 per month.	Stable masters, \$60 per month.	Hostlers, \$40 per month.	Hostlers, \$35 per month.	Engineers, \$60 per month.
Hdqrs., fort, and depot, Omaha, Nebr.		2	1	1		8	12	1		9	1
Fort McKinney, Wyo.	1										
Fort Washakie, Wyo.	1				1	7			1	2	
Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.		1									1
Fort Douglas, Utah.											
Fort Laramie, Wyo.											1
Fort Bridger, Wyo.											
Fort Sidney, Nebr.											
Fort Robinson, Nebr.											1
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.		1									
Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo.	1										
Total	8	4	1	1	1	15	35	1	1	11	3

Statement showing the number of civilians employed by the month, and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Posta.	Regular supplies.										Incidental expenses.			
	Forage-masters, \$60 per month.	Engineers, \$125 per month.	Engineers, \$80 per month.	Engineers, \$75 per month.	Engineers, \$55 per month.	Printers, \$100 per month.	Printers, \$80 per month.	Clerks, \$150 per month.	Clerks, \$133.33 per month.	Clerks, \$100 per month.	Clerks, \$83.33 per month.	Copyists, \$75 per month.	Scouts, \$125 per month.	Scouts, \$80 per month.
Hdqs. and post, Fort Snelling, Minn.	1	1		1	1	1	1	5	1	1		2		
Saint Paul, Minn.			1					1	2					
Fort Missoula, Dak.											1			
Fort Yates, Dak.								1						
Helena, Mont.										1				
Fort Maginnis, Mont.													1	
Fort Custer, Mont.											1			1
Fort Shaw, Mont.														1
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	2	2	2	1	1

Posta.	Incidental expenses.										Barracks and quarters.			
	Interpreters, \$60 per month.	Interpreters, \$50 per month.	Messengers, \$75 per month.	Messengers, \$50 per month.	Watchman, \$40 per month.	Watchman, \$35 per month.	Janitors, \$50 per month.	Scrubbers, \$35 per month.	Scrubbers, \$10 per month.	Telegraph operators, \$100 per month.	Engineers, \$90 per month.	Engineers, \$85 per month.	Engineers, \$75 per month.	Carpenters, \$100 per month.
Hdqs. and post, Fort Snelling, Minn.			1	1	1	1	1	1		1				1
Saint Paul, Minn.				1					1					
Fort Buford, Dak.		1												1
Fort Yates, Dak.		1												
Helena, Mont.				1										
Fort Assinaboine, Mont.	1													
Fort Maginnis, Mont.											1			
Fort Ellis, Mont.												1		
Fort Custer, Mont.	1												1	
Fort Shaw, Mont.													1	
Fort Sisseton, Dak.		1									1			
Fort Randall, Dak.														
Total	2	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2

Statements showing the number of civilians employed by the month and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA—Continued.

Posts.	Barracks and quarters.						Army transportation.							
	Carpenters, \$75 per month.	Carpenters, \$60 per month.	Sawyers, \$60 per month.	Painters, \$75 per month.	Transportation agents, \$133.33 per month.	Transportation agents, \$125 per month.	Transportation agents, \$116.66 per month.	Transportation agents, \$100 per month.	Transportation agents, \$83.33 per month.	Transportation agents, \$75 per month.	Transportation agents, \$60 per month.	Transportation agents, \$50 per month.	Transportation agents, \$40 per month.	Superintendents, \$60 per month.
Hdqrs. and post, Fort Snelling, Minn	1			1	1	2		2		2			1	1
Saint Paul, Minn		2			2	1		2	1					
Fort Buford, Dak														
Helena, Mont								1						
Fort Assinaboine, Mont									1					
Fort Maginnis, Mont				1							1			
Fort Meade, Dak							1							
Fort Custer, Mont.			1				2							
Fort Keogh, Mont							1							
Fort A. Lincoln, Dak							1							
Bismarck, Dak						1						1	1	
Total	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	8	2	2	1	1	2	

Army transportation.														
Posts.	Wagon-masters, \$50 per month.	Train-masters, \$75 per month.	Train-masters, \$60 per month.	Train-masters, \$50 per month.	Packers, \$75 per month.	Packers, \$60 per month.	Packers, \$50 per month.	Packers, \$40 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$85 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$80 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$75 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$60 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$50 per month.	Saddlers, \$60 per month.
Hdqrs. and post, Fort Snelling, Minn.							1	1			1	2		
Saint Paul, Minn.														
Fort Buford, Dak.			1							1				1
Fort Missoula, Dak.	1													
Fort Yates, Dak.														
Fort Assinaboine, Mont.		1				2				1		1		1
Fort Maginnis, Mont.		1					1				1			1
Fort Ellis, Mont.									1					
Fort Meade, Dak.			1		1							1		
Fort Custer, Mont.		1			1				1			1		1
Fort Shaw, Mont.				1							1			
Fort Keogh, Mont.		1			1				1					1
Fort Sisseton, Dak.													1	
Fort Pembina, Dak.													1	
Fort Randall, Dak.														1
Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.				1									1	
Fort Sully, Dak.												1		
Poplar River Camp, Mont.													1	
Fort Totten, Dak.												1		
Fort Bennett, Dak.													1	
Total	1	4	2	2	3	2	2	1	4	2	5	10	1	5

Statement showing the number of civilians employed by the month and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA—Continued.

Posts.	Army transportation.													
	Saddlers, \$50 per month.	Wheelwrights, \$85 per month.	Wheelwrights, \$75 per month.	Wheelwrights, \$60 per month.	Plumber's helper, \$35 per month.	Teamsters, \$50 per month.	Teamsters, \$45 per month.	Teamsters, \$40 per month.	Teamsters, \$35 per month.	Teamsters, \$30 per month.	Hostlers, \$35 per month.	Engineers, \$100 per month.	Engineers, \$60 per month.	Engineers, \$50 per month.
Hqrs. and post, Fort Snelling, Minn.	1			1	1		2	3	14		1			
Fort Buford, Dak.			1						10					
Fort Missoula, Dak.								6						
Fort Yates, Dak.				1						8			1	
Helena, Mont.						1								
Fort Assinaboine, Mont.				1				14				1		
Fort Maginnis, Mont.			1						9					
Fort Ellis, Mont.								6						
Fort Meade, Mont.				1					11			1		
Fort Custer, Mont.		1							12					
Fort Shaw, Mont.								6						
Fort Keogh, Mont.		1								10				
Fort Sisseton, Dak.										3				
Fort Pembina, Dak.									3					
Fort Randall, Dak.				1						5				
Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.				1				1		7				1
Fort Sully, Dak.									5	2				
Fort Totten, Dak.										6				
Fort Bennett, Dak.										3				
Total	1	2	2	6	1	1	2	36	32	76	1	2	1	1

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Posts.	Regular supplies.						Incidental expenses.							
	Forage masters, \$75 per month.	Forage masters, \$60 per month.	Engineers, \$75 per month.	Firemen, \$35 per month.	Printers, \$100 per month.	Printers, \$70 per month.	Tinners, \$60 per month.	Clerks, \$150 per month.	Clerks, \$33.33 per month.	Clerks, \$116.66 per month.	Clerks, \$100 per month.	Clerks, \$83.33 per month.	Messengers, \$50 per month.	Messengers, \$45 per month.
Hdqrs. and depot, San Antonio, Tex.	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1
Fort Clark, Tex.														
Fort Concho, Tex.		1									1			
Fort Davis, Tex.	1										1			
Fort Ringgold, Tex.		1												
Fort McIntosh, Tex.		1												
Fort Stockton, Tex.		1												
Total	2	5	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	6	1	1	1

Statement showing the number of civilians employed by the month, and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS—Continued.

Posts.	Incidental expenses.						Barracks and quarters.		Army transportation.					
	Watchmen, \$40 per month.	Janitors, \$50 per month.	Laborers, \$10 per month.	Storekeepers, \$100 per month.	Draughtsmen, \$150 per month.	Draughtsmen, \$75 per month.	Carpenters, \$79 per month.	Carpenters, \$66 per month.	Transportation agents, \$133.33 per month.	Transportation agents, \$110.66 per month.	Transportation agents, \$100 per month.	Wagon masters, \$50 per month.	Packers, \$40 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$72 per month.
Hdqrs. and depot, San Antonio, Tex.	6	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		4	1
Fort Clark, Tex.												1		
Fort Davis, Tex.											1	1		
Fort Brown, Tex.										1				
Total	6	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	1

Posts.	Army transportation.													
	Blacksmiths, \$66 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$60 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$52 per month.	Saddlers, \$66 per month.	Wheelwrights, \$79 per month.	Wheelwrights, \$72 per month.	Wheelwrights, \$60 per month.	Painters, \$73 per month.	Yard-masters, \$50 per month.	Corral masters, \$75 per month.	Teamsters, \$30 per month.	Hoplers, \$30 per month.	Engineers, \$60 per month.	Reavers, \$40 per month.
Hdqrs. and depot, San Antonio, Tex.	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	3		1
Fort Clark, Tex.		1					1				3		1	
Fort Concho, Tex.		1					1				3		1	
Fort Davis, Tex.		1					1				3		1	
Fort Brown, Tex.		1									2		1	
Fort Ringgold, Tex.		1									2		1	
Fort McIntosh, Tex.		1									2		1	
Fort Stockton, Tex.		1									2		1	
Camp Rice, Tex.		1									1		1	
Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.											1			
Total	1	9	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	30	3	5	1

Statement showing the number of civilians employed by the month, and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

GENERAL DEPOTS, AS PROVIDED BY ARMY REGULATIONS, 1823, AND SPECIAL ORDER 172, A. G. O., 1841.

Posts.	Regular supplies.					Incidental expenses.								
	Forage agents, \$75 per month.	Forage inspect- ors, \$83.33 per month.	Coal-heaver, \$60 per month.	Clerks, \$150 per month.	Clerks, \$133.33 per month.	Clerks, \$116 66 per month.	Clerks, \$100 per month.	Clerks, \$85 per month.	Clerks, \$63.33 per month.	Clerks, \$75 per month.	Copyists, \$80 per month.	Copyists, \$75 per month.	Copyists, \$60 per month.	Superintendents, \$150 per month.
New York, N. Y.			1	3		1	5				1			
Philadelphia, Pa.				5	3	3			1					
Washington, D. C.	1	1		4	1	3	1		1			1		1
Jeffersonville, Ind.				1	1	1	1						1	1
San Francisco, Cal.				1	1	2			1					
Saint Louis, Mo.				1	1	1		1	1	1				1
Total	1	1	1	15	7	11	7	1	4	1	1	2	1	3

Posts.	Incidental expenses.													
	Superintendents, \$133.33 per month.	Messengers, \$75 per month.	Messengers, \$30 per month.	Messengers, \$45 per month.	Messengers, \$40 per month.	Watchmen, \$75 per month.	Watchmen, \$45 per month.	Watchmen, \$60 per month.	Watchmen, \$32.50 per month.	Watchmen, \$40 per month.	Watchmen, \$35 per month.	Veterinary surgeons, \$100 per month.	Stencil pressmen, \$60 per month.	Janitors, \$60 per month.
New York, N. Y.			1					1						
Philadelphia, Pa.		3	1											
Washington, D. C.	1		2						2					
Jeffersonville, Ind.					1					5	4	1	1	
San Francisco, Cal.			1		1			1						1
Saint Louis, Mo.				2	1				1					
Total	1	3	5	2	2	2	1	4	1	5	4	1	1	1

Posts.	Incidental expenses.												Barracks and quarters.	
	Laborers, \$60 per month.	Laborers, \$43.50 per month.	Laborers, \$45 per month.	Laborers, \$35 per month.	Laborers, \$25 per month.	Scrubbers, \$30 per month.	Storekeepers, \$133.33 per month.	Storekeepers, \$116.66 per month.	Storekeepers, \$83.33 per month.	Telegraph operators, \$90 per month.	Warehousemen \$100 per month.	Gardeners, \$50 per month.	Carpenters, \$90 per month.	Carpenters, \$70 per month.
New York, N. Y.							2		1					
Washington, D. C.				5	1									2
Jeffersonville, Ind.														
San Francisco, Cal.	3						1		1	1		1		
Saint Louis, Mo.		1	1										1	
Total	3	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

Statement showing the number of civilians employed by the month, and paid by the Quarter-master's Department, &c.—Continued.

GENERAL DEPOTS, ETC.—Continued.

Posts.	Army transportation.											
	Transportation agents, \$123.33 per month.	Transportation agents, \$116.66 per month.	Transportation agents, \$100 per month.	Transportation agents, \$75 per month.	Superintendents, \$116.66 per month.	Superintendents, \$85 per month.	Superintendents, \$70 per month.	Superintendents, \$50 per month.	Wagon-masters, \$83.33 per month.	Packers, \$75 per month.	Packers, \$70 per month.	Packers, \$60 per month.
New York, N. Y.	1		1	1	1	1	1	1				
Washington, D. C.												12
Jeffersonville, Ind.									1			
San Francisco, Cal.	1		1									12
Saint Louis, Mo.	3	1	1							1		
Total	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12

Posts.	Army transportation.											
	Blacksmiths, \$70 per month.	Saddlers, \$75 per month.	Teamsters, \$60 per month.	Teamsters, \$55 per month.	Teamsters, \$50 per month.	Teamsters, \$45 per month.	Teamsters, \$40 per month.	Teamsters, \$35 per month.	Teamsters, \$25 per month.	Stablemen, \$65 per month.	Hoofers, \$60 per month.	Hoofers, \$50 per month.
New York, N. Y.				1								
Philadelphia, Pa.			3	1							1	
Washington, D. C.	2				1			10	1			
Jeffersonville, Ind.		1				1	4					1
San Francisco, Cal.			1								1	
Saint Louis, Mo.						4						
Total	2	1	5	1	1	5	4	10	1	1	2	1

Posts.	Army transportation.											
	Hoofers, \$30 per month.	Engineers, \$100 per month.	Engineers, \$75 per month.	Fireman, \$40 per month.	Carpenters, \$91 per month.	Captain, \$133.33 per month.	Engineer, \$100 per month.	Fireman, \$60 per month.	Deck-hands, \$50 per month.	Cook, \$60 per month.	Shippers, \$133.33 per month.	Shippers, \$83.33 per month.
New York, N. Y.		1			1	1	1	1	1	1		
Philadelphia, Pa.											1	
Washington, D. C.	1											2
Jeffersonville, Ind.		1	1	1								
San Francisco, Cal.					1							1
Total	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3

Statement showing the number of civilians employed by the month, and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

GENERAL DEPOTS, ETC.—Continued.

Posts.	Clothing and equipage.									
	Inspectors, \$116.66 per month.	Inspectors, \$100 per month.	Inspectors, \$83.33 per month.	Warehousemen, \$133.33 per month.	Clerks, \$133.33 per month.	Clerks, \$116.66 per month.	Clerks, \$100 per month.	Clerks, \$83.33 per month.	Clerks, \$75 per month.	Copyists, \$60 per month.
Philadelphia, Pa.		3		1	1	3	1	1	1	
Jeffersonville, Ind.			1							
San Francisco, Cal.	1			1						
Saint Louis, Mo.				1	1			1		
Total	1	3	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	1

Posts.	Clothing and equipage.									
	Chief of watch, \$85 per month.	Folders, \$40 per month.	Folders, \$35 per month.	Laborers, \$45 per month.	Foreman cutters, \$100 per month.	Firemen, \$60 per month.	Engineers, \$100 per month.	Markers, \$75 per month.	Master packers, \$75 per month.	Packers, \$80 per month.
Philadelphia, Pa.	1				1	1	1	1	1	
Jeffersonville, Ind.		1								
San Francisco, Cal.			4							
Saint Louis, Mo.			2							
Total	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

Posts.	Clothing and equipage.									
	Packers, \$54 per month.	Packers, \$45.50 per month.	Packers, \$40 per month.	Foreman of packers, \$100 per month.	Foreman of packers, \$80 per month.	Trimmers, \$75 per month.	Trimmers, \$45 per month.	Watchmen, \$70 per month.	Watchmen, \$60 per month.	Watchman, \$52.50 per month.
Philadelphia, Pa.	17					1				
Jeffersonville, Ind.		11			1		1	3		
San Francisco, Cal.			1							
Saint Louis, Mo.		3								1
Total	17	3	11	1	1	1	1	3	2	1

Statement showing the number of civilians employed by the month, and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—Continued.

Posts.	Army transportation.										
	Transportation agent, \$35 per month.	Wagon-master, \$70 per month.	Wagon-masters, \$80 per month.	Packers, \$60 per month.	Packer, \$50 per month.	Packers, \$40 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$70 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$60 per month.	Blacksmith, \$50 per month.	Blacksmith, \$45 per month.	Blacksmith, \$40 per month.
Hdqs. and depot, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.				2		4	2	1		1	1
Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	1										
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.			1		1			1			
Fort Reno, Ind. T.		1							1		
Fort Supply, Ind. T.											1
Fort Sill, Ind. T.								1			
Fort Union, N. Mex.											
Fort Hays, Kans.											
Fort Riley, Kans.											
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.			1	1							1
Fort Gibson, Ind. T.											
Uncompahgre Cantonment, Colo.											
Fort Lyon, Colo.			1	1							1
Fort Lewis, Colo.			1								
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.											
Fort Elliott, Tex.								1			
Total	1	1	4	4	1	4	2	14	1	1	1

Posts.	Army transportation.											Clothing and equipment.	
	Wheelwrights, \$70 per month.	Wheelwrights, \$60 per month.	Wheelwrights, \$50 per month.	Painters, \$70 per month.	Yard masters, \$80 per month.	Corral-masters, \$75 per month.	Teamsters, \$30 per month.	Hostlers, \$40 per month.	Machinists, \$60 per month.	Engineers, \$80 per month.	Engineers, \$60 per month.	Herders, \$40 per month.	Inspectors, \$116.66 per month.
Hdqs. and depot, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	1			1	1	1	11	3				1	
Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.													1
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.		1											
Santa Fe, N. Mex.			1										
Fort Reno, Ind. T.													
Fort Supply, Ind. T.		1											
Fort Sill, Ind. T.		1											
Fort Bliss, Tex.													
Fort Union, N. Mex.									1				
Fort Hays, Kans.													
Fort Riley, Kans.										1			
Fort Seldon, N. Mex.													
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.		1											
Fort Gibson, Ind. T.													
Uncompahgre Cantonment, Colo.													
Fort Lyon, Colo.		1									1		
Fort Lewis, Colo.													
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.		1											
Fort Elliott, Tex.		1											
Total	1	7	1	1	1	1	70	3	1	1	4	1	1

Statement showing the number of civilians employed by the month, and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Posts.	Regular supplies.					Incidental expenses.					
	Forage masters, \$100 per month.	Fuel inspectors, \$40 per month.	Printers, \$80 per month.	Printers, \$70 per month.	Tinners, \$60 per month.	Clerks, \$150 per month.	Clerks, \$133 per month.	Clerks, \$116.66 per month.	Clerks, \$100 per month.	Clerks, \$83.33 per month.	Guides, \$150 per month.
Hdqrs., fort, and depot, Omaha, Nebr.	1	1	1	2		3	2	2	3	1	1
Fort McKinney, Wyo.	1										
Fort Washakie, Wyo.					1	1		1	1		1
Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.											
Total	2	1	1	2	1	4	2	3	4	1	1

Posts.	Incidental expenses.									
	Messengers, \$75 per month.	Messengers, \$60 per month.	Messengers, \$50 per month.	Watchmen, \$45 per month.	Watchmen, \$35 per month.	Janitors, \$35 per month.	Porters, \$30 per month.	Laborers, \$35 per month.	Storekeepers, \$116.66 per month.	Storekeepers, \$100 per month.
Hdqrs., fort, and depot, Omaha, Nebr.	1	1		1	6	2	1	4	1	
Fort McKinney, Wyo.										
Fort Washakie, Wyo.					4					
Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.			1							
Fort Douglas, Utah.								4		
Fort Robinson, Nebr.										1
Total	1	1	1	1	10	2	1	8	1	1

Posts.	Incidental ex- penses.			Barracks and quar- ters.			Army transporta- tion.		
	Telegraph operators, \$75 per month.	Telegraph operators, \$20 per month.	Telegraph operators, \$10 per month.	Cavalry and artillery horses Inspectors, \$150 per month.	Engineers, \$90 per month.	Engineers, \$60 per month.	Engineers, \$70 per month.	Carpenters, \$40 per month.	Sawyers, \$75 per month.
Headqrs., fort, and depot, Omaha, Nebr.					1				2
Fort McKinney, Wyo.					1				1
Fort Washakie, Wyo.	1								
Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.									
Ogden, Utah.									
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.			1			1			
Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo.		1							
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.						1			
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4

Statement showing the number of civilians employed by the month, and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE—Continued.

Army transportation.

Posts.	Transportation agent, \$70 per month.	Superintendents, \$133.33 per month.	Wagon masters, \$70 per month.	Trainmasters, \$75 per month.	Chief packers, \$133.33 per month.	Packers, \$40 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$33.33 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$80 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$75 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$70 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$50 per month.	Saddlers, \$80 per month.	Saddlers, \$75 per month.	Wheelwrights, \$80 per month.
Hdqrs., fort, and depot, Omaha, Nebr.	1	1					1		1	1	1	1		
Fort McKinney, Wyo.									1	1				
Fort Washakie, Wyo.									1					
Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.	1	1		1	1	3		1					1	1
Fort Douglas, Utah.									1					
Fort Laramie, Wyo.									1					
Fort Bridger, Wyo.									1					
Fort Sidney, Nebr.									1					
Fort Robinson, Nebr.									1					
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.			1						1					
Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo.									1					
Total	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1

Army transportation.

Posts.	Wheelwrights, \$75 per month.	Wheelwrights, \$70 per month.	Wheelwrights, \$50 per month.	Painters, \$70 per month.	Painters, \$60 per month.	Teamsters, \$40 per month.	Teamsters, \$35 per month.	Stable masters, \$60 per month.	Hostlers, \$40 per month.	Hostlers, \$35 per month.	Engineers, \$90 per month.	Engineers, \$80 per month.	Engineers, \$40 per month.	Herders, \$25 per month.
Hdqrs., fort, and depot, Omaha, Nebr.		2	1	1		8	12	1		9		1		
Fort McKinney, Wyo.	1						3							
Fort Washakie, Wyo.	1						3							
Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.		1			1	7			1	2		1	2	6
Fort Douglas, Utah.	1													
Fort Laramie, Wyo.	1										1			
Fort Bridger, Wyo.	1													
Fort Sidney, Nebr.	1													
Fort Robinson, Nebr.	1						2					1		
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.		1												
Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo.	1													
Total	8	4	1	1	1	15	35	1	1	11	1	3	2	6

Statement showing the number of civilians employed by the month, and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Posts.	Regular supplies.								Incidental expenses.			
	Forage-masters, \$60 per month.	Engineers, \$125 per month.	Engineers, \$90 per month.	Engineers, \$75 per month.	Engineers, \$55 per month.	Printers, \$100 per month.	Printers, \$80 per month.	Clerks, \$150 per month.	Clerks, \$133.33 per month.	Clerks, \$100 per month.	Clerks, \$83.33 per month.	Copyists, \$75 per month.
Hdqs. and post, Fort Snelling, Minn.	1	1		1	1	1	1	5	1	1		2
Saint Paul, Minn.				1				1	2			
Fort Missoula, Dak.											1	
Fort Yates, Dak.								1				
Helena, Mont.										1		
Fort Maginnis, Mont.									1			1
Fort Custer, Mont.											1	
Fort Shaw, Mont.												1
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	2	2	1

Posts.	Incidental expenses.								Barracks and quarters.			
	Interpreters, \$60 per month.	Interpreters, \$50 per month.	Messengers, \$75 per month.	Messengers, \$50 per month.	Watchman, \$40 per month.	Watchman, \$35 per month.	Janitors, \$50 per month.	Scrubbers, \$35 per month.	Scrubbers, \$10 per month.	Telegraph operators, \$100 per month.	Engineers, \$80 per month.	Engineers, \$85 per month.
Hdqs. and post, Fort Snelling, Minn.			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Saint Paul, Minn.				1								
Fort Buford, Dak.		1										1
Fort Yates, Dak.		1										
Helena, Mont.				1								
Fort Assinaboine, Mont.	1											
Fort Maginnis, Mont.											1	
Fort Ellis, Mont.												1
Fort Custer, Mont.	1											1
Fort Shaw, Mont.												1
Fort Sisseton, Dak.		1									1	
Fort Randall, Dak.												
Total	2	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2

Statements showing the number of civilians employed by the month and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA—Continued.

Posts.	Barracks and quarters.				Army transportation.									
	Carpenters, \$75 per month.	Carpenters, \$60 per month.	Sawyers, \$60 per month.	Painters, \$75 per month.	Transportation agents, \$133.33 per month.	Transportation agents, \$125 per month.	Transportation agents, \$118.66 per month.	Transportation agents, \$100 per month.	Transportation agents, \$83.33 per month.	Transportation agents, \$75 per month.	Transportation agents, \$60 per month.	Transportation agents, \$50 per month.	Transportation agents, \$40 per month.	Superintendents, \$60 per month.
Hdqrs. and post, Fort Snelling, Minn	1			1	1	2							1	1
Saint Paul, Minn					2	1		2		2				
Fort Buford, Dak		2							1					
Helena, Mont								1						
Fort Assinaboine, Mont									1					
Fort Maginnis, Mont				1							1			
Fort Meade, Dak								1						
Fort Custer, Mont			1					2						
Fort Keogh, Mont								1						
Fort A. Lincoln, Dak								1						
Bismarck, Dak							1					1	1	
Total	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	8	2	2	1	1	2	1

	Army transportation.													
Posts.	Wagon-masters, \$50 per month.	Train-masters, \$75 per month.	Train-masters, \$60 per month.	Train-masters, \$50 per month.	Packers, \$75 per month.	Packers, \$60 per month.	Packers, \$50 per month.	Packers, \$40 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$85 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$80 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$75 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$60 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$50 per month.	Saddlers, \$60 per month.
Hdqrs. and post, Fort Snelling, Minn.												1	2	
Saint Paul, Minn.							1	1						
Fort Buford, Dak.			1							1				1
Fort Missoula, Dak.	1													
Fort Yates, Dak.														
Fort Assinaboine, Mont.		1				2							1	
Fort Maginnis, Mont.		1					1							1
Fort Ellis, Mont.									1					
Fort Meade, Dak.			1		1								1	
Fort Custer, Mont.		1			1				1			1		1
Fort Shaw, Mont.				1										
Fort Keogh, Mont.		1			1				1					1
Fort Sisseton, Dak.													1	
Fort Pembina, Dak.														1
Fort Randall, Dak.													1	
Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.				1									1	
Fort Sully, Dak.													1	
Poplar River Camp, Mont.												1		
Fort Totten, Dak.												1		
Fort Bennett, Dak.													1	
Total	1	4	2	2	3	2	2	1	4	2	5	10	1	5

Statement showing the number of civilians employed by the month and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA—Continued.

	Army transportation.													
Posts.	Saddlers, \$50 per month.	Wheelwrights, \$85 per month.	Wheelwrights, \$75 per month.	Wheelwrights, \$60 per month.	Plumber's helper, \$35 per month.	Teamsters, \$50 per month.	Teamsters, \$45 per month.	Teamsters, \$40 per month.	Teamsters, \$35 per month.	Teamsters, \$30 per month.	Hostlers, \$35 per month.	Engineers, \$100 per month.	Engineers, \$60 per month.	Engineers, \$50 per month.
Hdqrs. and post, Fort Snelling, Minn.	1			1	1		2	3	14		1			
Fort Buford, Dak.			1						10					
Fort Mission, Dak.				1				6						
Fort Yates, Dak.										8			1	
Helena, Mont.						1								
Fort Assinaboine, Mont.				1				14				1		
Fort Maginnis, Mont.			1						9					
Fort Ellis, Mont.								6						
Fort Meade, Mont.				1					11			1		
Fort Custer, Mont.		1							12					
Fort Shaw, Mont.								6						
Fort Keogh, Mont.		1							10					
Fort Sisseton, Dak.									3	3				
Fort Pembina, Dak.														
Fort Randall, Dak.				1					5	7				1
Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.				1				1						
Fort Sully, Dak.									5	2				
Fort Totten, Dak.										6				
Fort Bennett, Dak.										3				
Total	1	2	2	6	1	1	2	36	32	76	1	2	1	1

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Posts.	Regular supplies.							Incidental expenses.						
	Forage masters, \$75 per month.	Forage masters, \$60 per month.	Engineers, \$75 per month.	Firemen, \$35 per month.	Printers, \$100 per month.	Printers, \$70 per month.	Tinners, \$60 per month.	Clerks, \$150 per month.	Clerks, \$33.33 per month.	Clerks, \$116.66 per month.	Clerks, \$100 per month.	Clerks, \$33.33 per month.	Messengers, \$50 per month.	Messengers, \$45 per month.
Hdqrs. and depot, San Antonio, Tex		1	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1
Fort Clark, Tex	1										1			
Fort Concho, Tex		1									1			
Fort Davis, Tex	1										1			
Fort Ringgold, Tex.		1									1			
Fort McIntosh, Tex		1												
Fort Stockton, Tex		1												
Total	2	5	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	6	1	1	1

Statement showing the number of civilians employed by the month, and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS—Continued.

Posts.	Incidental expenses.							Barracks and quarters.		Army transportation.			
	Watchmen, \$40 per month.	Janitors, \$50 per month.	Laborers, \$10 per month.	Storekeepers, \$100 per month.	Drummers, \$150 per month.	Drummers, \$75 per month.	Carpenters, \$79 per month.	Carpenters, \$66 per month.	Transportation agents, \$133.33 per month.	Transportation agents, \$116.66 per month.	Transportation agents, \$100 per month.	Wagon-masters, \$50 per month.	Packers, \$40 per month.
Hdqrs. and depot, San Antonio, Tex.	6	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4
Fort Clark, Tex.												1	
Fort Davis, Tex.											1		
Fort Brown, Tex.											1		
Total	6	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	4

Posts.	Army transportation.												
	Blacksmiths, \$60 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$60 per month.	Blacksmiths, \$52 per month.	Saddlers, \$60 per month.	Wheelwrights, \$79 per month.	Wheelwrights, \$73 per month.	Wheelwrights, \$60 per month.	Painters, \$73 per month.	Yard-masters, \$50 per month.	Corral masters, \$75 per month.	Teamsters, \$30 per month.	Hoplers, \$30 per month.	Engineers, \$60 per month.
Hdqrs. and depot, San Antonio, Tex.	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	3	1
Fort Clark, Tex.		1					1	1			3		
Fort Concho, Tex.		1					1	1			3		
Fort Davis, Tex.		1					1	1			3		
Fort Brown, Tex.		1									2		
Fort Ringgold, Tex.		1									2		
Fort McIntosh, Tex.		1									2		
Fort Stockton, Tex.		1									1		
Camp Rice, Tex.		1									1		
Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.											1		
Total	1	9	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	30	3	5

Statement showing the number of civilians employed by the month, and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

GENERAL DEPOTS, AS PROVIDED BY ARMY REGULATIONS, 1823, AND SPECIAL ORDER 172, A. G. O., 1884.

Posts.	Regular supplies.				Incidental expenses.									
	Forage agents, \$75 per month.	Forage inspect- ors, \$83.33 per month.	Coal-heaver, \$60 per month.	Clerks, \$150 per month.	Clerks, \$133.33 per month.	Clerks, \$116.66 per month.	Clerks, \$100 per month.	Clerks, \$85 per month.	Clerks, \$83.33 per month.	Clerks, \$75 per month.	Copyists, \$80 per month.	Copyists, \$75 per month.	Copyists, \$60 per month.	Superintendents, \$150 per month.
New York, N. Y.			1	3			1	5			1			
Philadelphia, Pa.				5	3		3					1		
Washington, D. C.	1	1		4	1		1	1	1			1		1
Jeffersonville, Ind.				1	1		1	1					1	1
San Francisco, Cal.				1	1		2	1	1					
Saint Louis, Mo.				1	1		1	1	1	1				1
Total	1	1	1	15	7	11	7	1	4	1	1	2	1	3

Incidental expenses.

Posts.	Superintendents, \$133.33 per month.	Messengers, \$75 per month.	Messengers, \$60 per month.	Messengers, \$45 per month.	Messengers, \$40 per month.	Watchmen, \$75 per month.	Watchmen, \$65 per month.	Watchmen, \$60 per month.	Watchmen, \$52.50 per month.	Watchmen, \$40 per month.	Watchmen, \$35 per month.	Veterinary surgeons, \$100 per month.	Stencil pressmen, \$60 per month.	Janitors, \$60 per month.
New York, N. Y.			1				1	1						
Philadelphia, Pa.		3	1											
Washington, D. C.	1		2					2						
Jeffersonville, Ind.					1					5			1	
San Francisco, Cal.			1					1						1
Saint Louis, Mo.				2	1				1					
Total	1	3	5	2	2	2	1	4	1	5	4	1	1	1

Incidental expenses.

Barracks and quarters.

Posts.	Laborers, \$60 per month.	Laborers, \$45.50 per month.	Laborers, \$45 per month.	Laborers, \$35 per month.	Laborers, \$25 per month.	Scrubbers, \$30 per month.	Storekeepers, \$133.33 per month.	Storekeepers, \$116.66 per month.	Storekeepers, \$83.33 per month.	Telegraph operators, \$60 per month.	Warehousemen, \$100 per month.	Gardeners, \$50 per month.	Carpenters, \$90 per month.	Carpenters, \$70 per month.
New York, N. Y.														
Washington, D. C.				5	1			1						2
Jeffersonville, Ind.														
San Francisco, Cal.	3						1		1	1			1	
Saint Louis, Mo.		1	1											
Total	3	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

Statement showing the number of civilians employed by the month, and paid by the Quarter-master's Department, &c.—Continued.

GENERAL DEPOTS, ETC.—Continued.

Posts.	Army transportation.											
	Transportation agents, \$133.33 per month.	Transportation agents, \$116.66 per month.	Transportation agents, \$100 per month.	Transportation agents, \$75 per month.	Superintendents, \$116.66 per month.	Superintendents, \$85 per month.	Superintendents, \$70 per month.	Superintendents, \$50 per month.	Wagon-masters, \$83.33 per month.	Packers, \$75 per month.	Packers, \$70 per month.	Packers, \$60 per month.
New York, N. Y.	1		1	1	1	1	1	1				
Washington, D. C.									1		1	2
Jeffersonville, Ind.												1
San Francisco, Cal.	1		1							1		
Saint Louis, Mo.	3	1	1									12
Total	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5

Posts.	Army transportation.											
	Blacksmiths, \$70 per month.	Saddlers, \$75 per month.	Teamsters, \$60 per month.	Teamsters, \$55 per month.	Teamsters, \$50 per month.	Teamsters, \$45 per month.	Teamsters, \$40 per month.	Teamsters, \$35 per month.	Teamsters, \$25 per month.	Stablemen, \$85 per month.	Hostlers, \$80 per month.	Hostlers, \$60 per month.
New York, N. Y.				1								
Philadelphia, Pa.			3	1						1		
Washington, D. C.	2				1			10	1			1
Jeffersonville, Ind.		1			1		4					2
San Francisco, Cal.			1								1	
Saint Louis, Mo.					4							
Total	2	1	5	1	1	5	4	10	1	1	2	1

Posts.	Army transportation.												Clothing and equipment.	
	Hostlers, \$30 per month.	Engineers, \$100 per month.	Engineers, \$75 per month.	Fireman, \$40 per month.	Carpenters, \$81 per month.	Captain, \$133.33 per month.	Engineer, \$100 per month.	Fireman, \$60 per month.	Deck hands, \$50 per month.	Cook, \$60 per month.	Shippers, \$133.33 per month.	Shippers, \$83.33 per month.	Clerks, \$150 per month.	Inspectors, \$150 per month.
New York, N. Y.		1			1	1	1	1	1	1				
Philadelphia, Pa.														
Washington, D. C.	1													
Jeffersonville, Ind.		1	1	1									1	1
San Francisco, Cal.					1									1
Total	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3

Statement showing the number of civilians employed by the month, and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

GENERAL DEPOTS, ETC.—Continued.

Posts.	Clothing and equipage.									
	Inspectors, \$116.66 per month.	Inspectors, \$100 per month.	Inspectors, \$83.33 per month.	Warehousemen, \$133.33 per month.	Clerks, \$133.33 per month.	Clerks, \$116.66 per month.	Clerks, \$100 per month.	Clerks, \$83.33 per month.	Clerks, \$75 per month.	Copyists, \$60 per month.
Philadelphia, Pa.		3		1	1		1	1	1	
Jeffersonville, Ind.			1			3	1	1		
San Francisco, Cal.	1			1	1			1		
Saint Louis, Mo.										
Total	1	3	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	1

Posts.	Clothing and equipage.									
	Chief of watch, \$85 per month.	Folders, \$40 per month.	Folders, \$35 per month.	Laboreers, \$45 per month.	Foreman cutters, \$100 per month.	Firemen, \$60 per month.	Engineers, \$100 per month.	Markers, \$75 per month.	Master packers, \$75 per month.	Packers, \$90 per month.
Philadelphia, Pa.	1				1	1	1	1	1	
Jeffersonville, Ind.		1								
San Francisco, Cal.			4	2						5
Saint Louis, Mo.									1	5
Total	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	10

Posts.	Clothing and equipage.									
	Packers, \$54 per month.	Packers, \$45.50 per month.	Packers, \$40 per month.	Foreman of packers, \$100 per month.	Foreman of packers, \$80 per month.	Trimmers, \$75 per month.	Trimmers, \$45 per month.	Watchmen, \$70 per month.	Watchmen, \$60 per month.	Watchman, \$52.50 per month.
Philadelphia, Pa.	17				1	1		8	2	
Jeffersonville, Ind.										
San Francisco, Cal.		3		1						1
Saint Louis, Mo.										
Total	17	3	11	1	1	1	1	3	2	1

Statement showing the number of civilians employed by the month and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

INDEPENDENT POSTS.

Posts.	Incidental expenses.			Army transportation.		
	Clerks, \$100 per month.	Clerks, \$31.25 per month.	Clerks, \$25 per month.	Transportation agents, \$33.33 per month.	Teamsters, \$45 per month.	Teamsters, \$30 per month.
Springfield Armory, Mass			1			
Augusta Arsenal, Ga		1				
Benicia Arsenal, Cal.				1		
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.				1		
Fort A. Lincoln Ordnance Depot, Dak.						1
West Point, N. Y.	1					
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1

RECRUITING DEPOTS.

Posts.	Regular supplies: Engineers, \$75 per month.	Incidental expenses.			Army transportation.			
		Clerks, \$150 per month.	Clerks, \$133.33 per month.	Clerks, \$114.66 per month.	Farrier, \$120 per month.	Engineers, \$80 per month.	Masters, \$116.66 per month.	Engineers, \$80 per month.
							Firemen, \$60 per month.	Deck hands, \$50 per month.
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	1					1	1	1
David's Island, N. Y.		1	1		1			
Jefferson Barracks, Mo		1						
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

RECAPITULATION.

From what appropriation paid.	No. of employées.	Monthly pay.	Yearly pay.
<i>Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East.</i>			
Regular supplies.....	2	\$170 00	\$2,040 00
Incidental expenses.....	37	3,533 00	42,396 00
Barracks and quarters	5	305 00	3,660 00
Army transportation.....	51	2,948 33	35,380 00
Total.....	95	6,956 33	83,476 00
<i>Division of the Pacific and Department of California.</i>			
Regular supplies.....	21	1,070 00	12,840 00
Incidental expenses.....	23	1,980 00	23,760 00
Barracks and quarters	1	90 00	1,080 00
Army transportation.....	63	4,068 66	48,824 00
Total.....	108	7,208 66	86,504 00

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

From what appropriation paid.	No. of employees.	Monthly pay.	Yearly pay.
<i>Department of Arizona.</i>			
Regular supplies.....	8	\$305 00	\$3,660 00
Incidental expenses.....	18	1,591 66	19,100 00
Army transportation.....	113	7,773 33	93,280 00
Total.....	134	9,670 00	116,040 00
<i>Department of the Columbia.</i>			
Regular supplies.....	2	180 00	2,160 00
Incidental expenses.....	13	1,203 33	14,440 00
Barracks and quarters.....	2	190 00	1,920 00
Army transportation.....	56	3,065 00	36,780 00
Total.....	73	4,608 33	55,300 00
<i>Division of the Missouri.</i>			
Regular supplies.....	2	150 00	1,800 00
Incidental expenses.....	19	2,108 33	25,300 00
Cavalry and artillery horses.....	1	150 00	1,800 00
Army transportation.....	21	1,021 66	12,260 00
Total.....	43	3,430 00	41,160 00
<i>Department of the Missouri.</i>			
Regular supplies.....	14	980 00	11,760 00
Incidental expenses.....	40	3,282 50	39,390 00
Barracks and quarters.....	8	175 00	2,100 00
Army transportation.....	146	7,058 66	84,704 00
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage.....	7	716 66	8,600 00
Total.....	210	12,212 83	146,554 00
<i>Department of the Platte.</i>			
Regular supplies.....	7	520 00	6,240 00
Incidental expenses.....	51	3,755 00	45,060 00
Cavalry and artillery horses.....	1	150 00	1,800 00
Barracks and quarters.....	5	375 00	4,500 00
Army transportation.....	117	7,163 33	85,960 00
Total.....	181	11,963 33	143,560 00
<i>Department of Dakota.</i>			
Regular supplies.....	7	585 00	7,020 00
Incidental expenses.....	23	2,916 66	35,000 00
Barracks and quarters.....	13	1,020 00	12,240 00
Army transportation.....	232	11,220 00	134,640 00
Total.....	285	15,741 66	188,900 00
<i>Department of Texas.</i>			
Regular supplies.....	14	896 00	10,740 00
Incidental expenses.....	37	2,489 33	29,800 00
Barracks and quarters.....	2	145 00	1,740 00
Army transportation.....	73	3,591 00	43,092 00
Total.....	126	7,114 33	85,372 00
<i>General depots.</i>			
Regular supplies.....	3	218 33	2,620 00
Incidental expenses.....	105	9,369 66	112,436 00
Barracks and quarters.....	3	230 00	2,760 00
Army transportation.....	91	5,652 66	67,832 00
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage.....	116	8,089 66	96,476 00
Total.....	218	23,510 33	282,124 00
<i>Independent posts.</i>			
Incidental expenses.....	3	156 25	1,875 00
Army transportation.....	2	158 33	1,900 00
Total.....	6	314 58	3,775 00

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

From what appropriation paid.	No. of employes.	Monthly pay.	Yearly pay.
<i>Recruiting depots.</i>			
Regular supplies.....	1	\$75 00	\$900 00
Incidental expenses.....	4	520 00	6,240 00
Army transportation.....	5	386 66	4,640 00
Total.....	10	981 66	11,780 00
<i>Total amounts by appropriations.</i>			
Regular supplies.....	76	5,148 33	61,780 00
Incidental expenses.....	383	32,899 75	394,797 00
Cavalry and artillery horses.....	2	300 00	3,600 00
Barracks and quarters.....	24	2,500 00	30,000 00
Army transportation.....	971	54,107 66	649,292 00
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage.....	123	8,756 33	105,076 00
Total.....	1,589	103,712 08	1,244,545 00

C.—Returns have been made to this date of sales of quartermaster's property to officers and soldiers of the Army during the last fiscal year amounting to \$150,245.93. This amount has been credited to appropriations as follows:

Regular supplies.....	\$114,169 77
Cavalry and artillery horses.....	7,801 10
Army transportation.....	139 17
Clothing and equipage.....	28,135 89
Total.....	150,245 93

Statement showing the cost of printing and binding at division, department, and district headquarters during the fiscal year 1885, so far as shown by accounts received at this office.

Division, department, or district.	Material.	Services.	Total cost.
Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East, headquarters Governor's Island, New York Harbor.....	\$151 26	\$1,655 06	\$1,806 32
Division of the Missouri, headquarters Chicago, Illinois.....	93 80	2,296 50	2,390 30
Department of the Missouri, headquarters Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....		2,890 00	2,890 00
Department of the Platte, headquarters Omaha, Nebr.....	12 00	2,637 67	2,649 67
Department of Dakota, headquarters Fort Snelling, Minn.....	7 20	2,175 00	2,182 20
Department of Texas, headquarters San Antonio, Tex.....	26 00	2,201 00	2,227 00
Division of the Pacific and Department of California, headquarters Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.....	1,074 76	5,093 60	6,168 36
Department of Arizona, headquarters Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz.....		2,274 40	2,274 40
Department of the Columbia, headquarters Vancouver Barracks, Wash.....	650 45	2,173 33	2,723 78
District of New Mexico, headquarters Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	83 33	1,196 00	1,281 33
Grand total.....	1,998 80	24,553 16	26,553 96

RECAPITULATION.

For material.....	\$1,998 80
For services.....	24,553 16
Grand total.....	26,553 96

4.—*Statement of returns of clothing and equipage received and examined, and of letters received and written relating to their settlement during fiscal year ended June 30, 1885.*

Returns on hand June 30, 1884	2, 283
Returns received during the fiscal year	3, 536
Total	5, 819
Returns examined during the fiscal year	3, 767
Returns on hand for examination June 30, 1885	2, 052
Letters received pertaining to settlement of accounts and to inspection reports and boards of survey	2, 645
Letters written pertaining to settlement of accounts and to inspection reports and boards of survey	6, 769

Respectfully submitted.

J. G. CHANDLER,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

5.—*Report of Lieut. Col. J. G. Chandler, deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. A., of the operations of the barracks and quarters branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 21, 1885.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit report covering the principal operations of the barracks and quarters branch of the office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

NEW CONSTRUCTIONS.

During the year the construction of ninety-seven new buildings, such as barracks, officers' quarters, stables, store-houses, guard-houses, sheds, &c., have been authorized, at an estimated cost of \$229,556.

These are at the military posts in the States of Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, California, Michigan, Rhode Island, New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, and in the Territories of Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, Indian, Idaho, Washington, Arizona, and District of Columbia.

REPAIRS.

Based upon special estimates, authority has been given to make repairs, alterations, &c., of public buildings, for the purchase of building material and tools for use at the various military posts, to the amount of \$250,642.

Recapitulation of the expenditures authorized for new buildings, repairs, &c., and how distributed.

Designation.	Construction.	Repairs, &c.	Total.
Department of Dakota	\$9,820	\$40,106	\$49,926
Department of the Platte	37,800	28,123	65,923
Department of the Missouri	55,142	31,487	86,629
Department of Texas	11,250	11,632	22,882
Total Division of the Missouri	114,012	111,348	225,360
Department of California	1,339	27,679	29,018
Department of the Columbia	41,560	30,652	72,212
Department of Arizona	11,941	19,895	31,836
Total Division of the Pacific	54,840	78,226	133,066
Division of the Atlantic	60,704	61,068	121,772
Total			480,198

In addition to the above, the following expenditures have been authorized for repairs at independent posts and depots:

Designation.	Cost.
Jefferson Barracks	\$4,279
Saint Louis Clothing Depot	375
Columbus Barracks	482
David's Island	4,914
Willets Point	2,494
Washington Depot	318
Philadelphia Depot	1,625
Jeffersonville Depot	1,508
New York Depot	90
West Point	84
Total	16,155

Expenditures authorized for water, drainage, sewer, wharf, bridge, road, and various other improvements chargeable to the appropriation for Army transportation.

Station.	Water, drainage, and sewerage.	Roads, bridges, pavements, and ferries.	Wharves.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Fort Bridger				\$4	
Fort Douglas	\$1,850				
Fort Laramie	850	\$1,800			
Fort McKinney				67	
Fort Niobrara	1,262			4	
Fort Omaha	2,237				
Fort Robinson				153	
Fort Russell	8,002	2,000			
Fort Sidney				256	
Fort Pembina	3,403				
Fort Totten	4,794				
Fort Meade				225	
Fort Buford	8,623				
Fort Keogh	6,800				
Fort Custer	985			4	
Fort Assinaboine				85	
Fort Maginnis				68	
Fort Ellis				20	
Fort Missoula	998				
Fort Bayard	6,036				

Expenditures authorized for water, drainage, sewer, wharf, bridge, road, &c.—Continued.

Stations.	Wharf, drain- age, and sew- erage.	Roads, bridges, pavements, and ferries.	Wharves.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Fort Lewis.....	\$8,000			\$155	
Fort Union.....	3,000			91	
Fort Stanton.....	5,000				
Fort Wingate.....	4,288			33	
Fort Hays.....	100				
Fort Leavenworth.....	1,451				
Fort Lyon.....				114	
Fort Riley.....				14	
Fort Reno.....				105	
Fort Sill.....				82	
Fort Supply.....	456				
Jefferson Barracks.....	10,180	\$900		6,440	
Fort Brown.....	141				
Fort Clark.....	900	658			
Fort Davis.....	200				
Fort McIntosh.....	1,286			6	
Fort Ringgold.....	1,330				
Fort San Antonio.....	2,429	1,575		4	
Fort Rice.....	3,449			33	
Alcatraz Island.....				304	
Angel Island.....	656		\$2,219		
Benicia Barracks.....	580			240	
Fort Scott.....	3,168			2	
Fort Mason.....	822	50	2,611		
Fort Presidio.....	491			1,783	
Fort Spokane.....		547			
Fort Canby.....	4,322				
Fort Cœur d'Alene.....	6,788				
Fort Townsend.....	132			5	
Vancouver Barracks.....	2,230				
Fort Huachuca.....	4,555				
Fort Apache.....	1,200	826			
Fort Bowie.....	2,173				
Fort Grant.....	634				
Fort McDowell.....	1,790				
Fort Mojave.....				47	
Fort Verde.....	375				
Fort Porter.....				224	
Fort Niagara.....	5,160			30	
Fort Adams.....	17,497				
Fort Hamilton.....	950			1,000	
Fort Columbus.....	1,184				
Fort McHenry.....				688	
Fort Monroe.....	41,170	3,650		208	
Washington Barracks.....				159	
Columbus Barracks.....	803	1,880		35	
David's Island.....	22,139			304	
Fort Wadsworth.....	489			21	
Willels Point.....	2,500			1,180	
Pittsburgh.....				15	
Saint Francis Barracks.....				12	
Newport Barracks.....				32	
Little Rock Barracks.....				38	
Philadelphia Depot.....		486			
Jeffersonville Depot.....	1,898				
Fort Ontario.....				5	
Madison Barracks.....				2,321	
Saint Paul Depot.....				20	
Saint Louis Clothing Depot.....				50	
Washington Depot.....				165	
New York Depot.....				100	
Total.....	207,056	14,372	4,830	16,837	\$243,095

SPECIAL PROJECTS.

Congress, in sundry civil bill of July 7, 1884, appropriated "for the construction of buildings at and the enlargement of such military posts as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary, \$200,000." Out of this the Secretary of War granted for rebuilding Fort Russell, Wyo., \$100,000, and approved plans for 6 barracks, 6 sets of N. C. S. quarters, 1 set field officers' quarters, 6 sets captains quarters, 16 set officers' quarters, 1 commissary store-house, 1 quartermaster store-house, 1 oil-house, 1 magazine, 1 workshop, 1 ice-house, 1 engine-house, 1 bake-house.

The following authorizations of the Secretary of War consumed the balance remaining of the \$200,000 appropriated by Congress April 30, 1880, and June 30, 1882, for military posts in Texas. For Fort Rice, Texas, July 17, 1884, the sum of \$47,200; plans and estimates being as follows:

Captains' quarters	\$6,800 00	
Lieutenants' quarters	17,400 00	
1 barrack	9,700 00	
1 guard house	2,300 00	
1 office building	1,900 00	
1 bakery	1,300 00	
1 store-house	5,000 00	
1 stable	2,800 00	
		<hr/> 47,200 00
September 10, 1884, for repairs at Fort Clark	11,379 35	
January 23, 1885, for repairs at Fort Clark	314 18	
September 17, 1884, for repairs at Fort McIntosh	2,126 20	
March 6, 1885, attorney fees in examining title of site of Fort Bliss	209 50	
For completing purchase of site of Fort Rice, Texas	367 00	

In sundry civil bill of July 7, 1884, Congress further granted "for erecting new wall and underpinning part of old wall of south side of United States Arsenal, on the Gray's Ferry road, at Philadelphia, \$20,000." "For the replacement of a bridge across the Republican River near Fort Riley, Kansas, under the direction of the Secretary of War, \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and the Treasurer of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to reserve and retain out of any moneys due or that may become due from the Government of the United States to the State of Kansas a sum equal to the amount expended for the replacement of said bridge in accordance with the action of the legislature of Kansas, approved November 6, 1883, \$10,000." "For the addition of one story to the public building for a quartermaster and commissary depot, in process of construction at Saint Paul, Minn., to be used as offices for the officers of the Department of Dakota, \$15,000."

And in sundry civil bill of March 3, 1885, Congress made a further grant of \$30,000, *i. e.*, "For the completion of the public building for a quartermaster and commissary depot at Saint Paul, Minn., to be used as offices for officers of Department of Dakota, and for heating the same, \$30,000."

HOSPITALS.

Out of the \$100,000 granted by Congress for the construction and repair of hospitals the following expenditures have, on recommendation of the Surgeon-General, been authorized:

The following table gives the locality of the hospitals and the amount authorized at each:

Department.	Post.	Amount.	Total.
Platte	Fort Bridger, Wyo	\$42	
	Fort Douglas	7, 294	
	Fort Laramie	225	
	Fort McKinney	514	
	Fort Niobrara	528	
	Fort Robinson	9, 160	
	Fort Russell	723	
	Fort Sidney	939	
	Fort Steele	293	
	Fort Washakie	221	
	Total Department of the Platte		\$19, 939
Dakota	Fort Snelling	359	
	Fort Sisseton	261	
	Fort Pembina	1, 320	
	Fort Randall	196	
	Fort Sully	152	
	Fort Bennett	44	
	Fort Yates	34	
	Fort Meade	67	
	Fort Lincoln	3, 441	
	Fort Buford	85	
	Poplar River	21	
	Fort Keogh	505	
	Fort Custer	936	
	Fort Assinaboine	444	
	Fort Shaw	226	
	Fort Maginnis	788	
	Fort Ellis	151	
	Fort Missoula	45	
	Total Department of Dakota		9, 081
Missouri	Fort Bayard	7, 000	
	Fort Bliss	1, 667	
	Fort Selden	162	
	Fort Lewis	445	
	Fort Union	360	
	Fort Wingate	401	
	Fort Uncompahgre	1, 986	
	Fort Elliott	257	
	Fort Gibson	375	
	Fort Hays	80	
	Fort Leavenworth	150	
	Fort Lyon	859	
	Fort Riley	279	
	Fort Reno	21	
	Fort Sill	1, 474	
	Fort Supply	1, 806	
	Jefferson Barracks	1, 614	
	Camp Caldwell	27	
	Camp Chillico Creek	44	
	Total Department of the Missouri		19, 007
Texas	Fort Clark	458	
	Fort Ringgold	648	
	Fort Stockton	111	
	San Antonio	81	
	Pena Colorado	70	
	Fort McIntosh	8, 200	
	Total Department of Texas		9, 518
	Total Division of the Missouri		57, 545
California	Alcatraz Island	71	
	Angel Island	238	
	Benicia Barracks	940	
	Fort Bidwell	1, 045	
	Fort Mason	313	
	The Presidio	702	
	Total Department of California		3, 309

Department.	Post.	Amount.	Total.
Columbia	Fort Bois6	\$350	
	Fort Spokane	103	
	Fort Cœur d'Alene	118	
	Fort Klamath	213	
	Fort Townsend	127	
Total Department of the Columbia			\$911
Arizona	Fort Huachuca	11,894	
	Fort Thomas	434	
	Fort Apache	2,595	
	Fort Bowie	385	
	Fort Grant	294	
	Fort Lowell	318	
	Fort McDowell	3,502	
	Fort Mohave	26	
	Fort San Carlos	60	
	Whipple Barracks	302	
Total Department of Arizona			19,830
Total Division of the Pacific			24,050
East	Fort Ontario	456	
	Fort Wayne	169	
	Fort Mackinac	25	
	Fort Porter	439	
	Fort Niagara	263	
	Madison Barracks	129	
	Plattsburg Barracks	186	
	Fort Preble	248	
	Fort Adams	6,806	
	Fort Trumbull	478	
	Fort Hamilton	164	
	Fort Columbus	538	
	Fort Schuyler	502	
	Fort McHenry	179	
	Fort Monroe	3,228	
	Washington Barracks	355	
	Columbus Barracks	474	
	David's Island	821	
	Fort Wadsworth	591	
	Willet's Point	353	
	Saint Francis Barracks	554	
	Jackson Barracks	307	
	Fort Barrancas	278	
	Little Rock Barracks	104	
	Mount Vernon Barracks	325	
	West Point	85	
Total Division of the Atlantic			18,148
Total authorized			90,743

HOT SPRINGS HOSPITAL.

In Army bill, approved June 30, 1882, Congress granted for the construction of an Army and Navy hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., \$100,000. Since then the following additional grants have been made.

Sundry civil bill, July 7, 1884 :

For supplying the bath-house, main building, and annex with hot and cold mineral waters..... \$3,000

Sundry civil bill, March 3, 1885 :

For labor and material to put the hospital in a thorough state of completion, as indicated by the architect, but not included in the present contract.... 20,000

For completely furnishing the hospital, including furniture for rooms for patients (officers) and of wards for enlisted men, necessary bedding, hospital clothing, and miscellaneous articles..... 12,500

NOTE.—The officer in charge reports that the buildings will be completed about October, 1885.

SALE OF BUILDINGS.

During the fiscal year the Secretary of War authorized the sale of six public buildings located in Massachusetts, as also six others located in Wyoming.

PROPERTY TRANSFERRED.

On December 11, 1884, the Secretary authorized the transfer of the bridge built by the military authorities in 1879 across Bear River, Colorado, no longer required for military purposes, to be turned over to the board of county commissioners of Routt County, Colorado, in which it is located as a public highway.

MILITARY SITES IN TEXAS.

Congress, in sundry civil bill of March 3, 1875, granted for purchase of site of Fort Brown, Texas, \$25,000. The owners having declined to sell for that amount, and nothing having been accomplished in that direction, Congress in sundry civil bill of March 3, 1885, granted, *i. e.*,

To enable the Secretary of War to acquire good and valid title for the United States to the Fort Brown Reservation, Texas, and to pay and extinguish all claims for the use and occupancy of said reservation by the United States, the sum of \$160,000: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be paid until a complete title is vested in the United States, and the full amount of the price, including rent, shall be paid directly to the owners of the property.

The records of this office show that the administrator of the Cavazos estate having advised the War Department that the United States could obtain full title to the site at the present term of the district court, provided an efficient attorney was appointed to represent the Government, the department commander was notified on the 16th of April, 1885, that the Secretary of War held that "the only proceeding pending is the payment of all persons who prove a claim to title to the Fort Brown Reservation, and the possession being in the United States it will continue to be so, and the troops will remain as at present."

POST CEMETERIES.

Under this head, remains of soldiers have been transferred from Bismarck to Fort Lincoln; from Fort Hamilton to Cypress Hills Cemetery; headstones have been provided for the graves at Fort Columbus; fences repaired at Forts Buford, Stanton, Bowie, Monroe, as also the wall at Fort Clark, and a gun monument provided for the grave of General Pike at Madison Barracks, all at an estimated cost of about \$3,000.

In sundry civil bill of July 7, 1884, Congress having granted \$1,000 "to transfer the remains of 46 soldiers, buried at Fort Churchill, to the cemetery of Carson City, Nevada," the work has been accomplished to the entire satisfaction of all parties interested in the removal.

RESERVATIONS.

Fort Mead, Dakota, limits modified by the President, May 27, 1885.

July 24, 1884, transferred to the Interior Department for disposition, as provided for in the act entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations," approved July 5, 1884,

the same having, in the opinion of the President, become useless for military purposes—i. e.:

Bois Blanc Island, Michigan.
 Fort Butler, New Mexico.
 Camp Cady, California.
 Fort Crittenden, Utah.
 Camp Crittenden, Arizona.
 Coal Reservation, Sulphur Creek, Wyoming.
 Fort Fetterman, Wyoming.
 Camp Goodwin, Arizona.
 Old Camp Grant, Arizona.
 Fort Hartsuff, Nebraska.
 Camp Independence, California.
 Island on Missouri River, Missouri.
 Fort McCrae, New Mexico.
 Fort Randall, Dakota (i. e., that portion of the reserve north of the Missouri River not already confirmed to settlers under the act of Congress approved May 18, 1874).
 Fort Rice, Dakota.
 Rush Lake Valley, Utah.
 Fort Sedgwick, Colorado and Nebraska.
 Camp Sheridan, Nebraska.
 Fort Steilacoom, Washington Territory.
 Camp Three Forks, Owyhee, Idaho.
 Fort Verde Garden Tract, Arizona.
 Whipple Barracks, Timber Reservation, Arizona.
 Fort Wilkins, Michigan.
 Fort Wallace, Kansas.
 Fort Lyon (old), Colorado.
 Pagosa Springs (old Fort Lewis), Colorado.
 Camp on White River, Colorado.
 Fort Thornburgh, Utah.
 Fort Yuma, California.
 Fort Sullivan, Maine.

Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colorado: Such portions of sections 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, and 17, and the north halves of sections 21, 22, and 23, township 48 north, of range 9 west, of the New Mexico principal meridian, Colorado, as were embraced in the military reservation of the Uncompahgre cantonment declared by Executive order dated March 12, 1884.

September 6, 1884. Baton Rouge Barracks, Louisiana.

January 12, 1885. Fort Dodge, Kansas.

February 13, 1885. Fort Bidwell, California. So much of sections 7, 8, 46, north, range 16 east, as lies within present boundaries.

March 5, 1885. Fort Craig, New Mexico.

The Greenwood Island and Military Asylum lot reservations in Mississippi have, by order of the Secretary of War, been transferred to the custody of the officer in charge of national cemeteries in this city.

Losses by fire.

Post.	Property destroyed or injured.
Poplar River	Shops and granary.
Fort Cummings	Bakery.
Cœur d'Alene	Hospital.
Robinson	Saw-mill.
Lincoln	Shops.
Presidio of San Francisco	Officers' quarters.
Monroe	Do.
Brady	Quartermaster and subsistence storerooms.
Niobrara	Pump-house.
Union	Employés' quarters.
Ash Fork	Agents' quarters.
Sully	Stable.
Bennett	Ice-house.

In connection with this report a statement is submitted compiled, from latest data on file, showing actual expenditures made during the past fiscal year on account of barracks and quarters at the various posts and stations, the particular buildings repaired and erected.

J. G. CHANDLER,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

The QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. A.

A.—Statement compiled from reports thus far received, showing expenditures actually made on account of repairs and construction of public buildings at various posts during fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Post.	Buildings.	Cost.	Total.
Plattsburg Barracks.....	Three sets officers' quarters.....		
	Barracks.....		
	Guard-house.....		
	Office building.....		
	School building.....		
	Gun-shed.....		
	Coal-shed.....		
	Non-commissioned staff quarters.....		
	Sidewalks.....		
			\$905 80
Proble.....	Commanding officer's quarters.....	\$6 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 3.....	56 88	
	Officers' quarters No. 4.....	108 98	
	Officers' quarters No. 5.....	150 42	
	Guard-house.....	46 80	
	Store-rooms, shops, &c.....	131 30	
	Battery kitchen.....	167 00	
	Battery quarters.....	54 30	
	Commissary sergeant's quarters.....	15 90	
	Ordinance storehouse.....	14 50	
	Quartermaster's office.....	30 00	
	Coal-shed.....	41 50	
	Quartermaster's stable.....	46 75	
			870 39
	Commanding officer's quarters.....	49 00	
Wayne.....	Surgeon's quarters.....	99 00	
	Company officers' quarters.....	693 00	
	Walks.....	20 60	
	Ice-house.....	137 00	
	Guard-house.....	136 19	
	Library and reading-room.....	14 16	
	Barracks.....	58 06	
	Bath-house.....	6 59	
	Fences.....	26 38	
			1,239 96
	Commanding officer's quarters.....	849 00	
Adams.....	Surgeon's quarters.....	285 05	
	Officers' quarters No. 3.....	292 96	
	Officers' quarters No. 4.....	161 30	
	Officers' quarters No. 5.....	33 50	
	Officers' quarters No. 6.....	281 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 2, casemates.....	9 15	
	Officers' quarters No. 4, casemates.....	350 95	
	Sergeants' quarters No. 8, casemates.....	46 00	
	Barracks No. 1.....	8 00	
	Barracks No. 2.....	93 75	
	Barracks No. 3.....	8 00	
	Barracks No. 4.....	9 00	
	Barracks No. 5.....	228 00	
	Barracks No. 6.....	215 00	
	Storehouse.....	88 25	
	Stables.....	176 70	
	Gun-sheds.....	418 20	
	Ferry-house.....	35 04	
	Non-commissioned staff quarters No. 1.....	76 50	
	Non-commissioned staff quarters No. 2.....	76 50	
	Non-commissioned staff quarters No. 3.....	76 50	
	Non-commissioned staff quarters No. 4.....	76 50	
	Engine-house.....	2 30	
	Sheds.....	64 65	
			3,461 30

A.—Statement, compiled from reports thus far received, showing expenditures actually made on account of repairs, &c.—Continued.

DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC—Continued.

Post.	Buildings.	Cost.	Total.
Schnyder.....	Store-houses..... Ordnance sergeant's quarters..... Barracks..... Commissary sergeant's quarters.....		\$1,175 10
Trumbull.....	Commanding officer's quarters..... Office building..... Barrack A..... Barrack C..... Non-commissioned staff quarters..... Quartermaster's store-house..... Laundress' quarters..... Stables..... Ordnance store-room..... Wood-sheds..... Block store-house..... Fences.....	\$119 50 110 30 35 50 52 00 60 00 176 00 12 00 67 60 124 50 9 30 56 30 65 30	891 30
Madison Barracks.....	Officers' quarters No. 1..... Officers' quarters No. 2..... Barracks No. 3..... Barracks No. 4..... Quartermaster's stable..... Shops, &c..... Non-commissioned staff quarters..... Bakery..... Guard-house..... Sheds..... Bath-house..... Fences.....	1,405 19 1,282 80 6,401 86 6,182 69 287 55 116 12 70 00 379 15 15 68 24 00 1 87 11 20	16,178 21
Mount Vernon Barracks...	Commanding officer's quarters..... Officers' quarters Nos. 2 and 3..... Officers' quarters Nos. 4 and 5..... Officers' quarters No. 6..... Commissary store-house, &c..... Quartermaster's store-house, &c..... Officers' quarters No. 9..... Company kitchen No. 10..... Barracks No. 11..... Adjutant's office..... Guard-house..... Offices..... Shops, &c..... Bake-house..... Stable..... Mule-shed..... Non-commissioned staff quarters..... School-house.....	98 00 49 30 49 30 335 00 45 25 44 00 90 70 7 98 93 81 25 00 51 00 28 50 52 00 55 00 43 01 111 52 52 79 150 00	1,376 97
Porter.....	Commanding officer's quarters..... Field officer's quarters..... Captain's quarters, 2 sets..... Lieutenant's quarters, 4 sets..... Office..... Guard-house..... Store-houses..... Non-commissioned staff quarters Nos. 23 and 23..... Non-commissioned staff quarters No. 15..... Barracks.....	155 10 89 75 66 30 58 69 15 40 9 00 85 07 114 20 42 85 534 05	1,170 81
Ontario.....	Commanding officer's quarters..... Officers' quarters No. 1, W. S..... Officers' quarters No. 2, E. S..... Officers' quarters No. 2, W. S..... Store-house, &c..... Barracks No. 6..... Commissary sergeant's quarters..... Bake-shop, &c..... Sheds, &c..... Stables..... Ordnance sergeant's quarters.....	2,418 90 585 30 528 84 597 91 102 70 1,046 24 31 80 46 81 80 00 116 67 87 75	5,644 98
McHenry.....	Barracks No. 1..... Barracks No. 2..... Barracks No. 3..... Commanding officer's quarters..... Officers' quarters No. 5.....	88 98 88 98 88 98 190 72 170 85	

A.—Statement, compiled from reports thus far received, showing expenditures actually made on account of repairs, &c.—Continued.

DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC—Continued.

Post.	Buildings.	Cost.	Total.
McHenry—Continued.....	Officers' quarters No. 6.....	\$189 10	
	Officers' quarters No. 7.....	178 20	
	Office building.....	27 95	
	Quarters No. 12.....	37 50	
	Quarters No. 13.....	184 25	
	Stable Light Battery A.....	89 00	
			\$1,329 51
Niagara.....	Porches.....		487 00
Columbus.....	Leaders and gutters officers' quarters No. 1.....	316 25	
	Roof and gutters officers' quarters No. 2.....	316 25	
	Roof and gutters officers' quarters No. 3.....	316 25	
	Roof and gutters officers' quarters No. 4.....	316 25	
	Other repairs to above buildings.....	474 73	
Castle William.....	Casemate repairs.....	434 68	
			2,174 41
Governor's Island.....	Commanding general's quarters.....	25 75	
	Officers' quarters No. 2.....	297 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 3.....	265 68	
	Officers' quarters No. 4.....	328 58	
	Officers' quarters No. 5.....	198 50	
	Officers' quarters No. 6.....	21 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 7.....	21 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 8.....	50 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 9.....	228 92	
	Officers' quarters No. 11.....	51 68	
	Officers' quarters No. 14.....	20 60	
	Officers' quarters No. 15.....	164 45	
	Officers' quarters No. 16.....	17 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 17.....	85 10	
	Officers' quarters No. 18.....	576 00	
	Offices commanding general.....	62 50	
	Offices staff officers.....	379 08	
	Subsistence store-house, &c.....	346 21	
	Employés' quarters.....	91 00	
	Hospital steward's quarters.....	125 00	
	Stables commanding general.....	877 75	
	Engine and store room.....	833 27	
	Coal-shed.....	300 00	
	Officers' mess.....	51 36	
	Clerks' quarters.....	877 77	
	Chapel.....	17 23	
	Ordinance-sergeant's quarters.....	43 45	
			5,915 88
Newport Barracks.....	Headquarters building.....	11 40	
	Office and store-house.....	11 45	
	Battery G quarters.....	508 39	
	Guard-house, &c.....	19 44	
	Sergeants' quarters.....	8 39	
	Stable.....	6 20	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 8 and 9.....	175 88	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 10 and 11.....	207 48	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 12 and 13.....	116 48	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 14 and 15.....	235 08	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 17 and 18.....	77 75	
			1,867 94
Brady.....	Barracks No. 1.....	142 50	
	Barracks No. 2.....	33 80	
	Wood and coal shed.....	4 96	
	Officers' quarters No. 5.....	107 78	
	Officers' quarters No. 6.....	109 05	
	Officers' quarters No. 7.....	80 93	
	Subsistence store-house.....	216 00	
	Quartermaster's store-house.....	80 00	
	Stable.....	11 38	
	Guard-house.....	1 40	
	Adjutant's office.....	21 90	
	Bakery.....	19 00	
	Ice-house.....	33 40	
	Coal-shed.....	24 10	
	Shop.....	29 50	
	Officers' quarters No. 24.....	30 81	
	Non-commissioned staff quarters.....	12 40	
	Rout-house.....	8 99	
			947 90

A.—Statement, compiled from reports thus far received, showing expenditures actually made on account of repairs, &c.—Continued.

DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC—Continued.

Post.	Buildings.	Cost.	Total.
Little Rock Barracks	Guard-house	\$20 00	\$2,003 97
	Officers' quarters No. 2	122 83	
	Commanding officer's quarters	402 25	
	Battery barracks C.	460 00	
	Battery barracks E.	548 89	
	Quartermaster's stables, &c.	375 00	
	Privies	75 00	
Barrances	Privy for barracks No. 1	141 20	1,788 78
	Privy for commanding officer's quarters	56 57	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17	1,046 34	
	Officers' quarters No. 11	85 98	
	Officers' quarters No. 12	55 85	
	Officers' quarters No. 13	144 97	
	Officers' quarters No. 14	50 14	
	Officers' quarters No. 18	81 51	
	Offices	63 22	
	Non-commissioned staff quarters	61 00	
Warren	Officers' quarters	501 29	639 54
	Flag-staff	138 25	
Saint Augustine	Monastery building, officers' quarters	576 00	771 00
	Field officers' quarters	83 00	
	Barracks	112 00	
Monroe	Commanding officer's quarters	169 35	11,064 03
	Officers' quarters No. 3	1,045 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 4	3 68	
	Barracks	243 05	
	Engine building	2 09	
	Carroll Hall	857 28	
	School-house (officers' children)	1 56	
	Officers' quarters No. 14	1,986 36	
	Officers' quarters No. 15	17 91	
	Officers' quarters No. 17	465 76	
	Officers' quarters No. 18	396 06	
	Casemates No. 20	510 00	
	Casemates No. 21	560 00	
	Non-commissioned staff quarters	830 00	
	Quartermaster's stable	8 83	
	School-house (soldiers' children)	1 56	
	Store-house	15 54	
	Post quartermaster-sergeant's quarters	2 68	
	Office commanding officer	21 02	
	Adjutant's office	1 46	
	Shops	9 45	
	Commissary office, &c.	1,290 76	
Hamilton	Officers' quarters No. 53	225 69	4,428 33
	Military store-keeper's quarters (built)	2,973 00	
	Fence for above	54 34	
	Commanding officer's quarters	1,064 66	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 2 and 3	398 66	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 4 and 5	214 00	
	Officers' quarters (surgeon's)	470 66	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12	2,992 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 13 and 14	259 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 17 and 18	53 00	
Jackson Barracks	Subsistence store-house	95 00	
	Light battery stable	280 00	
	Non-commissioned staff quarters	454 00	
	Sheds	147 35	
	Commanding officer's quarters	37 25	
	Officers' quarters No. 2	32 07	
	Officers' quarters No. 3	49 73	
	Officers' quarters No. 4	78 48	
	Officers' quarters No. 5	65 22	
	Officers' quarters No. 6	85 54	
	Officers' quarters No. 7	59 53	
	Barracks No. 8	96 65	
	Barracks No. 9	87 00	
	Barracks No. 10	154 55	
	Barracks No. 11	94 00	
	Privies	38 91	
	Quartermaster's storehouse	41 62	
	Commissary storehouse	44 11	

A.—Statement, compiled from reports thus far received, showing expenditures actually made on account of repairs, &c.—Continued.

DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC—Continued.

Post.	Buildings.	Cost.	Total.
Jackson Barracks—Cont'd.	Non-commissioned staff quarters No. 17.....	\$29 85	
	Non-commissioned staff quarters No. 18.....	41 29	
	Bakery.....	2 50	
	Southeast tower.....	6 50	
	Engine-house.....	12 50	
	Bath-house.....	6 00	
	Northwest tower.....	7 25	
	Magazine.....	45 10	
	Fences.....	47 53	
			\$1,161 08
Washington Barracks.....	Commanding officer's quarters.....	29 50	
	Officers' quarters No. 2.....	29 50	
	Headquarters' building.....	97 50	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 6 and 7.....	284 00	
	Library and school building.....	54 50	
	Barracks Nos. 1, 2, and 3.....	127 50	
	Quartermaster's stable.....	15 00	
	Remodelling three barracks.....	12,220 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 8 and 9.....	371 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 10, 11, and 12.....	284 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 13 and 14.....	293 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 15.....	124 75	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 16 and 17.....	293 75	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 18, 19, 20, and 21.....	830 50	
	Non-commissioned staff and band quarters.....	236 50	
	Married soldiers' quarters.....	183 00	
	Light battery stable.....	422 00	
Mackinac.....	Garden cottage.....	211 00	
	Sergeant-major's quarters.....	328 50	
	Ordnance-sergeant's quarters.....	156 85	
			15,967 35
	Guard-house.....	29 00	
	Barracks.....	1,309 08	
	Wagon-shed (built).....	95 23	1,433 41
Total Division of the Atlantic.....			87,023 61

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Fort Verde.....	Barracks No. 9.....		\$325 00
Whipple Barracks.....	Officers' quarters No. 2.....	\$78 55	
	Officers' quarters No. 3.....	205 90	
	Officers' quarters No. 4.....	20 85	
	Officers' quarters No. 5.....	198 06	
	Officers' quarters No. 7.....	15 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 8.....	216 80	
	Officers' quarters No. 9.....	164 50	
	Officers' quarters No. 10.....	346 20	
	Barracks No. 16.....	617 20	
	Cavalry stables.....	70 20	
Whipple Depot.....	Commanding-general's quarters.....	31 30	1,929 06
	Officers' quarters No. 2.....	661 91	
	Officers' quarters No. 3.....	107 36	
	Officers' quarters No. 4.....	125 93	
	Officers' quarters No. 5.....	28 42	
	Officers' quarters No. 6.....	90 65	
	Officers' quarters No. 7.....	581 97	
	Officers' quarters No. 10.....	109 70	
	Engineer office.....	2 80	
	Officers' quarters No. 12.....	368 64	
	Officers' quarters No. 13.....	234 70	
	Storehouse No. 16.....	234 70	
	Shops (paint, &c.).....	236 90	
	Shops (carpenter's, &c.).....	148 23	
	Stables.....	8 00	
	Engine-house.....	212 68	
	Mess-house.....	380 31	
	Employe's quarters.....	81 88	
	Superintendent's quarters.....	7 83	2,648 01

A.—Statement, compiled from reports thus far received, showing expenditures actually made on account of repairs, &c.—Continued.

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA—Continued.

Post.	Buildings.	Cost.	Total.
Fort Lowell.....	Porches, 4 built.....	Not stated.	
	Porches, 15 painted.....		
Fort Mohave.....	Commanding officer's quarters.....	\$15 15	\$497 15
	Barracks.....	Slight cost.	
	Bath-house.....	37 00	
	Quartermaster's storehouse.....	355 00	
Fort Huachuca.....	11 sets officers' quarters, completed.....	7,989 50	10,234 05
	1 granary, completed.....		
	Repairs, &c., on other buildings.....		
Fort Bowie.....	None reported.		
Fort McDowell.....	Officers' quarters Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11.....	367 50	785 00
	Officers' quarters No. 12.....	367 50	
Fort Thomas.....	Officers' quarters No. 1.....	13 00	287 12
	Officers' quarters No. 2.....	4 40	
	Officers' quarters No. 4.....	10 90	
	Officers' quarters No. 5.....	10 90	
	Officers' quarters No. 8.....	17 00	
	Barracks No. 12.....	13 70	
	Barracks No. 13.....	145 77	
	Barracks No. 14.....	16 40	
	Barracks No. 20.....	2 07	
	Office.....	3 62	
	Corral, hay.....	1 10	
	Corral, quartermaster's.....	20 02	
	Corral No. 28, cavalry.....	1 42	
	Corral No. 29, cavalry.....	42 06	
	Corral No. 30, cavalry.....	25 16	
Fort Grant.....	Officers' quarters, built.....	4,928 07	10,545 92
	Store-house, built.....	176 95	
	Band quarters, built.....	1,119 15	
	Bakery repaired.....	88 06	
	Fences, built.....	536 00	
	Guard-house, repaired.....	607 15	
	Barrack porches.....	1,814 12	
	Bath-houses.....	160 00	
	Non-commissioned staff quarters.....	126 37	
	Officers' quarters.....	240 65	
	do.....	314 67	
	General repairs.....	113 24	
Fort Apache.....	Officers' quarters.....	1,890 80	2,671 52
	Storehouse.....	780 72	
	Total Department of Arizona.....		30,522 94

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Fort Canby.....	Commanding officer's quarters.....	\$395 25	\$4,322 09
	Officers' quarters No. 1.....	224 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 2.....	224 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 3.....	224 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 4.....	1,315 50	
	Barracks No. 12.....	675 50	
	Wash-house.....	88 00	
	Laundress' quarters.....	226 00	
	Guard-house.....	522 85	
	Double set officers' quarters.....	1,317 50	
Fort Townsend.....	Officers' quarters No. 6.....		20 00

A.—Statement, compiled from reports thus far received, showing expenditures actually made on account of repairs, &c.—Continued.

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA—Continued.

Post.	Buildings.	Cost.	Total.
Boisé Barracks	Officers' quarters No. 1	\$127 67	
	Officers' quarters No. 2	157 09	
	Officers' quarters No. 3	82 20	
	Officers' quarters No. 4	123 13	
	Quartermaster's storehouse	42 13	
	Commissary storehouse	41 70	
	Commissary-sergeant's quarters	52 51	
	Blacksmith-shop	13 10	
	Carpenter-shop	16 25	
	Cavalry barracks	21 35	
	Infantry barracks	66 70	
	Cavalry stables	313 00	
	Wood-shed	188 00	
	Hay-shed	267 00	
Fort Klamath	Quartermaster's stables	50 00	\$1,575 87
	Cavalry stables	25 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 4	126 10	
	Officers' quarters No. 5	121 10	
	Officers' quarters No. 7	78 15	
	Commissary storehouse	22 00	
	Quartermaster's storehouse	56 00	
	Cavalry barracks	2,400 00	
	Guard-house	11 25	
	Bakery	126 00	
Fort Spokane	Officers' quarters Nos. 1 and 2	86 00	3,015 00
	Officers' quarters Nos. 3 and 4	86 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 5 and 6	86 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 7 and 8	86 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 9 and 10	86 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 12 and 13	1,423 10	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 14 and 15	1,710 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 16 and 17	1,585 60	
	Barracks No. 1	250 63	
	Barracks No. 2	250 63	
	Barracks No. 3	250 63	
	Barracks No. 4	1,572 88	
	Barracks No. 5	2,411 57	
	Barracks No. 6	2,545 49	
	Quartermaster's stable	467 10	
Fort Walla Walla	Barrack additions		13,258 23
Vancouver Barracks	Shed repairs	Not stated.	
	Commanding officer's quarters; slight repairs		
	6 sets log quarters for officers; slight repairs		
	Officers' quarters No. 1; slight repairs		
	Officers' quarters Nos. 2, 3, and 4; slight repairs		
	Barracks; slight repairs		
	3 sets barracks; built	Money value not stated.	
	3 sets barracks; under construction		
	2 double sets officers' quarters; under construction		
	1 single set officers' quarters; under construction		
Vancouver quartermaster's and ordnance depots.	Officers' quarters Nos. 5 and 6		
	Quartermaster's storehouse		
	Commissary storehouse		
	Ordnance storehouse		
	Quartermaster's stable	Not stated.	
	Quartermaster's corral sheds		
	Granaries		
Headquarters Department Columbia.	Blacksmith-shop		
	Office building	Not stated.	
	2 sets officers' quarters; remodeled		2,000 00
Total Department of the Columbia			26,822 50

A.—Statement, compiled from reports thus far received, showing expenditures actually made on account of repairs, &c.—Continued.

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Post.	Buildings.	Cost.	Total.
Midwell	Commanding officer's quarters	\$41 37	\$1,981 45
	Officers' quarters No. 2	55 91	
	Officers' quarters No. 3	98 70	
	Officers' quarters No. 4	61 95	
	Officers' quarters No. 5	53 28	
	Officers' quarters No. 6	30 91	
	Cavalry barracks	275 84	
	Infantry barracks	279 97	
	Headquarters office	19 39	
	Storehouse	126 85	
	Guard-house	35 53	
	Granary	65 75	
	Commissary sergeants' quarters	92 90	
	First sergeant's quarters	6 90	
	Post quartermaster sergeant's quarters	6 90	
	Hospital matron's quarters	11 87	
	Cavalry stables	280 85	
	Quartermaster's stables	149 90	
	Shops	185 45	
	Sheds	92 12	
	Other buildings	19 13	
Benicia Barracks	Barracks	12 50	1,237 28
	Chaplain's quarters	79 30	
	Commanding officer's quarters	81 60	
	Quartermaster's storehouse	92 25	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 3 and 4	158 72	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 4 and 5	180 16	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 6 and 7	228 96	
	Subsistence storehouse	55 75	
	Guard-house	83 12	
	Hay barn	237 00	
Fort Hallock	No repairs made		
	Commanding officer's quarters	45 84	
Fort McDermit	Officers' quarters No. 2	40 63	363 46
	Officers' quarters No. 3	42 30	
	Officers' quarters No. 4	49 15	
	Officers' quarters No. 5	49 12	
	Library	26 00	
	Non-commissioned staff quarters	6 50	
	Quartermaster's stables	56 17	
	Quartermaster's storehouse	45 50	
	Magazine	2 25	
San Diego Barracks	Storehouse	212 06	237 70
	Bake-house	14 62	
Fort Gaston	No repairs made		
	Guard-house	261 25	
Aleutras Island	Barracks	16 73	351 36
	Officers' quarters No. 6	22 87	
	Officers' quarters No. 7	7 88	
	Officers' quarters No. 8	5 12	
	Officers' quarters No. 9	2 12	
	Non-commissioned staff quarters No. 12	1 09	
	Non-commissioned staff quarters No. 14	1 09	
	Kitchen and mess halls	30 68	
	Storehouses	12 93	
	Bath-house	18 75	
	Officers' quarters No. 2	145 27	
	Officers' quarters No. 3	92 81	
	Officers' quarters No. 4	92 81	
Angel Island	Officers' quarters No. 5	65 25	
	Officers' quarters No. 6	92 81	
	Officers' quarters No. 7	92 81	
	Officers' quarters No. 8	91 50	
	Officers' quarters No. 9	91 50	
	Officers' quarters No. 10	135 30	
	Quartermaster's storehouse No. 12	45 20	
	Band leader's quarters	43 40	
	Guard-house	233 75	
	Reading-room, &c	34 73	

A.—Statement, compiled from reports thus far received, showing expenditures actually made on account of repairs, &c.—Continued.

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Post.	Buildings.	Cost.	Total.
Angel Island—Continued	Headquarters building	\$110 54	
	Barracks No. 17	161 12	
	Barracks No. 18	161 12	
	Barracks No. 19	138 95	
	Bake-house	24 18	
	Non-commissioned staff quarters No. 25	142 89	
	Non-commissioned staff quarters No. 26	12 81	
	Non-commissioned staff quarters No. 27	11 89	
	Married soldiers' quarters	46 97	
	Chapel and school-room	28 40	
	Coal-house	28 40	
	Engine-house	35 03	
	Sheds, &c	113 52	
	Fences, &c	205 06	
	General repairs	540 80	
	For tools	87 79	
			\$5,233
Fort Mason	Officers' quarters No. 1	250 00	
	Commanding officer's quarters	248 00	
	Surgeon's quarters	861 05	
	Lieutenants' quarters	54 00	
	Guard-house	142 24	
	Barracks No. 6	603 40	
	Office building	155 15	
	Commissary sergeant's quarters	27 10	
	Ordinance sergeant's quarters	133 15	
	Post-house	55 50	
	Men's sink	9 95	
	Married soldiers' quarters No. 11	163 15	
	Married soldiers' quarters No. 20	96 10	
	Married soldiers' quarters No. 10	63 05	
	Stables-house	31 80	
	Bake-house	26 43	
	Coal-shed	14 40	
	Shops	7 50	
			2,642 0
Presidio of San Francisco	Officers' quarters, frame, No. 3	650 00	
	Officers' quarters, frame, No. 7	247 50	
	Officers' quarters, frame, No. 8	119 00	
	Officers' quarters, frame, No. 15	14 00	
	Officers' quarters, frame, No. 17	90 00	
	Headquarters building	517 00	
	Officers' quarters, frame, No. 23	510 00	
	Bake-house No. 40	180 00	
	Bake-house No. 41	113 00	
	Post stable	163 50	
	Officer's quarters, commanding general	299 85	
	Officers' quarters No. 77	50 00	
	Mess-room No. 31	198 75	
	Mess-room No. 32	125 00	
	Mess-room No. 34	140 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 9	650 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 13	650 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 15	14 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 22	1 25	
	Offices	30 00	
	Storehouse	450 00	
	Shops	297 50	
	Forage-house	175 00	
	Water-closet No. 36	898 75	
	Barracks No. 38	1,374 00	
	Water-closet No. 39	898 75	
	Engine-room	175 00	
	Waiting-room	40 00	
	Gate-keeper's lodge	268 50	
	Employes' quarters	175 00	
	Barracks No. 72	180 00	
	Cavalry stables	150 00	
	Guard-house (cavalry)	20 40	
	Shops (cavalry)	128 00	
	Guard-house (battery)	20 40	
	Oil-house (built)	792 50	
	Water-closet (built)	544 75	
	Corral and shed (built)	399 00	
			10,800 0

A.—Statement, compiled from reports thus far received, showing expenditures actually made on account of repairs, &c.—Continued.

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Post.	Buildings.	Cost.	Total.
Fort Scott	Commanding officer's quarters	\$43 90	
	Officers' quarters No. 1	178 73	
	Officers' quarters No. 2	166 82	
	Officers' quarters No. 3	135 87	
	Officers' quarters No. 4	145 21	
	Barracks No. 5	503 33	
	Orninance shed	29 80	
	Bakery	14 25	
	Storehouse	67 83	
	For tools	63 00	
			\$1,846 71
	Total Department of California		22,223 16

RECAPITULATION.

Department of Arizona	\$36,522 84
Department of the Columbia	34,553 20
Department of California	22,223 16
Total Division of the Pacific	79,637 99

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Post.	Buildings.	Cost.	Total.
Sully	Officers' quarters No. 1	\$62 84	
	Officers' quarters No. 2	73 00	
	Barracks No. 1	1,122 01	
	Barracks No. 2	2,324 81	
	Guard-house (built)	900 15	
	Barracks (built)	1,949 72	
	Band quarters	2,060 57	
			\$9,548 54
Bennett	Officers' quarters No. 1	3 73	
	Officers' quarters No. 2	3 96	
	Officers' quarters No. 3	3 73	
	Officers' quarters No. 4	3 02	
	Barracks	91 32	
	Adjutant's office	40	
	Bakery	1 25	
	Quartermaster's and commissary's storehouse	4 45	
	Guard-house	1 15	
	Stables	1 65	
	Shops	45	
	Oil storehouse	50	
	Non-commissioned staff quarters	60	
	Ice-house	2 85	
			110 06
Selling	Commanding officer's quarters No. 1	194 28	
	Officers' quarters No. 2	73 03	
	Officers' library, &c.	561 87	
	Barracks No. 4	128 83	
	Barracks No. 5	204 18	
	Prison	283 65	
	Guard-house	11 20	
	Non-commissioned staff quarters	50 65	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 11 and 15	55 25	
	School-house	14 74	
	Barracks No. 24	222 99	
	Quartermaster's storehouse	13 80	
	Stable and corral	11 20	
	Workshops and granary	7 43	
	Engine-house	246 19	
	Battery stables and shops	25 42	
			2,168 46

A.—Statement, compiled from reports thus far received, showing expenditures actually made on account of repairs, &c.—Continued.

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA—Continued.

Post.	Buildings.	Cost.	Total.
Shaw	Officers' quarters Nos. 1 and 2	\$108 35	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 3 and 4	414 45	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 5 and 6	819 22	
	Officers' quarters No. 7	191 39	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 8 and 9	142 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 10 and 11	450 01	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 12 and 13	12 66	
	Officers	138 00	
	Barracks No. 15	12 06	
	Storehouse No. 17	10 29	
	Barracks No. 18	8 04	
	Barracks No. 19	42 52	
	Barracks and guard-house No. 20	12 00	
			\$1,926 90
Ordinance Depot, Fort Lincoln.	Commanding officer's quarters, addition 20 by 25	Not stated.	
	Wagon-shed and tool-house (built), necessary repairs made from time to time, with such material and labor as were available.	Not stated.	
Randall	Commanding officer's quarters No. 1		
	Officers' quarters Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14		
	Barracks Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6		
	Shooting gallery		
	Blacksmith-shop		
	Carpenter-shop		
	Office commanding officer and adjutant		
	Magazine		
	Chapel		
	Bake-house		
	Guard-house		
	Ordinance sergeant's quarters		
	Coal and lime house		
			1,100 00
Yates	Barracks addition (built)		
	Mess-house and kitchen (built)		
	Shooting-gallery (built)		
		Not stated.	
Totten	Lieutenants' quarters No. 1	15 02	
	Lieutenants' quarters No. 2	23 47	
	Lieutenants' quarters No. 3	16 53	
	Lieutenants' quarters No. 4	37 25	
	Lieutenants' quarters No. 5	73 81	
	Officers' quarters No. 6	23 76	
	Commanding officer's quarters	102 07	
	Officers' quarters No. 8	41 27	
	Officers' quarters No. 9	41 93	
	Officers' quarters No. 10	46 84	
	Officers' quarters No. 11	31 49	
	Officers' quarters No. 12	45 03	
	Officers' quarters No. 13	57 87	
	Officers' quarters No. 14	66 39	
	Officers' quarters No. 15	64 18	
	Barracks No. 20	197 13	
	Barracks No. 21	180 51	
	Barracks No. 22	175 88	
	Barracks No. 23	238 23	
	Mess-room No. 24	27 52	
	Shed No. 25	68	
	Guard-house	90	
	Company mess-rooms and kitchens	95 32	
	Four sheds	8 88	
	Bakery	4 24	
	Office building	1 63	
	Machinery shelter	9 64	
	Quartermaster's stable	1 58	
	Wagon-shed	14 04	
	Cavalry stable	81 50	
	Store-house No. 40	226 23	
	Granary	26 17	
			1,805 50

A.—Statement, compiled from reports thus far received, showing expenditures actually made on account of repairs, &c.—Continued.

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA—Continued.

Post.	Buildings.	Cost.	Total.		
Meginnis	Company officers' quarters No. 3	Not stated.			
	Company officers' quarters No. 4				
	Guard-house				
	Work-shops				
	Oil-house (built)				
	Saw-mill				
Assiniboine	Guard-house	\$1,600 00	\$3,913 00		
	Quartermaster's store-house	812 00			
	Smith-shop	475 15			
	Officers' quarters, barracks, office, &c	1,020 44			
Meade	Guard-house	325 00			
	Adjutant's office				
	Two barracks (built)	3,800 00			
	Subsistence store-house	12 00			
	Hydrant-house	12 90			
	Sinks	12 07			
Bismarck	Officers' quarters	2 31	4,161 07		
	Office building	30			
Missoula	Officers' quarters No. 1	54 00	2 61		
	Officers' quarters No. 2	170 00			
	Officers' quarters No. 3	110 00			
	Officers' quarters No. 4	130 00			
	Officers' quarters No. 5	65 00			
	Officers' quarters No. 6	58 00			
	Officers' quarters No. 7	48 00			
	Barracks No. 8	290 00			
	Barracks Nos. 9 and 11	20 00			
	Barracks No. 10	5 00			
	Office				
	School building	5 00			
	Guard-house	21 00			
	Commissary store-house	35 00			
	Shops	50 00			
	Bakery	4 00			
Fort A. Lincoln	Ordinary repairs	Not stated.	1,085 00		
	Minor repairs	Not stated.			
Custer	Officers' quarters No. 1	Not stated.			
Camp Poplar River	Officers' quarters No. 2				
	Officers' quarters No. 3				
	Office				
	Squad-room				
Baford	Granary (built)	Not stated.			
	Bath-house (built)				
	Ice-house (built)				
	Carpenter-shop (built)				
	Commanding officer's quarters				
	Subsistence storehouse	2 27			
	Meat-house	41 91			
	Barracks No. 5	16 00			
	Barracks No. 1	298 61			
	Mess-house	881 50			
Chapel	121 68				
Keogh	Officers' quarters No. 19	63 12	1,200 10		
	Non-commissioned staff quarters	405 95			
	Guard-house	30 38			
	School library	8 40			
	Stables	5 72			
		61 65			
	Keogh	Officers' quarters Nos. 1 and 2		14 46	
		Officers' quarters Nos. 3 and 4		24 77	
		Officers' quarters Nos. 5 and 6		184 23	
		Officers' quarters Nos. 7 and 8		22 10	
Officers' quarters Nos. 9 and 10		18 05			
Officers' quarters Nos. 11 and 12		22 02			
Officers' quarters Nos. 13 and 14		22 82			
Commanding officer's quarters		21 93			
Officers' quarters Nos. 15 and 16		48 92			
Officers' quarters Nos. 17 and 18		22 55			
Officers' quarters Nos. 19 and 20		16 05			

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

473

A.—Statement, compiled from reports thus far received, showing expenditures actually made on account of repairs, &c.—Continued.

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA—Continued.

Post.	Buildings.	Cost.	Total.
Keogh—Continued	Officers' quarters Nos. 21 and 22	\$8 16	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 23 and 24	12 76	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 25 and 26	18 80	
	Headquarters officers	10 10	
	Barracks No. 17	881 73	
	Barracks No. 18	1,285 82	
	Barracks No. 19	695 67	
	Barracks No. 20	596 98	
	Barracks No. 21	474 07	
	Chapel, &c	12 83	
	Musicians' quarters	60	
	Non-commissioned staff quarters	3 20	
	Ordinance storehouse	84	
	Ice-house	4 28	
	Bakery	8 91	
	Quartermaster's store-house No. 1	2 63	
	Quartermaster's store-house No. 2	2 25	
	Quartermaster's stable No. 1	3 84	
	Cavalry stable	1 53	
	Gymnasium	29 02	
	Teamsters' quarters	1 71	
	Guard-house	25 20	
	Wagon-house	16 43	
	Slight repairs made to various buildings; actual money value not reported.		\$4,472 82
Total Department of Dakota			31,720 51

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Clark	Officers' quarters Nos. 2 and 3	\$131 23	
	Officers' quarters No. 4	212 98	
	Officers' quarters No. 5	79 43	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 6 and 7	341 85	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 8 and 9	447 21	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 10 and 11	87 22	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 12 and 13	87 19	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 14 and 15	82 81	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 16 and 17	101 62	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 18 and 19	114 74	
	Officers' quarters No. 20	89 19	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 21 and 22	182 14	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 23 and 24	71 18	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 25 and 26	129 05	
	Officers' quarters No. 27	231 67	
	Barracks No. 1	126 10	
	Barracks No. 2	202 70	
	Barracks No. 3	85 40	
	Barracks No. 4	137 65	
	Barracks No. 5	203 47	
	Barracks No. 6	8 98	
	Barracks No. 7	2 48	
	Barracks No. 8	204 32	
	Barracks No. 9	26 73	
	Barracks No. 10	50 79	
	Bakery	85 45	
	Forage-house	17 50	
	Quartermaster's storehouse	26 97	
	Guard-house	28 54	
	Commissary's storehouse	62 26	
	Quartermaster's corral	765 42	
	Cavalry stables	26 80	
	Commanding officer's quarters	19 73	
	Officers' quarters No. 2	80	
	Officers' quarters No. 3	14 95	
	Officers' quarters No. 4	18 09	
	Officers' quarters No. 5	5 80	
	Officers' quarters No. 6	13 68	
	Officers' quarters No. 7	31 58	
			\$4,352 78
Comcho			

A.—Statement, compiled from reports thus far received, showing expenditures actually made on account of repairs, &c.—Continued.

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS—Continued.

Post.	Buildings.	Cost.	Total.
Comcho—Continued.....	Officers' quarters No. 8.....	\$44 87	
	Officers' quarters No. 9.....	15 24	
	Officers' quarters No. 10.....	65 90	
	Administration building.....	1 00	
	Barracks No. 14.....	28 17	
	Barracks No. 15.....	83 30	
	Barracks No. 16.....	25 30	
	Barracks No. 17.....	5 40	
	Barracks No. 18.....	84 20	
	Barracks No. 19.....	6 00	
	Barracks No. 20.....	57 77	
	Barracks No. 21.....	53 08	
	Guard-house.....	84 05	
	Shops.....	2 65	
	Corral, Troop E.....	9 50	
	Corral, Troop F.....	1 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 11.....	3 67	
	Engine-house.....	10 00	
	Married soldiers' quarters.....	7 50	
	School-house.....	27 50	
	Meas-house.....	12 75	
Brown.....	Commanding officer's quarters.....	45 14	\$940 92
	Officers' quarters Nos. 1 and 2.....	42 94	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 3 and 4.....	42 94	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 5 and 6.....	42 94	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 7 and 8.....	42 94	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 9 and 10.....	42 94	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 11 and 12.....	42 94	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 13 and 14.....	6 44	
	Officers' quarters No. 15.....	3 22	
	Officers' quarters B.....	5 09	
	Barracks No. 33.....	120 88	
	Barracks No. 34.....	120 88	
	Barracks No. 35.....	120 88	
	Barracks No. 36.....	120 88	
	Ordnance sergeants' quarters.....	2 57	
	Cavalry barracks No. 53.....	81 56	
	Bakery (built).....	1,230 15	
Del Rio.....	Commanding officer's quarters.....	57	2,085 86
	Officers' quarters No. 2.....	38	
	Barracks.....	24 70	
	Storehouse.....	7 20	
Langtry..... San Antonio post.....	Thirty tents, framed and floored.....	Not stated.	32 05
	Officers' quarters No. 1.....	80 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 2.....	80 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 3.....	80 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 4.....	80 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 5.....	70 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 6.....	5 00	
	Barracks No. 8.....	80 00	
	Barracks No. 9.....	75 00	
	Tent quarters.....	100 00	
	Barracks No. 11.....	60 00	
	Guard-house.....	25 00	
San Antonio depot.....	Commanding general's quarters.....	655 11	505 00
	Officers' quarters No. 2.....	26 32	
	Officers' quarters No. 3.....	223 06	
	Officers' quarters No. 4.....	383 05	
	Officers' quarters No. 5.....	329 32	
	Officers' quarters No. 6.....	314 85	
	Officers' quarters No. 7.....	314 85	
	Officers' quarters No. 8.....	311 50	
	Officers' quarters No. 9.....	185 20	
	Officers' quarters No. 10.....	314 85	
	Officers' quarters No. 11.....	181 85	
	Officers' quarters No. 12.....	207 25	
	Officers' quarters No. 13.....	177 35	
	Officers' quarters No. 14.....	206 50	
	Officers' quarters No. 15.....	173 00	
	Quartermaster's d-pot.....	235 18	
	Quartermaster's stables and corrals.....	250 00	

4,507 82

A.—Statement, compiled from reports thus far received, showing expenditures actually made on account of repairs, &c.—Continued.

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS—Continued.

Post.	Buildings.	Cost.	Total.
Stockton	Officers' quarters Nos. 2 and 3	\$10 78	
	Officers' quarters No. 4	7 18	
	Officers' quarters No. 5	16 82	
	Officers' quarters No. 6	28 65	
	Officers' quarters No. 7	11 16	
	Officers' quarters No. 8	19 71	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 9 and 10	22 87	
	Guard-house	14 12	
	Barracks No. 13	42 90	
	Barracks No. 14	1 00	
	Barracks No. 15	39 05	
	Barracks No. 16	43 15	
	Barracks No. 17	82 51	
	Storehouse	30 65	
			\$317 86
McIntosh	Officers' quarters No. 2	101 68	
	Officers' quarters No. 3	50 63	
	Officers' quarters No. 4	38 48	
	Officers' quarters No. 5	35 53	
	Officers' quarters No. 8	65 04	
	Officers' quarters No. 9	48 15	
	Barracks No. 14	124 12	
	Barracks No. 15	89 45	
	Barracks No. 16	158 31	
	Office building	8 10	
	Bakery	69 28	
	Cavalry corral	104 29	
	Quartermaster's corral	104 29	
	Commissary sergeant's quarters	4 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 28	6 00	
			1,004 22
Rice	Four sets officers' quarters.	Built by troops. No money expended therefor.	
	Mess-house and kitchen		
	Guard-house		
	Two troop quarters		
	One mule-stable		
	Store-house		
Ringgold	Commanding officer's quarters	109 40	
	Officers' quarters No. 1 C	4,742 21	
	Barracks No. 2 A	111 77	
	Barracks No. 2 B	98 50	
	Barracks No. 2 C	98 52	
	Barracks No. 2 D	98 52	
	Shop	28 57	
			5,376 60
Devine	Officers' quarters No. 4	136 48	
	Officers' quarters No. 5	100 08	
	Officers' quarters No. 6	88 25	
	Officers' quarters No. 7	86 23	
	Officers' quarters No. 8	82 75	
	Officers' quarters No. 9	90 15	
	Officers' quarters No. 10	93 60	
	Officers' quarters No. 11	83 75	
	Officers' quarters No. 12	153 73	
	Officers' quarters No. 14	63 40	
	Barracks No. 17	651 70	
	Barracks No. 18	650 89	
	Quartermaster's store-house, &c.	90 00	
	Quartermaster's corral	671 80	
	Quartermaster's store-house (new)	696 67	
	Subsistence store house	1,211 61	
	Cavalry barracks (built)	2,233 67	
	Double set officers' quarters (built)	8,105 56	
	Cavalry corral (built)	1,072 67	
	Single set officers' quarters	1,299 21	
			12,600 60
	Total Department of Texas		31,123 63

A.—Statement, compiled from reports thus far received, showing expenditures actually made on account of repairs, &c.—Continued.

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Post.	Buildings.	Cost.	Total.
Bayard	Officers' quarters No. 2	\$75 87	
	Officers' quarters No. 3	182 50	
	Officers' quarters No. 4	195 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 5	21 00	
	Commanding officers' quarters	23 50	
	Officers' quarters No. 8	26 67	
	Officers' quarters No. 12	91 00	
	One set barracks (built)	2,500 00	
	One set officers' quarters (built) No. 15	3,500 00	
	One set officers' quarters (built) No. 16	2,500 00	
	Cavalry stables (built)	500 00	
			\$11,616 44
Gibson	Commanding officer's quarters	50 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 2	54 82	
	Officers' quarters No. 3	275 45	
	Officers' quarters No. 5	116 22	
	Barracks	222 48	
	Bakery	85 36	
			756 33
Selden	Barracks	112 47	
	Wash-house	29 74	
	Commanding officer's quarters	287 20	
	Company officers' quarters	242 80	
	Surgeon's quarters	40 50	
	School-house	50 80	
	Non-commissioned staff quarters	171 21	
			943 22
Elliott	Officers' quarters No. 1	20 03	
	Officers' quarters No. 2	14 52	
	Officers' quarters No. 3	35 53	
	Officers' quarters No. 4	35 55	
	Officers' quarters No. 5	58 30	
	Officers' quarters No. 6	58 20	
	Officers' quarters No. 7	104 00	
	Barracks No. 13	61 60	
	Barracks No. 14	65 50	
	Barracks No. 15	128 00	
	Guard-house	687 00	
	Ordinance sergeant's quarters	95 50	
	Commissary sergeant's quarters	80 50	
	General repairs	41 15	
			1,470 50
Oraig	No repairs made		
Santa Fe	Commanding officer's quarters	50 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 2	75 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 3	50 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 4	25 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 5	20 50	
	Officers' quarters No. 6	20 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 7	20 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 9	65 00	
	Barracks	484 15	
	Store-house, &c.	15 00	
	Chapel and reading-room	742 82	
	Shops, stables, &c.	80 00	
	Headquarter's building	220 50	
			1,807 78
Stanton	Commanding officer's quarters	9 55	
	Officers' quarters No. 2	25 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 3	19 10	
	Barracks No. 5	313 05	
	Barracks No. 6	161 30	
	Guard-house	22 50	
	Office	4 50	
	Wash-house No. 8	93 05	
	Wash-house No. 9	82 05	
	Store-house addition (built)	220 55	
	Officers' quarters No. 16	38 20	
	Commissary sergeant's quarters	4 50	
	Wagon-shed, &c.	882 25	
	Officers' quarters (built)	5,000 00	
			7,800 00

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

477

A.—Statement, compiled from reports thus far received, showing expenditures actually made on account of repairs, &c.—Continued.

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—Continued.

Post.	Buildings.	Cost.	Total.
Lyon	Officers' quarters No. 1	\$41 63	
	Officers' quarters No. 2	16 80	
	Officers' quarters No. 3	16 55	
	Officers' quarters No. 4	15 59	
	Officers' quarters No. 5	14 76	
	Officers' quarters No. 6	84 90	
	Officers' quarters No. 7	233 72	
	Officers' quarters No. 8	13 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 9	14 68	
	Officers' quarters No. 10	11 75	
	Officers' quarters No. 11	8 60	
	Officers' quarters No. 12	8 50	
	Officers' quarters No. 13	6 00	
	Barracks No. 1 (stone, A)	45 41	
	Barracks No. 2 (stone, A)	39 50	
	Barracks No. 3 (adobe, A)	72 50	
	Barracks No. 4 (adobe, A)	33 40	
	Commissary store-house	139 50	
	Headquarters' buildings	15 60	
			\$621 93
Wingate	Commanding officer's quarters	120 28	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 2 and 4	44 75	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 3 and 5	82 39	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 6 and 8	237 22	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 7 and 9	114 68	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 10 and 12	44 65	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 11 and 13	197 10	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 14 and 16	2 25	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 15 and 17	84 30	
	Officers' quarters No. 19	8 80	
	Chapel and school-room (built)	200 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 21 and 23	9 80	
	Office	41 20	
	Shops	11 12	
	Corral (built)	500 00	
	Hay corral	13 95	
	Cavalry corral	12 35	
	Married soldiers' quarters	6 40	
	Saw-mill shelter	100 35	
	Non-commissioned officers' quarters	40 20	
	Miscellaneous repairs	43 98	
Sul	Commanding officer's quarters	75 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 2	60 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 3	35 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 4	15 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 5	15 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 6	130 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 7	150 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 8	130 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 9	130 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 10	130 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 11	175 00	
	Barracks No. 12	85 00	
	Barracks No. 13	80 00	
	Barracks No. 14	80 00	
	Barracks No. 15	250 00	
	Executive building	40 00	
	Library	50 00	
	Guard-house	25 00	
	Bakery	25 00	
	Commissary storehouse	80 00	
	Quartermaster's storehouse	900 00	
	Meat-house	250 00	
	Chapel	90 00	
			1,915 77
Whitewater	Office building (built)		
	Officers' quarters Nos. 1 and 2	40 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 3 and 4	40 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 6 and 7	40 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 8 and 9	20 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 12	10 00	
	School-house	5 00	
	Commissary's storehouse	10 00	
	Quartermaster's storehouse	10 00	
	Office	20 00	
			2,700 00
Reno			500 00

A.—Statement, compiled from reports thus far received, showing expenditures actually made on account of repairs, &c.—Continued.

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—Continued.

Post.	Buildings.	Cost.	Total.
Beno—Continued	Barracks No. 24	\$15 00	
	Barracks No. 26	15 00	
	Barracks kitchen	40 00	
	Commissary sergeant's quarters	15 00	
	Non-commissioned staff quarters	5 00	
	Laundress' quarters	10 00	
	Two barrack additions (built)	1,051 20	
	Two cavalry stables (built)	2,498 00	
			\$4,663 20
Biley	Commanding officer's quarters	26 46	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 2 and 4	253 41	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 3 and 5	31 81	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 6 and 8	313 87	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 7 and 9	209 45	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 10 and 12	253 17	
	Barracks No. 1	29 46	
	Barracks No. 2	29 46	
	Barracks No. 3	29 46	
	Guard-house	119 45	
	Ordnance store-room, &c.	101 85	
			1,397 65
Leavenworth (depot)	Commanding general's quarters	52 65	
	Officers' quarters No. 3	107 42	
	Officers' quarters No. 3	629 96	
	Officers' quarters No. 4	141 75	
	Officers' quarters No. 5	104 43	
	Officers' quarters No. 6	65 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 7	20 80	
	Officers' quarters No. 9	36 21	
	Officers' quarters No. 11	40 35	
	Officers' quarters No. 12	71 80	
	Officers' quarters No. 13 (built)	9,434 00	
	Storehouse No. 16	284 50	
	Storehouse No. 17	300 00	
	Office building	4 00	
	Quartermaster's office	90 00	
	Telegraph office	155 00	
	Quartermaster's employée's building	62 00	
			11,579 86
Leavenworth (post)	Officers' quarters Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4	175 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 5 and 6	180 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 7 and 8	200 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 9	20 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 10	20 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 11	230 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 12 and 13	20 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 14, 15, and 16	145 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20	87 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24	175 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 25, 26, 27, and 28	195 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 29, 30, 31, and 32	175 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 33, 34, 35, and 36	240 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 37, 38, 39, and 40	20 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 41 and 42	170 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 43 and 44	179 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 45 and 46	179 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 47 and 48	160 00	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 49 and 50	354 37	
	Officers' quarters No. 51	354 37	
	Officers' quarters No. 52	354 37	
	Officers' quarters No. 53	354 37	
	Officers' quarters No. 54	354 37	
	Officers' quarters No. 55	354 37	
	Officers' quarters No. 56	354 37	
	Officers' quarters No. 57	354 37	
	Officers' quarters No. 58	20 00	
	Barracks No. 27	133 00	
	Barracks No. 66	120 00	
	Barracks No. 67	70 00	
	Infantry and cavalry school building	75 00	
	Guard-house	25 00	
	Chief engineer's building	200 00	
	Boiler-house	45 00	
			3,666 26

A.—Statement, compiled from reports thus far received, showing expenditures actually made on account of repairs, &c.—Continued.

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—Continued.

Post.	Buildings.	Cost.	Total.
Hays	Officers' quarters No. 1.....	\$85 24	
	Officers' quarters No. 2.....	40	
	Officers' quarters No. 3.....	2 80	
	Officers' quarters No. 4.....	20 28	
	Officers' quarters No. 5.....	182 70	
	Officers' quarters No. 6.....	126 01	
	Officers' quarters No. 7.....	22 07	
	Officers' quarters No. 8.....	19 41	
	Officers' quarters No. 10.....	95 33	
	Officers' quarters No. 11.....	11 35	
	Barracks No. 13.....	303 22	
	Barracks No. 14.....	276 22	
	Barracks No. 15.....	264 45	
	General repairs.....	60 78	
			\$1,420 54
Miss	Officers' quarters No. 1.....	1,142 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 2.....	1,633 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 3.....	145 00	
	Two sets officers' quarters (built).....	7,185 47	
	Barracks No. 6.....	5,563 50	
	Guard-house.....	845 00	
Louis	Granary, shops, &c.....	3,566 00	
			20,008 97
	Two sets barracks (built).....	7,291 20	
	Three sets officers' quarters (built).....	11,770 40	
Union	Two stables (built).....	979 20	
			20,040 80
Union Depot.....	Officers' quarters No. 1.....	78 85	
	Officers' quarters No. 2.....	50 35	
	Officers' quarters No. 3.....	62 75	
	Officers' quarters No. 4.....	80 75	
	Officers' quarters No. 5.....	96 20	
	Officers' quarters No. 6.....	85 75	
	Officers' quarters No. 7.....	75 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 8.....	76 75	
	Officers' quarters No. 9.....	55 75	
	Officers' quarters No. 10.....	53 55	
	Barracks No. 11.....	65 00	
	Barracks No. 12.....	78 00	
	Barracks No. 13.....	80 00	
	Barracks No. 14.....	56 00	
	Barracks No. 15.....	65 00	
	Prison.....	41 50	
	Guard-house.....	50 70	
	Barracks No. 19.....	15 00	
	Barracks No. 20.....	74 70	
	Barracks No. 21.....	49 00	
Uncompahgre	Officers' quarters No. 1.....	88 75	
	Officers' quarters No. 2.....	61 25	
	Officers' quarters No. 3.....	50 25	
	Officers' quarters No. 4.....	47 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 5.....	33 25	
	Officers' quarters No. 6.....	33 90	
	Shops.....	150 50	
	Quartermaster's storehouse No. 8.....	74 90	
	Quartermaster's storehouse No. 9.....	85 00	
	Quartermaster's storehouse No. 10.....	4 80	
	Quartermaster's storehouse No. 11.....	7 80	
	Subsistence storehouse.....	36 80	
	Teamsters' quarters No. 14.....	12 50	
	Teamsters' mess house No. 15.....	10 00	
	Corral office.....	7 50	
Uncompahgre	Ice-house.....	10 50	
	Commissary sergeant's quarters.....	15 00	
	Corral stables.....	63 70	
	Sidewalks.....	313 00	
	Boiler-house.....	15 00	
			2,308 70
	Commanding officer's quarters.....	20 88	
Uncompahgre	Barracks No. 2.....	41 33	
	Officers' quarters No. 3.....	115 00	
	Barracks No. 8.....	38 88	
	Office and store house.....	45 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 9.....	37 88	
Uncompahgre	Officers' quarters No. 11.....	31 40	

A.—Statement, compiled from reports thus far received, showing expenditures actually made on account of repairs, &c.—Continued.

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—Continued.

Post.	Buildings.	Cost.	Total.
Uncompahgre—Continued.	Officers' quarters No. 13	\$45 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 17	42 13	
	Officers' quarters No. 21	100 00	
	Employees' quarters	10 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 29	55 00	
	Bakery	323 83	
	Saw-mill	5 50	
	Laundress' quarters	25 00	
Supply	Barracks A	210 95	\$654 00
	Barracks B	210 95	
	Barracks C	210 95	
	Barracks D	256 73	
	Barracks E	210 95	
	Barracks F	210 95	
	Six bath-houses (built)	2,508 83	
	Guard-house (built)	950 17	
	Office and stable	139 64	
	Cavalry stable (built)	688 00	
	Corral (built)	618 00	
	Storehouse (built)	253 33	
	Total Department of the Missouri		\$, 473 45
			104, 810 55

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Washakie	Officers' quarters Nos. 1, 2, and 3	\$305 00
	Barracks Nos. 4, 5, and 6	350 00
	Adjutant's office	60 00
	Guard-house	16 17
	Stable, slight repairs	
	Shops, slight repairs	
	Commissary storehouse, slight repairs	250 00
	Cavalry stables, slight repairs	
	Chapel, &c.	
Steele	Officers' quarters No. 1	20 00
	Officers' quarters No. 2	28 00
	Officers' quarters No. 3	55 00
	Officers' quarters No. 4	28 00
	Officers' quarters No. 5	59 00
	Officers' quarters No. 6	49 00
	Officers' quarters No. 7	30 00
	Officers' quarters No. 8	6 00
	Officers' quarters No. 9	24 00
	Barracks No. 1	123 00
	Barracks No. 2	167 00
	Barracks No. 3	165 00
	Barracks No. 4	140 00
	Guard-house	17 00
	Bakery	8 00
	Office, adjutant's	24 00
	Chapel, &c.	10 00
	Non-commissioned staff quarters	20 00
	Office, quartermaster's	10 00
	Coal sheds	20 00
	Stable	10 00
Cheyenne Depot	Officers' quarters No. 1	125 23
S idney	Officers' quarters Nos. 1 and 2	144 10
	Officers' quarters Nos. 3 and 4	179 07
	Officers' quarters Nos. 5 and 6	180 35
	Officers' quarters No. 7	143 39
	Officers' quarters Nos. 8 and 9	108 13
	Officers' quarters Nos. 10 and 11	6 76
	Hand barracks	165 37
	Barracks No. 14	140 96
	Barracks No. 15	236 54
	Barracks No. 16	100 00
	Headquarters building	

A.—Statement, compiled from reports thus far received, showing expenditures actually made on amounts of repairs, &c.—Continued.

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE—Continued.

Post.	Buildings.	Cost.	Total.
Sidney—Continued	Quartermaster's storehouse	\$71 62	
	Guard-house	7 19	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 39 and 40	41 03	
	Bath-house (built)	151 66	
	Coal-house (built)	526 83	
	Officers' quarters (built)	5,437 00	
Niobrara	Officers' quarters	500 00	\$7,842 90-
	Barracks	400 00	
	Storehouse	932 95	
	Administration building	88 41	
McKinney	Officers' quarters Nos. 1 and 2	22 85	1,885 85-
	Officers' quarters No. 3	3 93	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 4 and 5	42 38	
	Officers' quarters No. 6	8 16	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 7 and 8	12 77	
	Officers' quarters No. 9	18 46	
	Officers' quarters No. 10	34 24	
	Officers' quarters No. 11	27 63	
	Officers' quarters No. 12	27 63	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 13 and 14	21 75	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 16 and 17	31 42	
	Officers' quarters No. 18	27 63	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 19 and 20	30 03	
	Cavalry barracks No. 23	44 78	
	Cavalry barracks No. 24	13 04	
	Cavalry barracks No. 25	115 20	
	Infantry barracks No. 26	87 00	
	Infantry barracks No. 27	45 85	
	Infantry barracks No. 28	48 43	
	Infantry barracks No. 29	11 93	
	Headquarters building	37 09	
	Cavalry stable No. 36	12 80	
	Cavalry stable No. 37	18 73	
	Teamsters' quarters	45 60	
	Quartermaster's corral	21 80	
	Saw-mill	188 30	
	Bake-house	27 55	
	Chapel, school, &c.	241 75	
	Cavalry stable No. 49	14 00	
	Cavalry stable No. 50	21 83	
	Coal-house (built)	1,026 54	
	Non-commissioned staff quarters (4 sets built)	3,802 00	
	Guard house	1,335 00	
			7,468 10-
Douglas	Commanding officer's quarters	89 20	
	One double set field officers' quarters (built)	12,569 33	
	Two double set company officers' quarters (built)		
	Officers' quarters repaired	2,098 64	
	Barracks repaired	2,862 97	
	Guard-house (built)	6,552 15	
	Chapel	1,117 75	
			25,290 04
Bridger	Officers' quarters No. 1		
	Barracks		
	Reading and school room		
	Storehouses		
	Shops		
	Band quarters		
	Office building		
	Engine-house		
Robinson	Commanding officer's quarters (built)	2,972 00	
	Stable (built)	186 00	
	Smith's shop (built)	52 00	
	Repairs to buildings	2,550 00	
Omaha Depot	Main building	200 00	5,760 00-
	Ice-house	550 85	
			750 85-
Omaha Fort	Officers' quarters	1,531 10	
	Barracks	1,888 57	
	Chapel, &c.	227 15	
	Stables, quartermaster's	258 82	
	Stables, battery	56 55	
	Gun-shed (built)	744 17	
			4,708 35-

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

A.—Statement, compiled from reports thus far received, showing expenditures actually made on account of repairs, &c.—Continued.

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE—Continued.

Post.	Buildings.	Cost.	Total.
Laramie	Officers' quarters No. 1	\$39 40	
	Officers' quarters No. 2	55 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 3	113 65	
	Officers' quarters No. 4	80 95	
	Officers' quarters No. 5	56 95	
	Officers' quarters No. 6	14 70	
	Officers' quarters No. 7	16 75	
	Officers' quarters No. 8	10 25	
	Officers' quarters No. 9	36 35	
	Officers' quarters No. 10	108 25	
	Officers' quarters No. 11	48 30	
	Officers' quarters No. 12	60 40	
	Officers' quarters No. 13	64 50	
	Officers' quarters No. 14	28 85	
	Officers' quarters No. 15	7 75	
	Officers' quarters No. 16	16 15	
	Officers' quarters No. 17	47 50	
	Officers' quarters No. 18	29 30	
	Officers' quarters A (built)	4,730 00	
	Chapel, &c.	13 80	
	Library, &c.	17 70	
	Children's school-room	31 85	
	Band quarters	78 75	
	Band wash-rooms	24 80	
	Guard-house	11 05	
	Barracks, frame	104 80	
	Kitchen and mess-rooms, frame	8 50	
	Bath-rooms, &c., frame	4 00	
	Adobe kitchen, &c.	29 60	
	Adobe bath-room, &c.	3 10	
	Adobe kitchen	10 20	
	Concrete barracks	450 85	
	Shops	6 10	
	Non-commissioned staff quarters	23 48	
	Saw-mill	12 80	
	Commissary storehouse	48 40	
	Bakery	1 75	
	Band quarters	4 80	
	Ordnance storehouse	12 10	
	Wheelwright's quarters	15 00	
	Wagon-maker's quarters	20 00	
	Laundress' quarters	49 00	
	Non-commissioned officers' quarters (built)	4,635 30	
	Printing office	50	
	School-room	8 50	
			\$11,192 33
	Total Department of the Platte		66,926 61

RECAPITULATION.

Department of Dakota	\$31,720 51
Department of Texas	31,122 53
Department of the Missouri	104,810 55
Department of the Platte	66,926 61
Total Division of the Missouri	234,580 50

RECRUITING STATIONS.

Post.	Buildings.	Cost.	Total.
David's Island	Commanding officer's quarters	\$31 10	
	Officers' quarters No. 2	54 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 3	54 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 4	54 00	
	Officers' quarters No. 5	165 53	
	Officers' quarters No. 6	63 75	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 7, 8, and 9	35 08	
	Administration building	699 89	
	Barracks No. 11	1,124 85	
	Married non-commissioned officers' quarters	2,508 71	

A.—Statement, compiled from reports thus far received, showing expenditures actually made on account of repairs, &c.—Continued.

RECRUITING STATIONS—Continued.

Post.	Buildings.	Cost.	Total.
David's Island—Continued.	Barracks No. 13.....	\$2 40	
	Barracks mess-hall No. 14.....	28 89	
	Barracks No. 15.....	2 40	
	Barracks mess-hall No. 16.....	20 89	
	Barracks No. 17.....	10 40	
	Barracks mess-hall No. 18.....	33 29	
	Barracks No. 19.....	2 40	
	Barracks mess-hall No. 20.....	23 29	
	Guard-house.....	7 60	
	Ice-house.....	376 23	
	Company bath-house.....	40 00	
	Subsistence storehouse.....	1,130 46	
	Bakery.....	302 68	
	Commissary sergeant's quarters.....	270 15	
	School-house.....	69 74	
	Quartermaster's stable.....	4 36	
	Chief musician's quarters.....	53 83	
	Quartermaster's storehouse.....	724 76	
	Carpenter shop.....	36 97	
	Company sink No. 14.....	317 50	
	Company sink No. 15.....	317 50	
	Smith's shop.....	81 93	
	Ice-house (built).....	376 23	
	Wash-house (built).....	642 00	
	Smith's shop (built).....	159 02	
			\$10,822 64
Columbus Barracks.....	Repairs confined to such as were absolutely necessary to roofs and floors, and some painting.....	Not stated.	
Jefferson Barracks.....	Officers' quarters No. 1.....	379 50	
	Officers' quarters No. 8.....	1,563 25	
	Shops (rebuilt).....	5,000 00	
	Chapel.....	124 00	
	Bakery.....	197 75	
	Fuel-houses.....	1,800 00	
	Latrines.....	1,500 00	
	Minor repairs with material on hand.....		
			10,566 50
	Total recruiting stations.....		21,389 14

INDEPENDENT STATIONS.

Willets Point.....	Officers' quarters Nos. 2 and 3.....	\$118 09	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 4 and 5.....	95 74	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 6 and 7.....	154 10	
	Officers' mess-building.....	146 45	
	Officers' quarters No. 10.....	102 84	
	Officers' quarters Nos. 11 and 12.....	149 69	
	Headquarters building.....	7 30	
	Barracks No. 21.....	734 30	
	Barracks No. 22.....	596 63	
	Barracks No. 23.....	517 39	
	Quartermaster's storehouse.....	5 35	
	Subsistence storehouse.....	5 35	
	Stable.....	28 30	
	Stable, barracks, and shed.....	6 45	
	Reading-room.....	14 53	
	Guard house.....	5 90	
	Married soldiers' quarters.....	550 00	
			\$3,238 41

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

Division of the Atlantic.....	\$37,023 61
Division of the Pacific.....	79,637 30
Division of the Missouri.....	234,580 50
Recruiting stations.....	21,389 14
Independent station (Willets Point).....	3,238 41
Total (as far as reported).....	425,868 96

6.—*Report of Lieut. Col. O. G. Sawtelle, deputy quartermaster-general U. S. A., of the operations of the transportation, regular supplies, and miscellaneous claims and accounts branches during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.*

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 30, 1885.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office pertaining to transportation, regular and miscellaneous supplies, contracts and purchases, and miscellaneous claims and accounts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

TRANSPORTATION.

The sum of \$3,000,000 was appropriated for transportation of the Army in the act approved July 5, 1884, making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

The appropriation for the preceding year was \$3,475,000.

The reduction of Army-transportation expenses inaugurated and effected under orders of the War Department during that year, and explained in my last annual report, will enable the Department to turn into the Treasury an unexpended balance of over \$100,000 to that appropriation; and although the numerical strength of the Army remained the same during the succeeding fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, and in its support and maintenance the Quartermaster's Department provided transportation facilities equally as good, it has been demonstrated that the system adopted in the retrenchment of expenses has thus resulted in a service as satisfactory and efficient, while expenses have been still further reduced to the extent of about \$300,000 less than those of the preceding year, when the principal reforms were instituted.

In this connection it is observed that during the year a state of peace prevailed generally among the Indian tribes, in consequence of which the expenditures from appropriation for Army transportation on account of Indian hostilities was considerably less than in preceding fiscal years.

A compilation has been made from disbursing officers' accounts and Treasury settlements exhibiting the amounts expended during the year out of the transportation appropriation and the amounts of outstanding accounts due and payable at the close of the year, arranged in items as follows:

Nature of accounts.	Amount of payments during the year.	Amount of outstanding accounts July 1, 1885, due and payable.	Total cost of transportation service during year ending June 30, 1886.
RAIL:			
Passengers	\$242, 128 78	\$79, 562 14	\$321, 690 92
Freight	431, 360 42	169, 571 37	600, 931 79
WATER:			
Passengers	28, 406 36	2, 479 75	30, 886 11
Freight	59, 068 27	20, 511 06	79, 579 33
WAGON, FREIGHT:			
Freight	418, 299 24	44, 866 30	463, 165 54
STAGE AND HACK:			
Passengers	44, 274 63	4, 582 40	48, 857 03
Extra baggage	807 62	164 45	972 07
TOLLS:			
Turnpikes	1, 013 66	127 03	1, 140 69
Ferries	5, 494 53	962 76	6, 457 29
Bridges	2, 259 94	231 85	2, 491 79
EMPLOYEES:			
Civilian	624, 451 45	11, 121 10	635, 572 55
Extra duty	87, 428 01	1, 864 28	89, 292 29

Nature of accounts	Amount of pay- ments during the year.	Amount of out- standing ac- counts July 1, 1885, due and payable.	Total cost of trans- portation serv- ice during year ending June 30, 1885.
VESSELS:			
Purchasing, operating, and maintaining	\$31,966 58	\$46 83	\$32,013 41
Chartering	23,316 75		23,316 75
Repairing	31,308 53	5,053 15	36,361 68
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION:			
Purchasing	76,800 83	19,622 90	96,423 23
Repairing	12,027 56	14,005 32	26,032 88
DRAUGHT ANIMALS AND HARNESS:			
Horses	3,547 50	1,307 50	4,855 06
Mules and oxen	17,522 75	21,461 00	38,983 70
Stabling, watering, attendance, &c	18,320 90	4,195 03	22,515 96
Purchasing harness	83,435 60	16,518 08	49,953 63
Repairing harness	1,592 16	5,165 27	6,757 43
WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE:			
Digging wells	1,493 48	8,875 00	9,868 48
Water-rent and taxes	24,258 67	1,078 42	35,337 09
Material purchased	73,052 69	41,137 49	114,190 18
Constructing and repairing	72,234 97	23,710 47	95,945 44
WHARVES AND BRIDGES:			
Constructing	1,242 90	1,027 34	2,270 24
Repairing	6,963 61	7,465 84	14,429 45
Rent of wharves and wharfage	12,486 27	361 75	12,848 02
ROADS, HARBORS, AND RIVERS:			
Constructing roads	7,646 23	930 92	8,577 13
Repairs and removal of obstructions	3,536 75	2,545 41	6,082 16
ADVERTISEMENTS, PUBLICATIONS, AND PRINTING			
Expenses not enumerated above, such as for canvas, lum- ber, packing-boxes, tags, loading vehicles, reimburse- ments, miscellaneous articles, &c	3,469 13	450 53	3,919 66
Total	2,454,999 32	555,030 48	3,010,029 80

The foregoing statement indicates that the aggregate cost of the transportation service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, was \$3,010,029.80.

In addition to the payments above reported (\$2,454,999.32), the sum of \$611,537.33 was expended during the year to pay outstanding accounts for services and supplies incurred during previous fiscal years. The expenditures on account of previous fiscal years have been itemized as follows:

Nature of account.	Paid from appropriation fiscal year ending—			Total.
	June 30, 1882.	June 30, 1883.	June 30, 1884.	
RAIL:				
Passengers	\$1,218 34	\$1,472 71	\$111,644 51	\$114,335 56
Freight	2,436 69	2,944 00	150,903 11	156,283 80
WATER:				
Passengers	1 15	173 59	2,963 47	3,138 21
Freight	2 30	347 18	14,940 16	15,289 64
WAGON:				
Freight		1,000 60	74,312 69	75,313 29
STAGE AND HACK:				
Passengers		474 70	6,727 99	7,202 69
Extra baggage			87 40	87 40
TOLLS:				
Turnpikes			577 36	577 36
Ferries			1,648 91	1,648 91
Bridges			953 65	953 65
EMPLOYEES:				
Civilian		86 33	12,040 71	12,127 04
Extra-duty				
VESSELS:				
Purchasing, operating, and maintaining			1,559 96	1,559 96
Chartering			40 00	40 00
Repairing			3,307 57	3,307 57

Nature of account.	Paid from appropriation fiscal year ending—			Total
	June 30, 1882.	June 30, 1883.	June 30, 1884.	
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION:				
Purchasing			\$53,746 96	\$53,746 96
Repairing			5,138 82	5,138 82
DRAFT ANIMALS AND HARNESS:				
Horses			1,200 00	1,200 00
Mules			1,736 00	1,736 00
Stabling, watering, attendance, &c	\$2 00		5,182 18	5,184 18
Purchasing harness			12,848 69	12,848 69
Repairing harness			119 74	119 74
WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE:				
Digging wells			5,208 30	5,208 30
Water rent and taxes			1,034 11	1,034 11
Material purchased			51,280 92	51,280 92
Constructing and repairing			34,378 49	34,378 49
WHARVES AND BRIDGES:				
Constructing			13,485 19	13,485 19
Repairing			10,184 52	10,184 52
Rent of wharves and wharfrage			50 35	50 35
ROADS, HARBORS, AND RIVERS:				
Constructing roads			708 36	708 36
Repairs and removal of obstructions		\$5 94	10,180 20	10,186 14
ADVERTISEMENTS, PUBLICATIONS, AND PRINTING			641 09	641 09
EXPENSES NOT ENUMERATED ABOVE		12 90	12,527 47	12,540 37
Total	2,660 48	6,517 95	601,358 90	611,537 33

These statements show that during the year the sum of \$611,537.33 has been disbursed to liquidate accounts which accrued prior to and were unsettled at the beginning of the fiscal year July 1, 1884; that the sum of \$2,454,999.32 has been disbursed for services and purchases during the year ending June 30, 1885, and that the sum of \$555,030.48 was still due at the close of the year on account of such services and purchases.

This amount of outstanding accounts is an aggregate of the estimates made by all disbursing officers of the Department, and it is possible may be found not precisely correct upon final settlements, and the apparent deficiency of \$10,029.80 shown in the statement may therefore also be subject to some change, but it is remarked in this connection that if any deficiency is eventually found to exist it may be ascribed to the fact that the expense of the exchange of stations of the First and Seventh Cavalry, near the close of the fiscal year, was much larger than the estimate of this office, which assumed that the route involving the use of the bonded Pacific Railroads would be selected in making the movement (as had been suggested by the Quartermaster-General when called on to report whether the state of the appropriation "transportation of the Army" would justify the changes in stations of the regiments named), which would not require the expenditure of money from the appropriation, whereas another route requiring full payments for the service was selected.

The expenses of military transportation not paid out of appropriation for transportation of the Army, and not included in the foregoing statements, comprise that provided over the bonded Pacific Railroads and their branches and leased lines, in value \$562,318.69—which is withheld by the Treasury, as required by law and directed by the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury—and that provided over certain land-grant railroads, to which 50 per centum of tariff rates is paid under the act of Congress of July 5, 1884 (Army bill), making special appropriation of \$125,000 for the purpose. Attention is invited to the remarks hereinafter submitted under the respective headings, "Bonded Pacific Railroads" and "Land-grant railroads."

WORK DONE.

The work done by the Quartermaster's Department in transportation matters during the year, for which the expense of \$3,010,029.80 was incurred, may be briefly summarized as follows :

By rail, water, wagon, and stage, 33,248 persons traveling on military duty have been transported, including the exchanges of regiments and companies as hereinafter described, forwarding of assigned recruits from general recruiting depots to their proper commands, and of discharged soldiers to nearest paymasters, and all travel incident to military duty ; and 294,083,610 pounds of property and 3,969 animals, including shipments of every kind on public account from and to all military posts, supply depots, armories, arsenals, and recruiting stations, as shown in detail in accompanying statement marked A.

Nine hundred and eighty-seven civilian employes have been hired and engaged as agents, wagon-masters, teamsters, hostlers, wheelwrights, packers, harness-makers, crews of vessels, &c., at an average yearly compensation of \$660 each, and about 900 enlisted men have been detailed for similar service, for which 35 or 50 cents per day, according to nature of work performed, has been allowed for extra duty.

Fifteen steam vessels and 2 sailing vessels, with an aggregate displacement of 1,002 tons, have been operated, maintained, and kept in repair; and 12 vessels have been chartered from private parties for stated periods for special service.

The means of transportation belonging to the Army have been kept in use and repair, and 250 hand-carts and a large supply of harness and harness material have been purchased; 270 draft animals have been purchased during the year, 6,030 being on hand at the close of the year.

A special effort has been made for the introduction at military posts of the latest approved systems of supplying water, and the adoption of the best means for drainage and sewerage.

Wharves have been built and repaired, obstructions have been removed from roads, harbors, and rivers, temporary bridges have been constructed when required in military operations, and tolls have been paid for the passage of troops and United States property over turn-pikes, ferries, and bridges.

The accompanying statement marked B shows the cost of transportation of the Army during the year in each military department and at each independent post and depot, exhibiting the items of expenditure, together with the number of persons and pounds of freight transported, also arranged by departments, depots, and posts.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The larger movements of troops are set forth in the statement marked C. They are briefly stated as follows :

First Cavalry, 1 company from Department of Dakota to Department of the Missouri.

Third Cavalry, headquarters and 11 companies from Department of Arizona to Department of Texas, exchanging stations with the Tenth Cavalry, troops marching ; aggregate cost, \$26,238.25.

Fifth Cavalry, headquarters and 12 companies from Department of the Platte to Department of the Missouri, costing \$12,080.31, payable from Army transportation.

Seventh Cavalry, 1 company from Department of the Missouri to Department of Dakota.

Eighth Cavalry, 1 company from Department of the Missouri to Department of Texas.

Ninth Cavalry, headquarters and 9 companies from Department of the Missouri to Department of the Platte, costing \$15,570.35, payable from Army transportation.

Tenth Cavalry, headquarters and 12 companies from Department of Texas to Department of Arizona, exchanging stations with the Third Cavalry, troops marching; aggregate cost as above reported, \$26,238.25.

First Artillery, one company from Department of California to Department of the Columbia, and one company from Department of the Columbia to Department of California.

Second Artillery, headquarters and nine companies in the Department of the East, exchanging stations with the Third Artillery, located in the same department.

Third Artillery, headquarters and eleven companies in the Department of the East, exchanging stations with the Second Artillery, located in the same department.

The movement of the Second and Third Artillery was made at an expense of \$12,082.20.

Eighteenth Infantry, headquarters and ten companies from Department of Dakota to Department of the Missouri, costing \$23,648.62.

Twentieth Infantry, headquarters and ten companies from Department of the Missouri to Department of Dakota, costing \$24,538.21.

Appended hereto are statements (D to G, inclusive), prepared by the chief quartermasters of the divisions in which these movements were made, showing the number of persons and pounds of freight transported in exchanging stations by regiments and the points between which transported, with the rates governing and the cost, together with the routes and distances traveled.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

Twenty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-two persons, 3,780 animals, and 76,019 tons of material were transported by railroad under direction of the Quartermaster's Department during the year.

The aggregate cost of this service will be (1) by payments out of appropriation for transportation for the Army, \$942,622.71, of which \$321,690.92 is for the transportation of persons and \$620,931.79 for the transportation of live-stock and freight; (2) by credit in the Treasury on account of the indebtedness of the bonded Pacific Railroads, \$562,318.69, of which \$166,285.50 was for the transportation of persons and \$368,033.19 for the transportation of live stock and freight; (3) by payments to land-grant railroads out of special appropriation for the purpose of \$125,000. Total cost to the United States of railroad transportation furnished the Quartermaster's Department during the year \$1,629,941.40.

Railroad companies continue to accept willingly the forms of bills of lading issued by the Quartermaster's Department, although differing from their own; also military transportation requests for passengers, in lieu of or exchange for railroad tickets, not demanding prepayment, but as a rule making monthly settlements for the services they render upon forms of the Quartermaster's Department. These concessions on the part of the railroad companies of the country are obviously of great advantage to officers of the Quartermaster's Department who issue and pay for transportation, permitting them to render proper and intelligible returns to this office and the Treasury Department, to guard the interests of the United States, and to observe the intricate laws and reg-

ulations affecting military transportation. Without such a uniform system, each railroad requiring the use of its own forms and the adoption of its own methods of business, the transportation service of the Army would, it is believed, be thrown into inextricable confusion. This acknowledgment is considered due to the railroad companies of the country, and it is hoped and trusted that the cordial relations existing between the Quartermaster's Department and the railroads may always continue.

Low railroad rates have been secured during the year by the Quartermaster's Department. Transportation involving the movements of squads and detachments or of car-loads of freight has, as a rule, been secured at remarkably low rates. As examples, attention is invited to the accompanying statements, showing cost of exchange of regiments during the year.

The following is an abstract of payments during the year to railroad and express companies for military transportation out of the appropriation for transportation of the Army, upon accounts settled by disbursing quartermasters stationed throughout the country and through the Quartermaster-General's office and the accounting officers of the Treasury.

Company.	Paid from appropriation for fiscal year ending—				Total.
	June 30, 1882.	June 30, 1883.	June 30, 1884.	June 30, 1885.	
Adams Express			\$21 20	\$542 28	563 48
Atlantic and West Point			10 60	7 28	17 88
American Express			806 67	1, 442 86	2, 249 53
Atlantic Avenue (street railway)				25 00	25 00
Annapolis and Elk Ridge				8 85	8 85
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	1, 157 03	2, 814 69	74, 132 21	94, 277 31	172, 381 24
Atlantic and North Carolina			54	14 80	15 34
Arizona and New Mexico				46 75	46 75
Atlantic and Pacific			7, 758 44	41, 134 44	48, 893 08
Austin and Northwestern				8 60	3 60
Baltimore and Ohio	1 43	47 18	667 23	10, 152 48	10, 868 32
Baltimore and Potomac		1 34	156 17	2, 055 84	2, 213 35
Boston and Lowell			4 06		4 06
Boston and Albany			80 60	319 17	399 77
Boston and Maine			5 00	72 12	77 12
Boston and Providence			1 60	30	1 90
Buffalo Street Car				10 00	10 00
Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia		40	6 68	82 50	89 58
Brooklyn City Street Car				71 80	71 80
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern			26 80	5 75	32 55
Burlington and Missouri River			12 20	19 00	31 20
Cairo Short Line			5 12	641 51	646 63
Cambridge				8 00	8 00
Cass Avenue (street railway)				12 50	12 50
Carolina Central				50	50
Central Branch Union Pacific			8 18		8 18
Central R. R. of Georgia		14 23	135 82	131 13	281 18
Central Vermont			17 05	38 75	55 84
Central (street railway, San Francisco)				200 00	200 00
Chesapeake and Ohio			115 33	2, 581 20	2, 676 53
Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern			2 12		3 12
Charlotte, Columbus and Augusta				60 00	60 00
Charleston and Savannah				4 00	4 00
Chicago, Saint Louis and Pittsburgh			1, 041 70	3, 966 69	5, 008 39
Chicago and Atlantic				22 68	22 68
Chicago and Alton			22, 599 34	6, 075 50	28, 674 84
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy		7 30	806 16	665 47	1, 478 93
Chicago and Grand Trunk			518 28	1, 797 44	2, 315 72
Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha			1, 020 29	178 86	1, 199 15
Chicago, Milwaukee, and Saint Paul	2, 362 02	19 16	8, 565 82	8, 607 00	19, 554 00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific			5, 236 54	20, 949 41	26, 185 95
Chicago and Northwestern		38 49	1, 397 94	6, 562 09	7, 998 52
Chicago and Atlantic				314 30	314 30
Chicago and Eastern Illinois				2 00	2 00
Columbus, Cincinnati and Midland				117 50	117 50
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton		13 18	33 99		47 17
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Saint Louis and Chicago		33 95	7 25	8 85	50 05
Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore			96		96

Company.	Paid from appropriation for fiscal year ending—				Total
	June 30, 1882.	June 30, 1883.	June 30, 1884.	June 30, 1885.	
Connecticut River				\$12 40	\$12 40
Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific			\$0 74	328 40	329 14
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis			57 43	1,550 16	1,607 59
Commercial Express Line				748 77	748 77
Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo				8,218 45	8,218 45
Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee				2 17	2 17
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western			59 47	167 77	227 24
Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette				6 00	6 00
Denver and Rio Grande		\$141 47	8,822 26	52,215 67	56,179 40
Detroit, Lansing and Northern				16 80	16 80
Delaware and Hudson Canal			244 75	187 73	432 48
East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia			84	43 48	44 32
Eastern			27 39	11 43	38 82
Eureka and Palisade				48 00	48 00
Empire Line			2,847 40	2,299 28	5,146 68
Erie and North Shore Dispatch			679 06	1,156 96	1,835 61
Evansville and Terra Haute		95			95
Frederick, Elk Horn and Missouri Valley				3,942 93	3,942 93
Fall River and Old Colony				25 70	25 70
Fitchburg				707 03	707 03
Fort Worth and Denver City			863 28	2,484 05	3,347 33
Florida Railway and Navigation		16 00			16 00
Fort Wayne and Ellwood Street Car				120 00	120 00
Fargo and Southern				27 50	27 50
Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio		52 56	7,427 22	85,799 69	48,309 39
Georgia			1 00	52 68	53 68
Grand Rapids and Indiana	\$5 25	15 85		3 15	24 25
Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé				11 85	11 85
Grand Trunk			9 86	118 15	127 51
Harlem River				11 25	11 25
Hannibal and Saint Joseph			2 63	2 63	2 63
Houston				10 20	10 20
Hot Springs			8 56	17 03	26 49
Illinois Central		19 23	1,484 45	2,447 13	3,950 81
Indiana, Bloomington and Western		80	148 60	4,074 55	4,218 95
Indianapolis and Saint Louis			134 52	2,651 14	2,785 66
Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West				5 25	5 25
Jacksonville, Saint Augustine and Halifax River			20 85	65 76	86 61
Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis			11 15	75 64	86 79
Kentucky Central				16 00	16 00
Kansas City, Saint Joseph and Council Bluffs	1 00		131 69		132 69
Knox and Lincoln			2 00		2 00
Lake Superior Transit				127 74	127 74
Leavenworth, Topeka and Southwestern			7 36	11 53	18 89
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern	6 18		276 78	517 30	800 26
Louisville, New Albany and Chicago			18 70	9 79	28 49
Louisville and Nashville		184 22	1,393 41	2,750 08	4,327 71
Louisville, New Orleans and Texas				14 50	14 50
Louisville, Evansville and Saint Louis				7 65	7 65
Long Island Express			1 15	180 04	181 19
Minneapolis and Saint Louis				8,202 45	8,202 45
Manhattan, Alma and Burlington			76 31	202 80	279 21
Maine Central				10 49	10 49
Memphis and Charleston		8 10	9 96	22 44	40 56
Merchants and Miners' Transportation		1 04		1 45	2 49
Merchants' Dispatch			8 09		8 09
Michigan Central			640 82	673 75	1,314 57
Millville and Burney Valley			23 62		23 62
Missouri Pacific	94 38	200 04	14,304 74	76,944 15	91,543 31
Minneapolis and Saint Louis			565 01		565 01
Mississippi and Tennessee				41 70	41 70
Mississippi Valley			3 55		3 55
Morgan, Louisiana and Texas		6 80	2,267 77	8,893 94	6,268 51
Nashville, Chicago and Saint Louis		4 55	88 74	6 74	106 03
Nashville, Chattanooga and Saint Louis				29 87	29 87
National Express				1 05	1 05
Norfolk and Western			18 44		18 44
New York, Chicago and Saint Louis				225 52	225 52
New York, New Haven and Hartford		1 63		845 02	846 70
New York Central and Hudson River	8 28	4 08	2,008 16	9,431 24	11,446 76
New York, Lake Erie and Western			3,177 91	6,879 32	10,057 24
New York, Ontario and Western			80 26	340 73	429 99
New York, West Shore and Buffalo			138 90	85 90	224 80
New York, Providence and Boston				5 12	5 12
New York Central Sleeping Car				90 00	90 00
New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk				96 50	96 50
Norwich and New York Transportation				29 56	29 56
New York and New England			95 51	146 15	241 66
New Mexico and Arizona			1,707 57	2,325 41	4,233 98
Northeastern				6 90	6 90

Company.	Paid from appropriation for fiscal year ending—				Total.
	June 30, 1882.	June 30, 1883.	June 30, 1884.	June 30, 1885.	
Newport and Wickford				\$3 74	\$3 74
Northern Central				7 62	7 62
Northwestern Express				117 32	117 32
Norfolk and Virginia Beach				2 70	2 70
Northern Pacific		\$125 91	\$61,372 91	152,008 15	213,508 97
New York Elevated Railroad				7 50	7 50
Northern Pacific Express			19 19		19 19
Old Colony			46 09	358 57	404 66
Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain				10 15	10 15
Ohio and Mississippi			1,355 46	5,005 25	6,360 71
Oregon Railway and Navigation			15,351 93	38,297 74	53,649 67
Pacific Express			16 18	1,197 61	1,213 79
People's Railway				746 00	746 00
Pennsylvania			1,465 81	4,818 28	6,284 09
Pacific Coast			1 40		1 40
Pennsylvania Co. operating the P., F. W. and C.		18 11			18 11
Presidio and Ferries				1,524 50	1,524 50
Pennsylvania Railroad		8 47		6,533 32	6,541 79
Portland and Rochester				37 00	37 00
Pensacola and Atlantic			25	10 65	10 90
Pittsburgh, Chicago and Saint Louis		6 25	65 30		71 55
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Saint Louis				1,277 44	1,277 44
Providence and Worcester				1 66	1 66
Philadelphia and Reading			8 30	625 34	633 64
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore			9 81	1,967 15	1,976 96
Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry Passenger				75 00	75 00
Philadelphia Traction			60 00	180 00	240 00
Port Royal and Augusta			8 00	62	3 52
Pullman Palace Car			1,858 50	2,385 00	4,238 50
Richmond and York River				40	40
Raleigh and Augusta				3 50	3 50
Rio Grande			780 34	793 04	1,573 38
Raleigh and Gaston				22 48	22 48
Richmond and Petersburg				5 00	5 00
Richmond and Danville			280 82	321 58	602 40
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg			200 27	328 84	529 11
Rock Island and Peoria			199 74	16 92	216 66
Saint Louis and Vandalia				40 00	40 00
San Francisco and Northern Pacific			4 25		4 25
Saint Joseph and Western			12 00		12 00
Saint Louis Bridge and Tunnel			94 14	169 26	263 40
Silver City, Deming and Pacific			1,817 10	6,402 58	7,719 68
Saint Louis, Alton and Terre Haute		2 78	35	25 17	28 25
Saint Louis and San Francisco			178 02	8,195 84	8,373 86
Southern Kansas				5 18	5 18
Saint Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern				2,260 25	2,260 25
Saint John's Railway (Florida)			3 85		3 85
Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba	\$24 46	76 33		322 84	423 63
Savannah, Florida and Western		4 98		432 47	437 45
South Boston Street Car				190 10	190 10
Saint Louis and Cairo			5 70	60	6 80
Southern Express				2 00	2 00
Sciota Valley				119 37	119 37
Second and Third Street Railway Street Car				6 00	6 00
San Antonio Street Car				1,320 00	1,320 00
South Carolina				16 06	16 06
Southern Pacific (North Branch)		23 29		21 60	44 89
Star Union Line		70	8,177 34	10,664 57	13,842 61
United States Express			82 57	161 50	244 07
Texas Mexican			58 71	56 85	115 56
Texas Express				56 42	56 42
Tuckerton			1 84		1 84
Utah Central			388 10	2,617 44	3,005 54
Utica and Black River			279 64	1,206 44	1,486 08
Vandalia			461 89	399 88	861 77
Vicksburg and Meridian			2 50	44 84	47 34
Virginia Midland				414 69	414 69
Wabash, Saint Louis and Pacific		465 95	269 39	4,929 87	5,865 21
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express			62 24	4,774 07	4,836 31
Western Atlantic			149 28		149 28
Western Railway of Georgia				609 00	609 00
Western Railway of Alabama			1 56	357 04	358 60
West Jersey			1 00		1 00
Wilmington and Weldon				10 85	10 85
Woodruff Sleeping Parlor Coach				4 00	4 00
Railroad agents			2,671 20	2,201 52	4,872 81
Total	2,855 03	4,416,712 262,547 82	693,489 20	964,108 56	

BONDED PACIFIC RAILROADS AND THEIR BRANCHES AND LEASED LINES.

Five thousand and fourteen persons, 934 animals, and 35,135 tons of material were transported for the Department over the bonded Pacific railroads and their branches and leased lines during the year.

The service performed by each road is shown in the following table:

Company.	Number of persons transported.	Number of animals transported.	Pounds of freight transported.
Union Pacific (branches and leased lines).....	4,316	893	35,382,424
Central Pacific (branches and leased lines).....	554	22	34,523,190
Sioux City and Pacific, and leased lines.....	142	19	361,568
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	2		3,245
Total.....	5,014	934	70,270,417

The amounts which will inure for this service to the credit of the respective railroads upon the books of the Treasury, computed at the full rates of their published tariffs, aggregate the sum of \$562,318.69.

The amount inuring to each road is shown in the following table:

Company.	Amount of accounts referred to the Treasury for settlement.	Estimated amount of accounts not rendered.	Proportion inuring for troops.	Proportion inuring for stores.	Total amount.
Union Pacific.....	\$204,509 87	\$78,908 52	\$86,156 61	\$197,256 28	\$283,412 89
Central Pacific.....	177,455 04	31,820 75	67,141 96	132,133 68	199,275 79
Southern Pacific.....		77,950 80	12,686 47	65,284 33	77,950 80
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,548 61	34 39	277 46	1,805 54	1,563 00
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	8 21	88 00	43 00	58 21	96 21
Total.....	383,521 23	178,797 46	166,285 50	396,083 19	562,318 69

In addition to above, accounts for telegraphic service rendered by the Union Pacific Railway Company were filed in amount \$1,095.61, making total amount inuring to the Union Pacific Railway company \$284,508.50.

Of the above amount of \$562,318.69 inuring to these roads, the proportionate amounts accruing over the subsidized and unsubsidized portions of the respective roads are estimated as follows:

Company.	Total amount.	Subsidized.	Unsubsidized.
Union Pacific.....	\$283,412 89	\$262,713 96	\$20,698 91
Central Pacific.....	199,275 79	55,965 76	143,320 03
Southern Pacific.....	77,950 80	12,308 02	65,642 78
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,563 00	279 71	1,283 29
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	96 21	58 48	37 73
Total.....	562,318 69	331,295 96	231,022 74

The accounts of the railroad companies which during the year were prepared by the Quartermaster's Department and adjusted and referred to the Treasury for settlement aggregate in amount \$708,409.80. At the close of the fiscal year no accounts whatever of the bonded Pacific railroads remained in the office of the Quartermaster-General.

In the Treasury, accounts of these companies amounting in the aggregate to \$370,891.49 awaited settlement at the close of the fiscal year, to wit: Of the Union Pacific Railway Company, \$223,528.77; of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, \$31,439.68; of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, \$115,914.83; of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, \$821.

The following statement shows the amount of the accounts of the Pacific railroad companies which have been acted upon in this office during the fiscal year, leaving none on hand at the close of the year:

Company.	Amount in Quartermaster-General's Office June 30, 1884.	Amount received during fiscal year.	Amount referred for settlement during fiscal year.
Union Pacific.....		\$345,252 60	\$345,252 60
Central Pacific.....	\$17,601 83	339,538 10	357,140 03
Kansas Pacific.....		1 25	1 25
Sioux City and Pacific.....		5,966 20	5,966 20
Central Branch Union Pacific.....		49 72	49 72
Total.....	17,601 83	690,807 87	708,409 80

The following statement shows the total settlements upon accounts adjusted in the Quartermaster-General's Office and the Treasury Department for military transportation over these roads from the date when they were first opened for traffic up to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885:

	Union Pacific.	Central Pacific.	Kansas Pacific.	Sioux City and Pacific.	Central Branch Union Pacific.	Total.
Paid in cash under act of July 2, 1864.....	\$1,693,360 69	\$261,106 21	\$881,733 96	\$3,594 28		\$2,839,795 16
Credited on bonds under act of July 2, 1864.....	1,693,360 87	261,106 29	881,733 37	3,594 29		2,839,794 82
Withheld under act of March 3, 1873.....	3,219,311 09	691,132 83	868,376 96	49,357 90	\$24 76	4,828,203 54
Withheld under act of May 7, 1878.....	3,076,903 06	1,802,225 71				4,879,128 77
To be reported to Con- gress.....		414,807 17				414,807 17
Credited under agree- ment with company....	73,073 58		30,664 74	8,865 63	15 15	112,619 10
Total.....	9,756,009 29	3,430,378 21	2,662,509 05	65,412 10	39 91	15,914,348 56

* Revised Statutes, 5260.

† See letter of Secretary of the Treasury.

The adjustment of the accounts of the subsidized Pacific railroads continues to be made under the three laws governing the same, to wit: Act of March 3, 1873 (section 5260, Revised Statutes); act of May 7, 1878 (20 Statutes, 58); and act of March 3, 1879 (20 Statutes, 420), as interpreted in opinion of the honorable the Attorney-General, dated June 18, 1880.

Settlement for service over the unsubsidized portions of the Union Pacific Railway, including the Kansas Division (formerly the Kansas Pacific Railway) and the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, which have been held subject to the provisions of Treasury circular of January 12, 1884 (copy hereto attached, marked H), are now, under the provisions of the circular letter of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, dated July 21, 1884 (copy hereto attached, marked

I), withheld, and the amount, under the terms of the assignments made by the president of the company to the United States, dated July 5, 1884, and February 17, 1875 (copies hereto attached, marked K and L), applied to the credit of the Union Pacific Railway Company, in its sinking fund established by the act of May 7, 1878.

Settlements for service over the unsubsidized portions of the Central Pacific Railroad are now held subject to the provisions of the foregoing circular letter of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 12, 1884, in relation to the question whether the earnings for transportation services performed over such portions of the roads as have not been built by aid of Government bonds are liable under the law to be withheld and applied to the liquidation of indebtedness of the subsidized Pacific railroads to the United States.

These amounts for services over the unsubsidized portions are certified by the accounting officer and reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, subject to the future disposition of Congress.

Settlement for services over the unsubsidized portions of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, and of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, which has been held subject to the provisions of Treasury circular of January 12, 1884, are now, under the terms of the agreements of the respective companies with the United States, made May 27 and March 31, 1885 (copies hereto attached marked M and N), applied to their credit in interest account.

During the fiscal year the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company relinquished control and operation of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, running from Fremont to Valentine, 268 miles, and from Norfolk to Creighton, 42 miles.

During the same period the Southern Pacific Railroad Company sold that portion of its road from Mojave to the Colorado River, 240 miles, heretofore leased and operated by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

These lines of railroad are therefore exempt from the provisions of law governing settlements with subsidized Pacific railroads, as indicated in letters of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 16 and May 5, 1885 (copies hereto attached marked O and P).

This office has been advised that upon April 1, 1885, the Southern Pacific Company (of Kentucky) leased from the Central Pacific Railroad Company "all the roads owned, leased, and operated by it and by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and is now operating the same."

No accounts for service by this company have yet been received at this office.

The attached copy of General Orders No. 89, A. G. O., of 1885 (marked Q), contains a complete list of these bonded Pacific railroads, with their branches and leased lines, giving in each case the termini, length of road, and conditions of the subsidies granted by the United States, with extracts from the laws having reference to the use of the roads by the United States in the transportation of troops and property, with date of each law, and volume and page of statutes.

LAND-GRANT RAILROADS.

The sum of \$125,000 was appropriated for payments for military transportation performed during the fiscal year over certain land-grant railroads in the act approved July 5, 1884, making appropriations for the support of the Army, in the following terms, to-wit: "For the payment for Army transportation lawfully due such land-grant railroads as

have not received aid in Government bonds, to be adjusted by the proper accounting officers in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court in cases decided under such land-grant acts, but in no case shall more than 50 per centum of the full amount of the service be paid, \$125,000: *Provided*, That such compensation shall be computed upon the basis of the tariff rates for like transportation performed for the public at large, and shall be accepted as in full for all demands for said services."

The following is a statement showing payments made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, for military transportation over land-grant railroads, upon accounts adjusted in the Quartermaster-General's Office and settled through the accounting officers of the Treasury, being at 50 per centum of the tariff rates for like transportation performed for the public at large, as prescribed by the laws appropriating money for their payment:

Land-grant company.	Under act of July 7, 1884. Deficiency for service prior to June 30, 1881.	Under act of March 3, 1885. Deficiency for service prior to June 30, 1882.	Under act of June 30, 1882. Service during fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.	Under act of March 3, 1883. Service during fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.	Under act of July 5, 1884. Service during fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.	Total.
Alabama and Chattanooga.....		\$1,753 16				\$1,753 16
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.....	\$1,694 16		\$295 10	\$43,067 37	\$30,636 57	75,693 20
Chicago and Northwestern.....		50 41	741 89	1,583 99	1,290 11	3,666 20
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....		3,579 78	2,073 36	1,921 61	281 22	7,855 97
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....		188 45	6,847 72	7,287 27		14,323 44
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul.....	1,004 48	4,486 76	377 50	346 10	230 75	6,445 59
Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha.....	32 89	2 67	21 41	1,778 82	346 57	2,182 86
Florida Railway and Navigation Com- pany.....			105 39	47 25		152 64
Hannibal and Saint Joseph.....	782 03					782 03
Illinois Central.....		989 46	3,612 15	1,805 33	671 87	7,078 81
Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern.....	1,398 38					1,398 38
Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston.....		83 80				83 80
Louisville and Nashville.....	2 92	25 70	439 89	901 85	9 11	1,878 97
Missouri Pacific.....	269 00	166 49	616 91	1,385 57	514 70	2,952 67
Northern Pacific.....		14 41		9,776 58	5 40	9,796 39
Saint Louis and San Francisco.....	3 45			95 59	651 32	750 36
St. Paul and Northern Pacific.....		519 89				519 89
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba.....	10,134 07	7 42	29 69			10,171 18
Southern Kansas.....		20 47				20 47
Maj. George E. Glenn (reimbursement)				36 31		36 31
Total.....	15,321 38	11,829 87	15,160 21	70,033 64	34,637 12	146,982 32

The following sums are reported unexpended and available at the close of the fiscal year for the payment of outstanding land-grant railroad accounts, to-wit:

For service during the fiscal year ending—

June 30, 1883.....	\$10,736 85
June 30, 1884.....	33,697 19
June 30, 1885.....	91,302 16

The experience of the Department indicates that this money will probably all be needed to meet the outstanding indebtedness.

The mode of settlement of these accounts has been objected to by the accounting officers of the Treasury, who require that an account involving both land-grant and non-land-grant transportation shall not be divided into separate accounts, although payable from separate ap-

propriations, but shall be made into one account for both the land grant and non-land-grant service.

In view of this requirement of the accounting officers, and also in view of the construction, extension, and consolidation of bonded and land-grant railroads in the past few years, and the change made in the names of the companies owning or operating them, a general order (No. 89, A. G. O., 1885, copy herewith, marked Q), was during the year prepared in this office by authority of the honorable the Secretary of War.

These orders publish the latest regulations governing military transportation over land-grant and bonded railroads and the settlement of accounts for such service, and also revised tables showing the names of such railroads, termini, mileage, the compensation legally accruing to each for services performed in transporting United States troops and property, the places of preparation of their accounts by the Quartermaster's Department, and such explanatory remarks as seemed pertinent, together with a compendium of the United States laws relating to such railroads, showing the conditions of the grants or subsidies, so far as they relate to the use of the roads by the United States.

In the preparation of these tables, valuable assistance was given by the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Commissioner of Railroads.

WATER TRANSPORTATION.

There were carried by water for the Department during the fiscal year 3,959 persons, 175 animals, and 10,313 tons of material, not including 12,301 persons, 71 animals, and 4,103,416 pounds of freight transported on United States steamers Chester A. Arthur and Orduance in New York Harbor and off Sandy Hook, and not including 182,818 persons and 558,300 pounds of freight ferried between Governor's Island and New York City on the United States steamer Atlantic. The aggregate cost of this service was \$104,625.55; \$22,990.81 of this sum was still due on outstanding accounts June 30, 1885.

This service was performed by vessels belonging to established commercial lines, by contract, and by vessels owned and chartered by the United States.

The following-named vessels, owned by the War Department, have been in the service of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year, viz :

Steam-tug Atlantic, purchased October 15, 1878, for \$13,865.56; during the year \$2,000.87 have been expended for repairs and \$9,117.57 for running expenses; employed between Governor's Island, New York Harbor, and the Battery, New York. This steamer is fitted with pumps designed for putting out fires.

Steam-tug Resolute, purchased November 14, 1879, for \$17,947.46; employed in Boston Harbor, Mass.; during the year the sum of \$2,260.10 has been paid for repairs and \$8,578.07 for running expenses.

Propeller General Wool, purchased September 1, 1883, for \$28,677.12 (including cost of outfit, &c.); employed at Fort Monroe, Va.; \$3,050.35 for repairs and \$4,796.69 for running expenses have been expended on this steamer during the year.

Steam-launch Monroe, purchased November 30, 1875, \$15,200. Employed at Fort Adams, R. I. During the year the sum of \$5,961 has been expended on her for repairs (which included a new Lighthall condenser) and \$2,534.83 for running expenses.

Steam-launch Thayer, purchased October 8, 1874, for \$7,200. Employed generally at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, and for short

periods at David's Island and Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor. During the year \$1,001.25 have been expended for repairs and \$1,320.51 for running expenses. A contract for manning and operating this launch, dated August 12, 1884, at \$200 per month for such time as the boat should remain in commission, was made; she was, however, only in service under this contract to December 22, 1884.

Steam-launch General Greene, purchased March 3, 1874, for \$5,250. Employed at Governor's Island, New York Harbor. One thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars and ninety cents for repairs and \$149.87 for running expenses have been expended during the year. The crew for running this launch was furnished from the steam-tug Atlantic, which will explain the small amount paid for such expenses during the past year.

Steam-launch Barrancas, purchased November 7, 1874, for \$5,750. Employed at Fort Barrancas Fla., between that port and Pensacola, Fla. During the year \$1,844.50 for repairs and \$1,800 for running expenses have been expended.

Schooner Matchless, purchased June 5, 1863, for \$13,500. No repairs have been required on this schooner in the past fiscal year. One thousand three hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty-five cents have been expended for running expenses. Comparatively little service was rendered by this schooner during the year. It is remarked with reference to this schooner that upon the application of the superintendent United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for the transfer to that service of the schooner Matchless and her equipment, the honorable the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, in May 1885, approved the transfer of the schooner as requested, and on June 30, 1885, she was formally transferred, with all her present equipment, to that service. The conditions of this transfer were, that if at any time an emergency shall arise rendering a retransfer desirable, she shall be returned to the Quartermaster's Department.

Sloop Belle of the Bay, purchased July 25, 1882, for \$275. She is now at Saint Francis Barracks, Florida. Employed occasionally on inspection service. Ninety two dollars have been expended for repairs in the past year; for running expenses no amount has been reported, she being manned on such occasions by enlisted men.

Steamer Chester A. Arthur, purchased June 30, 1876, for \$26,000. In service in New York Harbor. During the past fiscal year this steamer has been run (manned and victualed) under contract; the United States furnished the fuel. One thousand and eighty-one dollars for repairs, and \$12,263.24 for running expenses (including fuel) have been expended during the year.

Propeller Ordnance, purchased June 30, 1876, for \$18,000. Employed in New York Harbor, exclusively in the Ordnance service. During the year \$11,418.35 have been paid for repairs, which included extensive alterations and repairs to hull, machinery, and pilot-house, and \$6,245.56 for running expenses.

Steam-launch Hamilton, purchased February 1, 1875, for \$7,800. Employed at David's Island, New York Harbor. Slight repairs were required to this launch during the year; but \$40.81 being reported for that purpose, and \$3,679.99 for running expenses.

Steam-launch Amelia Wheaton, purchased August 24, 1880, for \$8,000. Employed at Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. During the year \$415.48 for repairs and \$247.25 for running expenses have been expended.

Steam-launch Lillie Lee, purchased July 23, 1879, for \$6,075, which

included a full set of machinery sent from Philadelphia, Pa. She is now in service on Devil's Lake, Dakota. During the year \$248.53 have been expended for repairs and but \$7.10 for running expenses.

Steam-launch Dispatch, purchased November 28, 1879, for \$3,510.00. Employed at Vancouver Depot, Wash. During the year \$1,214.55 for repairs and \$1,101.04 for running expenses have been expended.

Propeller General McPherson, purchased September 1, 1867, for \$40,000. Employed in San Francisco Harbor, Cal. The sum of \$2,988.13 for repairs and \$20,867.93 for running expenses have been expended on this steamer during the fiscal year.

A statement showing the vessels owned or purchased by the Government and employed by the Quartermaster's Department during the year is herewith, marked R.

The total cost of repairing, running, and maintaining these vessels, including the wages of the crews, during the fiscal year, as reported to this office, was \$109,211.32.

According to reports received from officers of the Quartermaster's Department, there have been twelve vessels of different kinds employed at various times under charter during the year, at an expense of \$21,973, a statement of which accompanies this report, marked S.

The total expense incurred on account of the charter, repair, maintenance, and operation of vessels during the year, as reported to this office, is \$131,184.32.

The following is an abstract of payments during the year on account of water transportation out of the appropriation "transportation of the Army," upon accounts settled by disbursing quartermasters stationed throughout the country, and through the Quartermaster-General's office and the accounting officers of the Treasury:

Contractors, steamers, or individuals.	Paid for services during year ending—				Total.
	June 30, 1882.	June 30, 1883.	June 30, 1884.	June 30, 1885.	
Alabama River Association			\$6 64	\$52 84	\$59 50
Allen, C. B.				206 00	206 00
Algonah steamer			15 48	25 76	41 22
Allison Dora, schooner			951 85		951 85
Arrow, steamer			3 00		3 00
Baltimore Steam Packet Company			30 83	796 15	826 97
Bay State, schooner			369 68		369 68
Beda, steamer			67 12	119 81	186 93
Bidgood, J.			2 00		2 00
Bragan & Co.			15 00		15 00
Boston and Bangor Steamship Company			3 25		3 25
Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company			20 07	166 00	186 07
Boston and Hingham Steamboat Company				94 05	94 05
Brooks, Billy, and Mose (Indians)				18 00	18 00
Boyd, Alfred				23 75	23 75
Bursley, Abbie (schooner)				33 00	33 00
Brower, Alexander				10 00	10 00
Breon, Paul				2, 371 31	2, 371 31
Baltimore and Newbern Transportation Company				450 67	450 67
Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Company				7 00	7 00
Birge & Murray				243 62	243 62
Boyer L. & Sons				685 00	685 00
Carroll & Powell		\$200 12			200 12
Citizens' Steamboat Company		70 85	124 56	143 02	338 43
Centennial, schooner			40 00	122 58	162 58
Clark, Charles			15 00		15 00
Cour d'Alene Steam Navigation Company			164 72	80 00	253 72
Colorado Steam Navigation Company			242 53	200 97	443 50
Corcoran, W. W., steamer				12 30	12 30
Cooney, Thomas M.			2 50		2 50
Curran, J. E.				7 50	7 50
Central Vermont Railroad and Steamboat Company			13 90	107 50	121 40

Paid for services during year ending—

Contractors, steamers, or individuals.	June 30, 1882.	June 30, 1883.	June 30, 1884.	June 30, 1885.	Total.
Clyde, W. P. & Co				\$44 76	444 76
Chapman, W. E., steamer				448 00	448 00
Clyde's Norfolk and Richmond Steamship Company				118 85	118 85
Cornell Steamboat Company			\$38 26	53 18	91 44
Detroit Cleveland Steam Navigation Company			109 74	66 23	175 97
Dolby, Moses				16 00	16 00
Drown, Charles W		5 49		37 20	42 69
Diamond Joe line		156 00		39 48	195 48
Dillingham, W. W.				12 81	12 81
Dispatch, steamer		7 23			7 23
Eastern Towing Company				923 48	923 48
Fogarty & Johnson				8 79	8 79
Garfield, J. A., schooner				29 56	29 56
Grounds, B.				164 18	164 18
Green, W. H.				1,500 00	1,500 00
Gildersleeve, S.				53 80	53 80
Heerman, E. E.		8 00			8 00
Holden, C. W.		15 00			15 00
Humboldt, steamer		21 54		514 07	535 61
Hatton, Hugh				54 54	54 54
Henry, James				52 50	52 50
Hellen, schooner				104 28	104 28
Harris, A. T.				20 00	20 00
Hyer Brothers				332 00	332 00
Hall, H. R. W.				21 11	21 11
Hume, Mary D., steamer				12 00	12 00
Hill and Blume				45 00	45 00
Inland Seaboard and Coasting Company		\$1 48	52 83	725 34	779 66
Illaco Steam Navigation Company			22 00	84 76	106 76
Janney, John			2 50	46 27	48 77
Jumbo, sloop			84 60		84 60
Jeffrey, Charles L., schooner				710 00	710 00
Johnson, J. H. & Co				31 19	31 19
Kelly, William			980 99	1,913 82	2,894 81
Kennebec Steam Navigation Company			14 22		14 22
Lake Superior Transit Company			62 26		62 26
Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Steamship Com- pany			71 69	393 58	464 27
Loomis, L. A.			700 00	8,042 05	8,742 05
Lizale, sloop				15 00	15 00
Littlefield, Nathan, lighter				31 00	31 00
Leo, schooner				681 67	681 67
Louisville, Evansville, and Henderson Mail Line				10 53	10 53
Lorrone, steamer				10 50	10 50
Marsh, Grant			103 74		103 74
Manatic, schooner				800 00	800 00
Moulton, Alfred			10 72	262 21	272 93
Maine Steamship Company			16 85	11 16	28 01
Metropolitan Steamship Company			20 25	154 82	175 07
Merriam, L. A., sloop				328 20	328 20
McGowan, W. T., lighter				15 00	15 00
Morgan's Louisiana steamers			76 98	3,154 63	3,231 61
Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company			13 13	114 95	128 08
McCabe, Thomas L.			20 00	89 00	109 00
Mackinac Transportation Company				6 00	6 00
Mallory, C. H. & Co			1,424 99	2,542 70	3,967 69
Murray's Line of Barges				110 70	110 70
Memphis Packet Company				11 65	11 65
Murray & Berge			106 25		106 25
New Haven Steamboat Company			28 69	106 99	135 68
New York and Charleston Steamship Company			199 82	353 96	553 78
New York, Catskill and Athens Steamboat Com- pany			47 09	149 58	196 67
New York and Boston Transportation Steamship Line			14 58	10 55	25 13
Northwest Trading Company			300 00		300 00
Newport and Wickford Steamboat Company				6 76	6 76
New York and Baltimore Transportation Steam- ship Line				162 90	162 90
Norwich and New York Transportation Line				56 64	56 64
Old Colony Steamboat Company			227 44	1,212 97	1,440 41
Old Dominion Steamship Company			218 47	677 40	895 87
O'Neal, T. S.			12 00		12 00
Ocean Steamship Company		244 86	276 11		520 97
Potomac Steamboat Company			6 70	139 25	145 95
Pacific Coast Steamship Company			3,507 66	3,229 53	6,737 19
People's Line of Steamers			7 50	20 08	27 58
Portland Steam Packet Company			10 72	77 41	88 13
Powers, Thomas C.			1,805 39	40,542 26	42,347 65

Contractors, steamers or individuals.	Paid for services during year ending—				Total.
	June 30, 1882.	June 30, 1883.	June 30, 1884.	June 30, 1885.	
Post, R. B.			\$46 50		\$46 50
Providence Line of Steamers				\$17 71	17 71
Providence and Stonington Steamboat Company				35 45	35 45
Philadelphia, Albany and Troy Steamboat Company				950 91	950 91
Portland, Bangor and Mount Desert Steamboat Company				7 25	7 25
Quill, J. T.			78 14	489 49	567 63
Richmond and York River Line				33 29	33 29
Robnwick, John				50 00	50 00
Richardson, J. B.			1,184 37		1,184 37
Simpson, Bro. & Co.				122 78	122 78
Saint Louis and Saint Paul Packet Company			71 67	659 82	731 49
Shea, Daniel			2,441 52	1,004 00	3,445 52
Slight, Bailey & Co.				56 00	56 00
Saint Paul and New Orleans Anchor Line			56 32	604 75	661 07
Sawin Sullivan (schooner)				125 00	125 00
Saint John's River Fast Day Line	\$2 00				2 00
Teresa (schooner)			42 92	261 36	304 28
Traveler (steamer)				99 03	99 03
Vancouver Transportation Company			218 06	2,437 06	2,655 74
Various individuals	1 45	\$3 51	14 14	97 14	116 24
Woolfolk, R. F.			848 42	2,528 42	3,376 84
United States Mail Company				22 78	22 78
Watson, Thomas C.				100 77	100 77
Wanderer (sloop)				82 50	82 50
Wayne, Robert (schooner)				20 00	20 00
Total	\$ 45	520 77	17,908 63	37,464 63	105,892 48

WAGON TRANSPORTATION.

One hundred and twenty-one million four hundred and eleven thousand three hundred and fifty-five pounds of military property were transported by wagon during the fiscal year, at a cost to the appropriation "Transportation of the Army" of \$418,299.24.

The sum of \$44,866.30 was still due on outstanding accounts June 30, 1885.

Sixty-five contracts for wagon transportation made by officers of the Quartermaster's Department throughout the country were received at this office during the year, an abstract of which, showing names of contractors, routes of supply, date of each contract, and date of its expiration and rates payable, accompanies this report, marked T.

The act of Congress of July 5, 1884 (Army bill), requires "That all transportation of stores by private parties for the Army shall be done by contract, after due legal advertisement, except in cases of emergency, which must be at once reported to the Secretary of War for his approval."

This provision of law has been strictly complied with during the fiscal year.

The following is an abstract of payments during the year on account of wagon transportation out of the appropriation "Transportation of the Army," upon accounts settled by disbursing quartermasters stationed throughout the country and through the Quartermaster-General's Office and the accounting officers of the Treasury:

Contractors, transportation lines, and individuals.	Paid for services during fiscal year ending—			Total.
	June 30, 1882.	June 30, 1884.	June 30, 1885.	
Abell, J. D.			\$63 72	\$63 72
Abbott, W. H.			17 50	17 50
Allier, Tecumseh (Indian)		\$117 00		117 00
Allen, David		117 00		117 00
Arnold, J. H.		469 28		469 28
Baker & Johnson		9,689 31		9,689 31
Bender, Jos.			32 98	32 98
Bair, Thomas		288 51	28 00	316 51
Billy (Indian)		117 00		117 00
Buford, Singleton			238 69	238 69
Bryna & Vantayl			544 11	544 11
Bratley, John			10 00	10 00
Blakely, E. A.			5 00	5 00
Blair, Isaac			75 00	75 00
Bennett, C. E.			6 75	6 75
Brewer, William			1,244 29	1,244 29
Bradbury, A. C.			4,616 74	4,616 74
Breon, Paul			199 38	199 38
Brown, W.			35 46	35 46
Blackburn & Co			8 00	8 00
Barnham, A. B.			26 00	26 00
Black, H. M.			34 30	34 30
Boston and Albany Railroad Company			68 10	68 10
Brown, Frank			200 00	200 00
Buck, J. M.			10 00	10 00
Bollman, Joseph			950 00	950 00
Bromhead, G. W.			19 00	19 00
Bargmann, L.			24 50	24 50
Captain (Indian)		117 00		117 00
Carroll, John			382 37	382 37
Chegaakeneey (Indian)		117 00		117 00
Chapman, W. E.			195 00	195 00
Chick, W. H.	5,792 24			5,792 24
Clay, C. E.	5,674 25		17,967 07	23,641 32
Conrad, C. E.	4,022 08			4,022 08
Colgan, J. W.			10 00	10 00
Connolly, John			746 40	746 40
Cortinco, Catarino			60 00	60 00
Cotton, C. H.			37,592 75	37,592 75
Crist, J. H.			2,723 68	2,723 68
Clark, William			16 50	16 50
Cross, Jos.			297 50	297 50
Carr, John			263 00	263 00
Crabb, W. A.			35 00	35 00
Carroll, John			52 78	52 78
Daniels, G. H.			20 00	20 00
Delbanco, Nathan		544 78	1,550 16	2,094 94
Dobbins, J. G.		24 49		24 49
Driscoll, John			255 32	255 32
Dixon, Thomas			1,434 31	1,434 31
Davis & Warren			6,049 18	6,049 18
Draper, G. A.			18,219 76	18,219 76
Dalton, William			2,504 47	2,504 47
Dutcher, H. B.			10 50	10 50
Derry, C. F. & Co			69 00	69 00
Durbin, Thomas			35 00	35 00
Doern, Valentine			1,500 00	1,500 00
Driscoll, John			11 27	11 27
Earl, D. W.		2,910 30	6,132 81	9,063 11
Evans, Fred T.		5,861 39	11,241 11	17,102 50
Ellis, J. M.			16,733 09	16,733 09
Essard, Charles			124 50	124 50
Eagle Brothers			22 22	22 22
Farris, M. B.		70 73	1,887 27	1,958 00
Frank (Chilly Indian)		117 00		117 00
Frank (Long John Indian)		117 00		117 00
Fairfield, Samuel			408 00	408 00
Fisher, Newman		3,465 07		3,465 07
Florine, O. N.			155 68	155 68
Furey, Edmund			67 50	67 50
Ferree, D. O.			9,286 91	9,286 91
Fitzpatrick, Michael			30 57	30 57
Green, Hugh		100 00		100 00
Green, M.			10 00	10 00
Gray, Elias			16 60	16 60
Graham & Buford			17,145 79	17,145 79
Gutman, R. S.			8 00	8 00
Glenn, Edgar			7,422 03	7,422 03
Gallup, N.			14 00	14 00

Contractors, transportation lines, and individuals.	Paid for services during fiscal year ending—			Total
	June 30, 1883.	June 30, 1884.	June 30, 1885.	
Guernsey, J. L.			\$2,000 71	\$2,000 71
Gallagher, M.			90 00	90 00
Gray, Charles			35 00	35 00
Harrison, O.		\$214 00		214 00
Herrick & Co.			38 30	38 30
Head, W. S.		1,062 69		1,062 69
Hutson & Lander		830 99	2,135 85	2,468 85
Howard, B. W.		117 00	50 50	167 50
Hunter & Wilson		117 00		117 00
Hart, John			935 76	935 76
Hilbert, John, & Co.			10 00	10 00
Hanley, Edwin			397 46	397 46
Henderson, R.			15 00	15 00
Hanna & Murray			5,643 72	5,643 72
Hatton, Hugh			42 50	42 50
House, G. W.		10 50	102 00	112 50
Hoffman, M.			35 00	35 00
Higbee, Morris			14 50	14 50
Helman Mathias			854 99	854 99
Holland, E. G.			41 76	41 76
Harvey, William			104 88	104 88
Hammond, H. C.			50 00	50 00
Helen and Benton S. Company			9 28	9 28
Hatzmer, Russell & Chase			453 43	453 43
Hunt, John			67 25	67 25
Heimer, Nathan			121 49	121 49
Higgins, H. W.			9 88	9 88
Hague, Charles			39 00	39 00
Hancey, William			6 00	6 00
Hill, Samuel			287 43	287 43
Ischola (Indian)		27 00		27 00
Indians (Jim and 16 others)			1,210 50	1,210 50
Jewett, G. H.		1,421 80	13,015 45	14,436 75
Jim (Indian)		27 00		27 00
Johnson, T.			13,060 80	13,060 80
Johnson, Charles			42 00	42 00
Juarez, Antonio			209 76	209 76
Jordan, W. B.			4,244 13	4,244 13
Jarvis, R. C.			171 94	171 94
Johnson, J. W.			7 00	7 00
Jacobs, W. S.		132 04		132 04
Jenkins, John		24 00		24 00
Kelly, William			920 14	920 14
Koster, John		216 63		216 63
Korthauer, W. H.			56 48	56 48
Koeling, Henry			712 00	712 00
Kirker, L. N.			77 80	77 80
Labatt, J. E.		897 57	7,194 81	7,561 88
Lee, Jansen			35 00	35 00
Lamb, J. F., & Co.		915 57		915 57
Lee, W. M. D.		3,318 61	42,580 06	45,898 67
Libby, T. & Co.		83 56	747 12	830 68
Looseley, G. W.		1,086 03		1,086 03
Lee, William			7,215 90	7,215 90
Lynch, Rich			30 00	30 00
Lemp & Lamb			645 26	645 26
Loomis, L. A.			4,943 80	4,943 80
Luce, Albert			44 40	44 40
Lennon & Harold			31 64	31 64
Maginn, B. W.		1,236 67	10,683 25	11,919 82
Major (Indian)		27 00		27 00
Miles, Whit			9 00	9 00
Miller, Samuel C.		724 92	2,175 89	2,900 81
Monaghan, James		1,254 43		1,254 43
Mullen, P.		67 00	783 15	850 15
Murphy, Daniel, & Son		353 20		353 20
McMillen, S.			28 25	28 25
McBride, J. A.			57 84	57 84
Moody, J. T.			148 20	148 20
Morton, W. E.			526 83	526 83
Morton, J. & C.			78 48	78 48
Moran, E.			10 00	10 00
Martinez, Apolina			6 44	6 44
Montano, Pedro			16,007 79	16,007 79
Mager & Young			4,071 83	4,071 83
Menker, H. A.			13 50	13 50
Maxwell, Theodore			2,836 18	2,836 18
McCabe, Thomas L.			60 00	60 00

Contractors, transportation lines, and individuals.	Paid for services during fiscal year ending—			Total.
	June 30, 1883.	June 30, 1884.	June 30, 1885.	
Malone, James			\$71 00	\$71 00
Mitchell, William			573 50	573 50
McKay, Alex			33 00	33 00
McGarvey, Charles			1,318 84	1,318 84
Mayer, Joe			1,748 65	1,748 65
Morton, William R			271 02	271 02
Marden, Luce & Co			25 00	25 00
Malard, Henry			55 32	55 32
Nobman, Fred			85 00	85 00
Norton & Stewart			89 50	89 50
Old Long John (Indian)		\$4,117 00		117 00
Oppenheimer, Jos		20 00		20 00
Osborne, E			11 04	11 04
Oregon Transfer Company		112 31	1,552 26	1,664 57
Owby, B. B			230 49	230 49
O'Rourke, Charles			37 35	37 35
Palmer, L. G			419 38	419 38
Palmer, Jesse W		174 47		174 47
Power, John W		8,225 73	11,176 34	19,402 07
Pauley, Henry			75 00	75 00
Petrl, J. B			54 54	54 54
Pullan, Richard			10 00	10 00
Pratley, John			35 00	35 00
Palmer, Frank			1,845 68	1,845 68
Pratt, jr., D. L.			230 95	230 95
Percival, William			56 79	56 79
Power, Thomas C		36 50	3,023 76	3,060 25
Reaves, C. K			100 00	100 00
Ridenbaugh, W. H		100 98		100 98
Rohnwick, John		25 00		25 00
Robinson, H. G		1,072 92		1,072 92
Robinson & Brewer			13 50	13 50
Rogers, A			52 28	52 28
Robinson, A. W			65 00	65 00
Rogers, W. E			25 00	25 00
Kollier, August		25 00	18,236 11	18,261 11
Reynolds, F. G			23 91	23 91
Russell, Robert	\$0 50		35 00	35 00
Rice & Musser			18 00	18 00
Rathburn, E. F			108 00	108 00
Randall, J. T			11 11	11 11
Rohnwick, John			125 00	125 00
Roderick & Crilley			4,550 98	4,550 98
Roderick, J. T			185 31	185 31
Robertson, E. C			6 00	6 00
Ryan, Timothy		611 17	5,703 97	6,315 14
Reilly, Edward			10 00	10 00
Seger, J. H		4,872 98	569 98	4,942 91
Snodgrass, William E		274 18		274 18
Stanton, Mitchell		184 59		184 59
Schey, A		69 63		69 63
South Boston Iron Works		30 00	64 48	94 48
Solomon, Isidore E	528 00			528 00
Solomon, Adolph		1,746 88	18,711 20	20,458 02
Starin, J. H			50 00	50 00
Stokes, Chas		27 00		27 00
Swoope, H. F., & Co		12 00		12 00
Snow, H. M			135 90	135 90
Seager, John			569 92	569 92
Schmidt, F			889 71	889 71
Stephen, Indian			60 00	60 00
Saint & Rubin & Dion			48 00	48 00
Schiffman, Charles			605 00	605 00
Smith, J. O			7 70	7 70
Shapleigh, Frank		2,738 54	572 31	3,208 85
Too-Too, Indian		27 00		27 00
Towar, F. M			1,061 98	1,061 98
Trobensee & Sautleben			2,874 41	2,874 41
Thale, H. A			47 50	47 50
Tisdale, H			16 32	16 32
Texas Express Company			10 12	10 12
Thompson, G. F			9 75	9 75
Talbot, Frank			7 75	7 75
Vall & Miner			318 60	318 60
Vanderhorch, John		548 02	883 81	1,431 83
Wau, Fred T	73 88			73 88
Wetzel, William S	396 22			396 22
Winslow, J. R		5 00		5 00

Contractors, transportation lines, and individuals.	Paid for services during fiscal year ending—			Total.
	June 30, 1883.	June 30, 1884.	June 30, 1885.	
Wood, Robert.....		\$27 00		\$27 00
Wood, David.....			\$884 43	884 43
Webber, Christian.....			1, 080 27	1, 080 27
Williamson, L. P.....			10 29	10 29
Watson, Thomas C.....			382 51	382 51
Walters, Calvin H.....			2, 255 85	2, 255 85
Werner, H.....			20 00	20 00
Winter, Fred.....			117 00	117 00
Willis, Noble.....			88 80	88 80
Wellen, Charles.....			120 00	120 00
Wyoming Stage Company.....			23 58	23 58
Wells, Fargo & Co.....		482 00	129 09	611 09
Wright, R. M.....			44 03	44 03
Waters, Moses.....			358 79	358 79
Witmer, Bro.....			58 00	58 00
Woolfolk, R.....			10 00	10 00
Westphal, William.....			35 00	35 00
Winterbottom & Winters.....		411 80	5, 801 45	6, 213 25
Webster, W. E., Transfer Company.....			5, 887 82	5, 887 82
Witmore, J. B.....		17 00	26 00	43 00
Weachler, Adam.....			124 00	124 00
Ward & Wallace.....			138 00	138 00
Various individuals.....			802 79	
Totals.....	\$1, 000 00	74, 312 69	418, 299 24	498, 612 58

STAGE TRANSPORTATION.

By stage 3,997 persons and 9,968 pounds of stores and extra baggage were transported under direction of the Quartermaster's Department during the year, at a cost of 49,829.10; of this sum \$4,746.85 was due on outstanding accounts June 30, 1885.

The following is an abstract of payments made during the year for stage transportation out of appropriation "transportation of the Army," upon accounts settled by disbursing quartermasters stationed throughout the country and the Quartermaster-General's Office and the accounting officers of the Treasury:

Company or individual.	Paid for service during fiscal year ending—			Total.
	June 30, 1883.	June 30, 1884.	June 30, 1885.	
Arizona Stage Company.....		\$1, 152 80		\$1, 152 80
Arizona Mail and Stage Line.....	\$5 50		\$3, 508 15	3, 588 65
Arnold, J. H.....		804 45		804 45
Ashland and Linkville Stage.....		80 00	44 00	104 00
Alexander, J. L. B.....		8 00		8 00
Allen & Co.....			49 50	49 50
Adelle, A.....			142 45	142 45
Ashland and Fort Klamath Stage.....			24 00	24 00
Barnett, J. R.....		55 00	582 50	617 50
Broadwater, McColerigh & Co.....		88 00	782 25	988 25
Benton Southern Stage Line.....		8 00		8 00
Breon, Paul.....			6 00	6 00
Bryus & Vantnyl.....			1, 039 36	1, 039 36
Bismarck and Fort Yates Stage Line.....			156 00	156 00
Bismarck and Pierre Stage Line.....		21 00	183 00	204 00
Bulk, John.....			10 00	10 00
Benton and Billings.....			63 00	63 00
Benjamin, F. P.....		8 00	16 00	24 00
Brown, E. K.....			40 00	40 00
Bragam & Co.....			49 00	49 00
Bair, Thomas.....		80 00	1, 480 00	1, 560 00
Blackmore, O.....			6 50	6 50

Company or individual.	Paid for service during fiscal year ending—			Total.
	June 30, 1883.	June 30, 1884.	June 30, 1885.	
California and Oregon Stage Line.....	\$455 70	\$399 10	\$80 00	\$1,484 80
Custer Station and Fort Maginnis Line.....		17 00		17 00
Coffin, A. E.....		8 00	60 00	68 00
Collard, George.....			10 00	10 00
Cutlin, S. W.....			97 50	97 50
Carey, G. W.....			10 50	10 50
Colville Stage Company.....			57 50	57 50
Colorado Stage, Mail and Express.....			976 10	976 10
Cheyenne and Black Hills Stage.....			410 00	410 00
Culverhouse Stage Company.....		12 00	36 00	48 00
Connelly, Wm.....			7 50	7 50
Colorado and Wyoming Mail and Express.....			1,034 40	1,034 40
Duncan & McClellan.....		19 50		19 50
Dunn, G. W.....			50 00	50 00
Dorland and Towle.....			21 00	21 00
Dill, E. E.....			83 50	83 50
Dupina, Frank.....			32 50	32 50
Dunn, John.....			7 50	7 50
Duncan, B. L.....		12 50	137 50	150 00
Eager & Co.....		132 00		132 00
Evans Bro. & Cotton.....			32 00	32 00
Ellis, J. M.....			57 50	57 50
Ferguson, F.....			12 00	12 00
Fort Davis and Murphysville Stage Line.....		10 00		10 00
Fraser, G. M.....		24 00		24 00
Fort Verde and Prescott Line.....			12 00	12 00
Gaunt, D. B.....			16 00	16 00
Gamble and Lavenda Stage Company.....		19 00		19 00
Gamble Stage Company.....		10 00	62 00	72 00
Gremminger, J. C.....			51 20	51 20
Glendive and Fort Buford Stage.....		157 00	336 00	493 00
Guthrie, A. S.....			8 00	8 00
Graham & Buford.....			20 00	20 00
Haines, Guy.....		18 00		18 00
Holbrook and Apache Stage Line.....			58 00	58 00
Helena and Benton Stage Line.....		371 00	2,292 43	2,663 43
Herman, K. E.....			46 00	46 00
Helena and White Sulphur Springs stage.....		11 25	20 00	31 25
Hull, G. W.....		20 25		20 25
Holland, F. J.....		9 00		9 00
Knowlton, J., Jr.....			30 00	30 00
Kelly, Wm.....			42 00	42 00
Knapp, D.....			10 65	10 65
Lopez & Orborrow.....		20 00		20 00
Lewiston and Dayton Stage Company.....		21 00		21 00
Lennon & Harrold.....			29 75	29 75
Linkville and Fort Klamath Stage Company.....		35 70	176 00	211 70
McCabe, George.....			55 50	55 50
Mullivan & Kannelly.....	10 00		70 00	80 00
Maxwell, A. J.....			63 50	63 50
Mitchell & Keys.....		32 00	36 00	68 00
Miles City and Spear Fish Stage Company.....		30 00		30 00
Moore, Charles S.....			333 00	333 00
Missouri River Stage Company.....			107 00	107 00
McDonald, Bush & Co.....		70 00	65 00	135 00
McCone & Williamson.....			295 00	295 00
Medora Stage Line.....			300 00	300 00
Mitchell, G. S.....			20 00	20 00
Mitchell, Robert.....			20 00	20 00
Martindale & Maginnis.....			26 00	26 00
Myers & West.....		12 50		12 50
Norton & Stewart.....		185 00	1,040 00	1,225 00
Nix, James T.....			86 03	86 03
Northwestern Stage Company.....		345 10	3,846 14	4,191 24
Orborrow, Fred.....		10 00	238 80	248 80
Odell & Son.....			19 50	19 50
Pacific Coast Stage Company.....			15 00	15 00
Pierre and Fort Bennett Stage Company.....		36 00		36 00
Power, T. C., & Bro.....		22 50	247 60	270 10
Plankinton and White Swan Stage Company.....			40 00	40 00
Paul, W. M.....			18 00	18 00
Bawlings and Northwestern Stage Company.....		25 00	25 00	50 00
Bathmell, H. W.....			65 00	65 00
Bathdrum Stage Line.....			136 00	136 00
Rice & Musser.....			252 50	252 50
Roderick, J. F.....			406 00	406 00
Reynolds, P. G.....		110 00	2,291 60	2,401 60
Roderick, Crilly & Cranston.....		66 29		66 29
Reno and Bidwell Stage Company.....		20 00	1,909 00	1,909 00

Company or individual.	Paid for service during fiscal year ending—			Total.
	June 30, 1883.	June 30, 1884.	June 30, 1885.	
Redding and Big Valley Stage Line.....			944 00	944 00
Southwestern Stage Company.....		940 00	2, 273 90	2, 313 90
Smith, Jerome.....			26 00	26 00
Slavin, H. C.....			185 00	185 00
Sanderson, J. S., & Co.....		208 00	125 00	333 00
Spokane Falls and Cœur d'Alene Company.....		75 00		75 00
Spokane Falls and Fort Spokane Company.....		89 00	229 50	298 50
Springfield Stage Company.....			15 00	15 00
Stuart & Co.....		8 00		8 00
Swope, H. F., & Co.....		4 00	8 00	12 00
Thomason, F. M.....			29 00	29 00
Thorpe, R., & Bros.....		117 00	816 00	933 00
Taylor, G. P.....		80 00		80 00
Tiedale, H.....		6 00		6 00
Utah, Idaho, and Oregon Stage Company.....		208 00	1, 088 00	1, 296 00
Vancouver and Portland Stage Company.....			20 00	20 00
Vail, Miner & Co.....		126 00	1, 218 25	1, 344 25
Vesburg, J. J.....		18 00		18 00
Wells, H. S.....			210 25	210 25
Walker, J. B.....			5 25	5 25
Woolfolk, Richard.....			10 17	10 17
Wyoming Stage Company.....		868 10	8, 787 77	9, 655 87
Williamson, L. P.....		261 10	1, 223 80	1, 484 90
White, S. S., & Martindale.....			10 00	10 00
Webster and Fort Siasaton Stage Line.....		7 50	21 50	29 00
Webster & Britton.....			16 00	16 00
Young, J. H., & Co.....			435 50	435 50
Zent, William.....			55 00	55 00
Zuck, F. M.....		87 50	540 75	628 25
Various individuals.....	\$3 50	36 25	1, 012 18	1, 051 93
Totals.....	474 70	6, 815 39	45, 062 25	52, 372 34

RAILROADS INDEBTED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR RAILWAY MATERIAL PURCHASED UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDERS AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

The records of this office show that fifty railroad companies located in the Southern and Southwestern States availed themselves of the privileges extended by the executive orders of August 8 and October 14, 1865, of purchasing on credit United States railway material and rolling-stock, in aggregate value as appraised, \$7,556,033.95.

The indebtedness of forty-six of these companies, including interest and charges accrued, has been paid in full, or compromised and settled under the acts of Congress of March 3, 1871, February 27, 1875, and March 3, 1877, or dropped from the list of indebted railroads because of insolvency.

The inclosed statement marked U shows the names of these forty-six companies, the value of the property sold to each, aggregating \$6,552,676.49, the interest and payments thereon, and the dates when due, paid or compromised.

In cases of compromise under the acts of Congress referred to, where sums of money still remain due to the United States, it was provided that they be paid, not through the Quartermaster's Department, but to the Treasurer of the United States in Washington, D. C., or to the assistant treasurer in New York City.

Four railroad companies are still borne upon the books of this office as in debt and apparently delinquent in making payment thereof, as shown by the inclosed statement marked V.

The following is a condensed statement of the indebtedness of these four railroads on June 30, 1885, interest at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum being added up to that date:

Name of company.	Value of property purchased.	Total amount due, with interest and charges, June 30, 1885.	Total payments made to June 30, 1885.	Total amount due June 30, 1885.
Edgefield and Kentucky	\$114, 772 86	\$297, 216 26	\$2, 137 88	\$285, 078 38
McMinnville and Manchester	46, 508 54	120, 653 68	10, 964 38	109, 689 30
Mobile and Ohio	505, 143 70	649, 607 99	535, 210 25	114, 397 74
Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville	336, 932 36	827, 521 93	71, 080 94	756, 440 99
Total	1, 003, 357 46	1, 884, 999 86	619, 343 45	1, 265, 656 41

This statement is perhaps subject to modification as hereinafter explained.

The following is a statement of the bonds given to secure payment of the indebtedness of these four railroad companies. These bonds are on file in the office of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, viz:

Name of company.	Executed by—	Date of bond.	In the penal sum of—
Edgefield and Kentucky	W. G. Brownlow, governor	June 1, 1866	\$94, 143 85
McMinnville and Manchester	P. H. Marbury, president	June 1, 1866	21, 661 73
Mobile and Ohio	Milton Brown, president	June 6, 1866	52, 397 08
		Feb. 14, 1866	40, 620 00
		Nov. 1, 1865	844, 000 00
		Oct. 16, 1865	121, 200 00
		Feb. 14, 1866	48, 800 00
Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville ...	W. G. Brownlow, governor	June 1, 1866	337, 993 73

The following is the form of these bonds:

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that the ——— Railroad Company, duly incorporated by the act of the ——— of the State of ———, by ———, its president, acting for and in behalf of said railroad company, does hereby acknowledge itself and its successors held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the full and just sum of ——— dollars, lawful money of the United States, for which payment, well and truly to be made to the disbursing quartermaster of the United States military railroads, at his office in Nashville, or to such other disbursing quartermaster as may be designated by the War Department, within two years from the date of these presents, the said railroad company, by its president, hereby binds itself and its successors firmly by these presents.

Sealed with its corporate seal, attested by the signature of its president, and affixed by the express authority of its directors, this ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty- — (186).

The nature of the above obligation is such, that, whereas the above bounden railroad company has purchased and received, or shall receive, from the War Department of the United States rolling stock, iron rails, cross-ties, spikes, timber, and other materials for repairing and operating its railroad, in quantities, at prices, and to an amount and value which shall be evidenced by the receipts given for the same by the said railroad company to the proper officer of the War Department, upon a credit of two years from the date of these presents, payable in equal monthly instalments, with interest at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, within the said two years, either in cash to the disbursing quartermaster of the United States military railroads, at his office in Nashville, or to such other disbursing quartermaster as may be designated for this purpose by the War Department, or in transportation of the troops or military supplies of the United States, under the orders of the proper military authorities, at the rates of fare and tolls allowed for such service to Northern railroads; and,

Whereas the said railroad company desires, and by these presents intends, to secure to the United States the complete and punctual payment as aforesaid of the

amounts which may be due for the said materials received or to be received by it from the United States:

Now, therefore, if the said railroad company shall well and truly pay as aforesaid, either in cash in equal monthly instalments, or in transportation as aforesaid, to the United States, within two years from the date of these presents, all that shall be due as aforesaid to the United States on account and in payment for all the materials received as aforesaid from the United States, then this obligation shall be void and of no effect.

But if the said railroad company shall fail to pay to the United States all or any portion of what may be due to the United States on account of the said materials received from the United States within two years from the date of these presents, either in cash as aforesaid or in transportation as aforesaid, or shall fail to pay any of the monthly instalments aforesaid punctually when due, then this obligation shall remain in full force and effect to the extent that may be necessary to fully repay to the United States for the full amount which may be due on account of the said materials so received as aforesaid and all loss or damage which may have been incurred by the United States by reason of the said railroad company's failure to pay for the same what shall be due therefor, when the same shall be due; and, as a further security for such payment and indemnity to the United States, the United States shall have a lien upon the property sold to said company, and, in default of such complete and punctual payment of all moneys which may be due on account of the aforesaid purchase of materials, be fully authorized to take possession of and sell said property, and also to place in charge and control of the said company's railroad an agent of the United States, who shall be fully empowered, and by these presents is fully empowered, in case of such default as aforesaid, to collect all the revenues of the said company, and apply the same to the payment to the United States of all the moneys which shall be due at the times of such application of such revenues to the United States for any such materials which shall have been delivered by the United States to the said railroad company, or by reason of any loss or injury to the United States resulting from such default in payment of the same. And the said company shall have no authority to sell or convey out of its possession, without the consent of the United States first in writing obtained, any of the property referred to in this agreement; but shall hold and retain the same to the exclusive use of said company, in carrying on the business of transportation of persons and property over its line of road, until the whole is fully paid for as aforesaid.

In witness whereof the corporate seal of said railroad company is affixed hereto, by authority of its directors, and attested by its president.

Witness: _____

The debts of the Edgefield and Kentucky, and the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroads, are, it will be observed, secured by bonds executed by the State of Tennessee, through its governor, and it is understood that they were executed under the special authority of the legislature of that State.

The State might, it is believed, have availed itself of the provisions of the act of Congress of February 27, 1875, authorizing the Secretary of War to compromise and settle the debts of the railroads, but letters addressed to the governor of the State in relation thereto failed to elicit a response; neither was any reply made to the following letter, dated January 27, 1881, sent to the governor of Tennessee:

SIR: In 1865, at the close of the rebellion, the State of Tennessee purchased of the United States rolling stock and railway material for the use and benefit of the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad of the value of \$114,772.86, and for the benefit of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad of the value of \$336,932.36, and under special act of the legislature of said State gave bonds in double the value of the property purchased for the payment of the debt within two years, with interest at the rate of 7.3 per cent. per annum. The payments on these debts to date aggregate \$2,137.88 and \$71,013.44, respectively; and the balance due is \$246,559.72 and \$645,077.63, respectively.

No payments are being made on these debts at the present time, and they are increasing by accumulation of interest. Your attention is invited to this matter, with request that you inform this office if you cannot make arrangements to pay the debts at an early day, and, if you cannot do so, that you submit the matter to the legislature now in session, and request it to provide the necessary funds for their payment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General. Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

Poor's Manual of Railroads for 1885, page 503, reports that these two railroads were purchased and are owned and operated by the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company. It seems questionable whether the sale and transfer were legal in view of the following stipulation in the bonds given by the State of Tennessee, viz:

"And the said company shall have no authority to sell or convey out of its possession, without the consent of the United States, first in writing obtained, any of the property referred to in this agreement."

The question is also suggested whether the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company is not now responsible for the payment of these debts. The terms under which it acquired possession of the two roads are not known to this office.

In the case of the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad, the latest information at the command of this office is contained in the following letters of the Solicitor of the Treasury to the honorable the Secretary of War:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C., August 14, 1884.

SIR: On June 7, 1882, a suit was brought in the United States circuit court for the middle district of Tennessee against the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad Company and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company for the recovery of \$46,508.54, due on rolling stock sold by the War Department to the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad Company.

I have the honor to inform you that on the 24th of May last judgment was entered in this case as follows: For \$98,713.86 against the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad Company; for \$5,663.68 against the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company.

I have this day forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury a certificate of deposit for \$5,885.28, recovered from the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, viz:

Judgment	\$5,663 68
Interest	44 35
Cost of suit	177 25

5,885 28

Very respectfully,

HENRY S. NEAL,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

Hon. ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C., September 4, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the letter addressed to you by the Quartermaster-General, United States Army, in relation to the suit of United States vs. The McMinnville and Manchester Railroad Company and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, and in compliance with the request of the indorsement thereon by Mr. Tweedale, Chief Clerk of your Department, I have the honor to inform you that the execution issued upon the judgment for \$98,713.86 obtained against the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad Company has been returned by the United States marshal for the middle district of Tennessee, "No property found."

Very respectfully,

A. McCUE,
Solicitor.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

The case of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company is a peculiar one. It is not believed that this railroad company can properly be charged with an attempt to evade payment of its just obligations in this matter.

In 1876 the railroad company had paid in cash and transportation services, according to the books of this office, the large sum of \$535,159.07.

It has made no cash payment since, has suspended the settlement and withheld the presentation of its Government transportation accounts, and declined to pay over its postal earnings in liquidation. The reasons for this course are, by act of Congress of February 27, 1875, the Secretary of War and Attorney-General were authorized to adjust and settle the indebtedness of a number of Southern railroads, including the Mobile and Ohio, making such abatement as might be deemed just, not exceeding 25 per cent. of the valuation of the property; at that time the balance due from the railroad company, principal and interest, was about \$69,000, and it was discovered that an adjustment of the account on basis of the settlement under the law with the other railroads involved would bring the Government in debt to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company between two and three hundred thousand dollars. The United States officers charged with the compromise doubted that the terms of the law authorized a settlement involving the payment of money to the company, and declined to make such a decision without further legislation; but made an offer to the company to relieve it of the balance claimed by the United States, which offer was refused.

The railroad company claims that all the companies named in the law should receive its benefits, and that the settlement should be made with them on a common basis, and that the fact that the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company was more prompt in the payment of its indebtedness than others should not be considered to its prejudice and exclusion from the benefits of the law.

The matter has been before Congress by proposed joint resolution (S. R. 4, Forty-eighth Congress, first session), directing payment to the railroad company of the amount paid in excess, upon application of the provisions of the act of February 27, 1875. This resolution has been favorably reported upon from the Senate Committee on Railroads (Senate Report No. 217, Forty-eighth Congress, first session), and passed the Senate. It was also favorably reported upon by the Committee on the Judiciary (H. R. Report No. 2245, Forty-eighth Congress, second session), but failed of consideration in the House.

In this connection it is proper to remark that, by a decision of the accounting officers of the Treasury, that transportation services shall be credited to the railroads at the dates they were performed, and not when settlements were made, a further reduction of about \$13,000 will, it is estimated, be made from the debt of the railroad company on final settlement; also, that there are in the Treasury Department unsettled accounts of the railroad company aggregating about \$46,000, which when settled will further reduce the debt of the company, as now reported, to about \$55,000.

It is evident from the foregoing statements that the action of the legislative or legal department of the Government is required to settle the indebtedness of these four delinquent railroads.

TRANSPORTATION PROVIDED BY THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The duty imposed by law upon the Quartermaster's Department of providing transportation of this character has been performed during the year to the satisfaction, it is believed, of all the departments and transportation lines concerned.

The provisions of the law referred to may be found in the Army appropriation bill approved July 5, 1884, to wit:

That hereafter the Quartermaster-General and his officers, under his

directions, wherever stationed, shall receive, transport, and be responsible for all property turned over to them, or any one of them, by the officers or agents of any Government survey, for the National Museum or for the civil or naval Departments of the Government in Washington or elsewhere, under the regulations governing the transportation of Army supplies, the amount paid for such transportation to be refunded or paid by the Bureau to which such property or stores pertain.

All officers of the Quartermaster's Department stationed throughout the country, when called on by proper, accredited representatives of other Departments, are required to give all necessary information as to shipments, and to forward such property as may be turned over to them for shipment, under this law, with the same care and dispatch as required and exercised in transportation of property pertaining to the Bureaus of the War Department.

The funds of the Quartermaster's Department are not used in paying any of the expenses incident to the transportation of the freight for other Departments of the Government; but its officers prepare formal accounts for such service when the accomplished bills of lading are presented to them, and forward them to the Quartermaster-General's Office, for transmittal to the proper Department for payment from the respective appropriations of the Bureaus for which the transportation was provided, the same plan of deduction on account of land-grant railroads being pursued as in the case of accounts for Army transportation under General Orders No. 89, A. G. O., 1885, copy herewith marked Q.

The following is a list of the divisions and Bureaus of Departments which regularly call upon the Quartermaster's Department for the transportation of freight under the conditions above stated:

Of the Treasury Department: Customs, Mint, Internal Revenue, Light-House, Life Saving, Revenue Marine, Marine Hospital, Independent Treasury, Steamboat Inspection, Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Of the Navy.—Yards and Docks, Navigation, Ordnance, Provisions and Clothing, Medicine and Surgery, Equipment and Recruiting, Naval Observatory, Marine Corps.

Of the Interior Department.—General Land Office, Indian Bureau, Geological Survey.

TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS.

Two thousand four hundred and thirty transportation accounts and claims, amounting to \$1,123,400.67, were adjusted in the transportation branch during the year. Of these, 2,405, amounting to \$1,097,415.33, were referred to the proper bureau or office for settlement; 17, amounting to \$17,675.22, were unfavorably reported upon and rejection recommended; and 8, amounting to \$8,310.12, were suspended for additional evidence.

Eighteen, amounting to \$11,825.82, were, at the close of the fiscal year, awaiting action or under adjustment.

The various classes of accounts and claims acted upon by the transportation branch of this office comprise land-grant railroad accounts; bonded Pacific Railroad accounts; miscellaneous railroad, water, wagon, and stage accounts; claims growing out of the charter and seizure of vessels by the Quartermaster's Department, and out of the use of railroads during the war; for services of employes on vessels and military railroads; and for use and hire of wagons and teams in all cases where the settlement or payment of such accounts and claims require the action

of the accounting officers of the Treasury; also where instructions are required by disbursing quartermasters upon transportation accounts, and claims in cases where the laws and regulations are not clear or understood; also the freight accounts of the several Bureaus of the Treasury, the Navy, and the Interior Departments, in cases where the transportation was furnished under direction of the Quartermaster's Department.

REGULAR AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

ANIMALS.

The following statement shows the number of cavalry and artillery horses purchased during the fiscal year, their aggregate cost and average cost:

Cavalry and artillery horses purchased.

For what military division.	Number.	Total cost.	Average cost.
Division of the Atlantic.....	12	\$2,455 00	\$204 58
Division of the Missouri.....	1,240	175,908 00	141 86
Division of the Pacific.....	109	23,635 00	139 85
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	9	1,372 50	152 50
Total	1,480	203,370 50	142 22

The cavalry and artillery horses for the various divisions were purchased under authority of the Secretary of War, and were inspected by boards of officers specially designated for the purpose by the Lieutenant-General of the Army, as required by law.

The following statement shows the number of draft and pack animals purchased during the fiscal year, their distribution, aggregate cost, and average cost:

Mules, team horses, and oxen purchased.

For what department, depot, or post.	Horses.			Mules.			Oxen.		
	No.	Total cost.	Average cost.	No.	Total cost.	Average cost.	No.	Total cost.	Average cost.
Department of the East.....	7	\$1,525 00	\$217 85	5	\$1,025 00	\$205 00			
Department of the Platte.....				50	9,125 00	182 50			
Department of Dakota.....	12	1,307 50	108 96	82	5,892 00	168 50	4	\$200 00	\$50 00
Department of the Missouri.....				70	11,130 00	159 00			
Department of Texas.....				80	10,637 75	132 97			
Department of California.....	1	275 00	275 00						
Saint Louis depot.....	1	147 50	147 50						
West Point.....				5	1,174 00	234 80			
Willeta Point.....	2	500 00	250 00						
Chicago, Ill.....	1	250 00	250 00	2	300 00	150 00			
Washington, D. C.....	2	850 00	425 00						
Total.....	26	4,855 00	186 54	244	38,783 75	158 95	4	200 00	50 00

The following is a summary of the number of animals purchased, sold, died, &c., during the fiscal year and remaining on hand at its close, as indicated by reports received at this office:

	Cavalry and artillery horses.	Team horses.	Mules.	Oxen.
On hand July 1, 1884.....	7,764	486	6,213	2
Purchased.....	1,430	26	244	4
Taken up, &c.....	24	1	18	
Total to be accounted for.....	9,218	513	6,470	6
Sold.....	679	34	717	
Died.....	143	9	175	
Lost and stolen.....	43		24	
Total sold, died, &c.....	865	43	916	
On hand June 30, 1885.....	8,353	470	5,554	6

The following is a tabular statement of the sales of public animals in the different departments and at general and other depots during the fiscal year, as reported to this office, showing the number of each class sold and the total amount realized:

Where sold.	Cavalry and ar- tillery horses.		Draft-horses.		Mules.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Department of the East.....	13	\$878 50	4	\$336 50	2	\$132 75
Department of Dakota.....	189	9,287 59			259	12,867 75
Department of the Missouri.....	200	9,977 74			196	10,328 17
Department of the Platte.....	69	4,655 71			143	9,969 75
Department of Texas.....	68	3,186 18			58	1,779 11
Department of California.....	21	978 74	3	675 00	14	433 00
Department of the Columbia.....	82	927 00	14	429 09	33	921 00
Department of Arizona.....	63	3,187 00			9	209 50
New York depot, New York.....	5	575 00	1	90 00		
Saint Louis depot, Saint Louis, Mo.....			1	81 00		
Washington depot, Washington, D. C.....	4	330 00	4	455 00		
Jeffersonville depot, Jeffersonville, Ind.....			3	107 00	2	108 00
San Francisco depot, San Francisco, Cal.....			1	55 00	2	195 00
West Point, N. Y.....	9	612 00	3	147 00	1	41 00
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	6	198 50			1	10 00
Chicago, Ill.....					2	110 00
Total.....	679	34,683 96	34	2,325 56	717	37,105 03

HAND-CARTS.

During the fiscal year there were purchased 250 hand-carts at a cost of \$3,949. These are issued at the rate of one to each company, battery, troop, and regimental band for light transportation and for police purposes, which have heretofore required the use of animals and carts or light wagons. Their introduction into the Army has given very general satisfaction, and has made possible a considerable reduction in the means of transportation at military posts.

WAGONS, AMBULANCES, AND HARNESS.

On account of the reduction in the means of transportation for the Army at military posts and depots, no six-mule army wagons, escort wagons, ambulance wagons, nor Dougherty spring wagons were pur-

chased during the year. The stock on hand proved sufficient to meet all demands. Spare parts of wagons for repairs were, however, purchased at general depots to extent of \$9,764.06.

HARNESS.

Under authority of the Secretary of War harness was manufactured at the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison for the Quartermaster's Department during the year, as follows, viz:

709 single sets of 6-mule wagon harness, including 150 blacksnakes, 150 wagon saddles, 709 halters and straps, 150 jocky sticks and stirrups for saddles	\$9,889 47
238 single sets of ambulance harness, including 50 ambulance whips, and 238 head-halters and straps	3,105 29
15 head-halters and straps	14 22
1 set cart harness	15 29
Remodeling 195 single sets obsolete lead wagon harness, making it conform to existing specifications and adding 108 new bridles, with steel-lined blinds, and 195 halters and straps, new	928 96
Total cost reported	13,953 23

STOVES AND RANGES AND STOVE FURNITURE.

There were delivered to the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year a stock of extra castings, for Army heaters now in use, manufactured at the Rock Island Arsenal at a total cost of \$5,073.35.

Stoves and ranges of standard manufacture, and extra parts therefor, were purchased at general depots to extent of \$21,004.84.

The following described articles of stove furniture were, under authority of the Secretary of War, manufactured at Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, viz:

363 wash-boilers	\$567 99
347 coffee-boilers	238 48
332 tea-kettles	187 56
378 steamers	134 45
337 bake-pans, large	239 06
689 bake-pans, small	264 03
320 pot-covers	33 90
20 joints stove-pipe, 4½-inch	2 24
1,000 joints stove-pipe, 5-inch	169 43
48 joints stove-pipe, 5½-inch	7 12
4,798 joints stove-pipe, 6-inch	772 56
2,213 joints stove pipe, 7-inch	495 49
1,802 joints stove-pipe, 8 inch	457 06
4 elbows stove-pipe, 4½-inch	47
300 elbows stove-pipe, 5-inch	85 13
48 elbows stove pipe, 5½-inch	7 51
1,424 elbows stove-pipe, 6-inch	365 68
657 elbows stove-pipe, 7-inch	179 63
441 elbows stove-pipe, 8 inch	129 89
18 wash-boilers, large, flat copper bottoms	24 14
6 coffee-boilers, 5 gallons, round	11 12
12 vegetable boilers, large, flat copper bottoms	21 51
12 steamers, extra large	5 71
109 bake-pans, large	83 08
24 bake-pans, small	11 71

Or a total cost, as reported, of

4,504 73

MESS TABLES AND BENCHES.

There were manufactured during the fiscal year, under authority of the Secretary of War, at Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, viz:

10 mess-tables	\$54 80
20 mess-benches	36 53

Or a total cost, as reported, of

91 33

VETERINARY SUPPLIES.

During the fiscal year, under Army Regulation 322, veterinary supplies were purchased from the Medical Department to the value of \$13,332.02.

The revised standard supply table, published to the Army in lieu of the one prescribed in Army Regulation 327, has greatly simplified the veterinary practice of the Army and proved sufficient for the general requirements of the service.

ILLUMINATING SUPPLIES.

During the fiscal year 516 pendant lamps, 801 bracket lamps, 138 street lamps, 1,790 lanterns, oil and candle combined, and the necessary chimneys, wicks, and various extra parts required for expenditures and repairs, were purchased at a cost of \$13,888.45.

Three hundred and twenty thousand and five gallons of mineral oil were purchased, in five-gallon cans, in wooden cases of two cans each, at a cost of \$55,728.50.

The aggregate expenditure on account of illuminating supplies was \$69,616.95.

The delivery of mineral oil in barrels has, on account of leakage and inconvenience of handling and storing, been discontinued.

The money received from sales of illuminating supplies to officers reverts to the appropriation for regular supplies.

COMPANY FIELD DESKS.

A company field desk, combining in a compact and convenient form the features of a packing-box and desk, for the ordinary records of a company, troop, or battery, was designed in this office, and two hundred and five of these were manufactured at the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison at a cost of \$1,573.16, and placed in depots for issue.

A slight modification has been suggested and adopted, and will be made in those hereafter manufactured.

It is believed these desks will give general satisfaction.

WOOD-SAWING MACHINES.

The supply of wood-sawing machines has greatly relieved the troops serving at posts where wood is used for fuel. Twenty two-horse wood-sawing machines with extra saws, belting, &c., were purchased during the fiscal year at a total cost of \$2,200.

ESTIMATES AND REQUISITIONS.

Estimates for annual supplies and miscellaneous requisitions have been received and acted upon during the fiscal year, as follows:

From Division of the Atlantic	340
From Division of the Missouri	796
From Division of the Pacific	174
From general depots, independent posts, &c.	350
Total.....	1,660

There were also received during the fiscal year 7,183 letters on the subjects of regular supplies and contracts and 7,296 letters written upon the same business.

CONTRACTS.

During the year ending June 30, 1885, 1,314 contracts were received, examined, and filed in this office. Seven hundred and sixty-six were for 105,278 cords of wood, 191,891,488 pounds of coal, 47,045 bushels of charcoal, 127,939,474 pounds of corn, 29,788,297 pounds of oats, 5,638,000 pounds of barley, 3,417,200 pounds of bran, 86,947,224 pounds of hay, 9,314,560 pounds of straw, 100,000 pounds of shorts, 100,000 pounds of middlings; 15 were for indefinite quantities of fuel, forage, and straw; 4 for work on national cemeteries; 1 for headstones; 96 for clothing and camp and garrison equipage; 17 for horses and mules; 1 for cart harness; 76 for transportation; 16 for buildings; 3 for stationery; 7 for lamps, lanterns, and lamp and lantern parts; 11 for miscellaneous supplies; 2 for lamp-chimneys; 11 for supplying water; 2 for dump-carts; 1 for rubber hose, with couplings, pipes, and nozzles; 2 for manning and navigating steamers; 1 for record books; 1 for dredging; 160 for services; 69 for building material; 4 for mineral oil; 8 for shoeing public animals; 1 for stoves; 2 for packing boxes, and 37 contracts of lease.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were on file 12,277 miscellaneous claims, amounting to \$6,991,477.49, and 183 accounts, amounting to \$83,059.29; in the aggregate 12,460 claims and accounts, amounting to \$7,074,536.78. The number of such claims and accounts received during the year was 1,241, amounting, as presented, to \$202,252.73; total claims and accounts, 13,701, amounting to \$7,276,789.51.

Of these, 56 claims, amounting to \$71,832.58, were approved for payment; 33 claims, amounting to \$98,064.26, were referred to other Departments, and 1,346 claims, amounting to \$99,216.40, were referred to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, for action of the accounting officers. A reduction was made in the amount of the claims approved and referred, amounting to \$127,989.12, and 340 claims, amounting to \$81,407.58, were rejected; 485 accounts, amounting to \$43,755, were approved for payment, and a reduction made therein of \$62.58; 245 accounts, amounting to \$31,115.90, were referred to other Departments, and 2 accounts, amounting to \$120, were rejected.

The total number of miscellaneous claims and accounts upon which final action was taken during the year is 2,507, amounting to \$553,563.42; 10,967 claims and 227 accounts, amounting in the aggregate to \$6,723,226.09, remain on file awaiting action.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

During the fiscal year 440 requisitions upon the Public Printer for printing and binding were issued by this office. The cost of this work was \$15,335.94.

The following statements exhibit the number and amount of transportation claims and accounts and miscellaneous claims and accounts on hand July 1, 1884, the number and amount received, and the number and amount of those acted upon during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, and those remaining on hand:

Statement of claims and accounts in the transportation branch, Quartermaster-General's Office, for the fiscal year ending June 3, 1885.

	Number.	Amount.
Amounts and claims suspended and awaiting action July 1, 1884	92	\$58,864 40
Accounts received during the fiscal year	2,820	1,062,940 13
Claims received during the fiscal year	86	13,421 96
Total accounts and claims on hand and received	2,488	1,135,226 49
Accounts referred for settlement	2,372	1,062,793 37
Claims referred for settlement	83	4,621 96
Accounts and claims rejected	17	17,675 22
Accounts and claims suspended	8	8,310 12
Total accounts and claims referred, rejected, and suspended	2,430	1,123,400 67
Accounts awaiting action July 1, 1885	16	11,645 82
Claims awaiting action July 1, 1885	2	180 00
Total number and amount on hand July 1, 1885	18	11,825 82

Statement of miscellaneous claims and accounts in the Quartermaster-General's Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

	Number.	Amount.
On hand July 1, 1884, which had previously been suspended or had received no decisive action:		
Claims	12,377	\$6,991,477 49
Accounts	183	83,059 29
Total	12,460	7,074,536 78
Claims received during the fiscal year	485	127,733 87
Accounts received during the fiscal year	776	74,518 86
Total number on hand and received	13,701	7,276,789 51
Claims approved	56	71,832 58
Claims referred to other Departments	33	98,064 28
Claims referred to Third Auditor for action of accounting officers	1,346	99,216 40
Reduction on claims approved and referred		127,989 12
Claims rejected	340	81,407 58
Accounts approved	485	43,755 00
Reduction on accounts approved		62 58
Accounts referred to other Departments	245	31,115 90
Accounts rejected	2	120 00
Total upon which final action has been taken	2,507	553,563 42
Remaining on hand July 1, 1885:		
Claims	10,967	6,640,701 42
Accounts	227	82,524 67
Total number and amount	11,194	6,723,226 09

The following described papers accompany this report, viz:

A.—Statement of all troops and property transported under direction of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

B.—Statement showing cost of transportation of the Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, including expenses for rail, water, wagon, and stage transportation; for purchase of draft animals; for purchase and repairs of Army and spring wagons, ambulances, and harness; for supplying posts with water and sewerage and digging wells; for purchasing, repairing, operating, and chartering vessels; for building and repairing wharves and wharfage, and for clearing roads, constructing temporary bridges, and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers; prepared from reports of disbursing officers in each

military department, at each depot of the Quartermaster's Department, and at each independent military post, armory, and arsenal, together with a statement of the number of persons and pounds of freight transported under direction of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year.

C.—Statement showing principal movements of troops during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

D.—Copy of report of the chief quartermaster, Division of the Missouri, showing expenses incurred in the movement of the Third Regiment of Cavalry from Department of Arizona to the Department of Texas.

D¹.—Copy of report of the chief quartermaster, Division of the Missouri, showing expenses incurred in the movement of the Tenth Regiment of Cavalry from Department of Texas to the Department of Arizona.

D².—Statement of cost of transportation incurred in the Department of Arizona and District of New Mexico, in the movement of the Third Regiment of Cavalry from Department of Arizona to Department of Texas, and the Tenth Regiment of Cavalry from Department of Texas to Department of Arizona.

E.—Statement of cost of transportation incurred in the movement of the Fifth Regiment of Cavalry from Department of the Platte to the Department of the Missouri.

E¹.—Statement of the cost of transportation incurred in the movement of the Ninth Regiment of Cavalry from Department of the Missouri to Department of the Platte.

F.—Copy of report of the chief quartermaster, Division of the Atlantic, showing expenses incurred in interchanging stations of the Second and Third Regiments of Artillery in the Division of the Atlantic.

G.—Copy of report of the chief quartermaster, Division of the Missouri, showing expenses incurred in the movement of the Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry from the Department of Dakota to the Department of the Missouri.

G¹.—Copy of report of the chief quartermaster, Division of the Missouri, showing expenses incurred in the movement of the Twentieth Regiment of Infantry from the Department of the Missouri to the Department of Dakota.

H.—Circular letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of January 12, 1884, giving instructions to accounting officers in relation to balances due Pacific Railroads.

I.—Circular letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of July 21, 1884, giving instructions as to credits for services by the Union Pacific Railway Company.

K.—Copy of agreement of the Union Pacific Railway Company, dated July 5, 1884.

L.—Copy of agreement of the Union Pacific Railway Company, dated February 17, 1885.

M.—Copy of agreement of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, dated May 27, 1885.

N.—Copy of agreement of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company, dated March 31, 1885.

O.—Copy of letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of March 16, 1885, instructing accounting officers as to settlements for services performed by the Fremont, Elk Horn and Missouri Valley Railroad Company.

P.—Copy of letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of War respecting the status of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California from Mojave to the Colorado River.

Q.—Copy of General Orders No. 89, A. G. O. of 1885, publishing regulations governing military transportation over land-grant and bonded railroads, and the settlement of accounts for such service, with tables of such railroads, and a compendium showing conditions of the grants or subsidies.

R.—Statement of vessels owned or purchased by the Government and employed by the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

S.—Statement of vessels chartered, impressed, or employed by the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

T.—Abstract of contracts for wagon and water transportation entered into by the Quartermaster's Department, received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

U.—Statement showing the names of those railroad companies whose indebtedness to the United States has been paid in full, compromised and settled.

V.—Statement of the indebtedness of Southern railroad companies for railway material for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. SAWTELLE,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

Brig. Gen. S. B. HOLABIRD,

Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

A. —Statement of all troops and property transported under direction of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Kind of transportation.	Passengers.			Animals.			
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Total.
Railroad	1, 320	23, 972	25, 292	2, 367	1, 413		3, 780
Water	379	3, 580	*2, 959	156	19		*175
Wagon					14		14
Stage	596	3, 399	3, 997				
Grand total	2, 297	30, 951	33, 248	2, 523	1, 446		3, 969

Stores.

Kind of transportation.	Subsistence.	Quartermaster.	Ordnance.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Railroad	42, 661, 959	84, 879, 212	11, 785, 202	1, 396, 416	11, 314, 231	152, 037, 020
Water	6, 332, 545	6, 479, 421	5, 883, 674	310, 110	1, 619, 517	*20, 625, 267
Wagon	31, 433, 061	68, 218, 072	6, 695, 534	1, 589, 753	14, 474, 935	121, 411, 355
Stage		1, 211	128	66	8, 563	9, 962
Grand total	80, 427, 565	158, 577, 916	24, 364, 538	3, 296, 245	27, 417, 246	294, 083, 610

* Not including 12,301 persons, 71 animals, and 4,103,416 pounds freight transported on United States steamers Chester A. Arthur and Ordnance in New York Harbor and off Sandy Hook, and not including 182,618 persons and 558,300 pounds freight ferried between Governor's Island and New York City on United States steamer Atlantic.

Respectfully submitted.

C. G. SAWTELLE,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

TRANSPORTATION BRANCH,

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, September, 1885.

B.—Statement showing cost of transportation of the Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

This statement includes expenses for rail, water, wagon, and stage transportation; for purchase of draft animals; for purchases and repairs of Army and spring wagons, ambulances, and harness; for supplying posts with water and sewerage and digging wells; for purchasing, repairing, operating, and chartering vessels; for building and repairing wharves and wharfage, and for clearing roads, constructing temporary bridges, and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers; prepared from reports of disbursing officers in each military department, at each depot of the Quartermaster's Department, and at each independent military post, armory, and arsenal; together with a statement of the number of persons and pounds of freight transported under direction of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year. Appropriated by Congress, act July 5, 1884, \$3,000,000.

Respectfully submitted.

C. G. SAWTELLE,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

October 1, 1885.

FOR RAIL TRANSPORTATION.

[Excluding allowances for services of the bonded Pacific Railroad Companies, \$562,318.00 (see page 146), and of certain land-grant railroad companies, \$125,000 (see page 148)].

Department, depot, or post.	By accounts paid prior to July 1, 1885.		By outstanding accounts unsettled July 1, 1885.		Total cost of services performed during the fiscal year.	Number of persons transported under direction of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.	Pounds of freight transported under direction of Quartermaster's Department during fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.
	For passengers.	For freight.	For passengers.	For freight.			
Washington, D. C.	\$5,454 01	\$3,473 23	\$500 00	\$400 00	\$9,827 24	472	1,554,481
New York City	20,469 60	9,453 75	20,500 00	8,000 00	58,423 35	1,350	3,777,975
Philadelphia, Pa.	997 46	6,026 51	131 01	502 71	7,657 69	45	2,305,210
Jeffersonville, Ind.						11	4,321,631
Louisville, Ky.	6,487 16	10,160 61	1,229 73	1,857 17	19,734 67		
Chicago, Ill.	19,640 29	42,746 51	9,558 32	17,408 68	89,353 80	19	12,656,843
Saint Louis, Mo.	38,709 81	65,232 46	6,771 57	20,049 21	130,763 05	1,942	6,922,941
San Francisco, Cal.	319 60	2,661 50		182 66	3,163 76	324	8,995,213
The East.	2,526 60	9,189 98	700 19	2,648 82	15,065 59	2,708	4,430,673
California	1,555 80				1,555 80	637	293,239
The Platte	497 05	2,184 06	1,678 53	1,903 39	6,263 08	2,519	31,877,674
Dakota.	71,967 53	75,075 38	10,805 94	24,014 90	181,863 75	4,670	12,909,064
The Missouri.	36,347 31	159,196 69	15,089 95	50,430 01	261,063 96	5,889	38,228,614
Texas	3,715 32	39,939 61	6,214 50	31,137 49	81,006 92	1,263	10,350,635
Arizona	12 85	41 50			54 35	962	8,538,090
The Columbia.	13,967 18	25,274 57	449 93	5,329 17	45,020 85	1,032	3,479,146
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.	19,174 48	488,85	8,129 80	60 00	22,853 13	1,156	26,610
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.						4	863,454
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.	143 90				143 90	7	1,643,007
Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.		1 72			1,72	1	44,723
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.							368,768
Benicia Arsenal, Cal.						5	287,933
David's Island, New York Harbor.						72	89,654
West Point, N. Y.		4 80			4 80	11	11 88
Kennebec Arsenal, Me.		49			49		
Willels Point, N. Y.						8	
Watertown Arsenal, Mass.	41 25	26 00			67 25		615,236
Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.						22	19,568
Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.						74	475,943
National Armory, Springfield, Mass.							334,375

B.—Statement showing cost of transportation of the Army, &c.—Continued.

FOR RAIL TRANSPORTATION—Continued.

Department, depot, or post.	By accounts paid prior to July 1, 1885.		By outstanding accounts unsettled July 1, 1885.		Total cost of services performed during the fiscal year.	Number of persons transported under direction of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.	Pounds of freight transported under direction of Quartermaster's Department during fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.
	For passengers.	For freight.	For passengers.	For freight.			
Atlanta, Ga.						270	241,911
United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.						603	464,195
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.						3	109,308
Hot Springs, Ark.						2	
Quartermaster-General's Office and the Treasury.	\$101 58	\$182 20	\$2,802 62	\$5,647 16	\$8,733 56		
Total.	242,128 78	451,360 42	79,562 14	169,571 87	942,622 71	26,292	152,037,020

FOR WATER TRANSPORTATION.

Washington, D. C.	\$194 80	\$396 38	\$44 50	\$76 82	\$1,212 50	55	165,366
New York City	999 03	8,312 90	1,500 00	10,000 00	20,811 93	108	*3,792,676
Philadelphia, Pa.		983 52			983 52		20,943
Jeffersonville, Ind.							2,080
Louisville, Ky.	61 00	155 68		1 80	218 48		
Chicago, Ill.	11 50	365 99			377 49	1	109,855
St. Louis, Mo.	18 50	1,305 55		428 39	1,752 44	2	402,643
San Francisco, Cal.	2,377 88	1,761 76	320 00	374 47	4,834 11	233	1,271,265
The East.	605 25	10,200 61	50 50	3,189 61	14,045 97	1,180	3,870,709
California.		75 00	15 00	10 00	100 00	491	91,444
The Platte						7	
Dakota.	22,835 93	20,255 88	78 75	2,761 33	45,931 89	675	5,576,462
The Missouri.						1	16,891
Texas.	108 00	2,109 83	25 00	353 00	2,595 83	37	745,782
Arizona.	5 50	1,284 22		220 58	1,510 30	3	210,198
The Columbia.	1,188 97	11,350 40	446 00	3,095 06	16,080 43	1,137	2,225,344
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.						7	
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.							301,815
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.							26,138
Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.		55			55		121
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.							1,464,112
Benicia Arsenal, Cal.							102,244
West Point, N. Y.						11	27,086
Kennebec Arsenal, Me.							170
Watertown Arsenal, Mass.							3,500
Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.						11	109,119
Atlanta, Ga.							89,254
Total.	28,406 86	59,058 27	2,479 75	20,511 06	110,455 44	8,959	20,625,267

* Not including 12,301 persons, 71 animals, and 4,103,416 pounds freight transported on United States steamers Chester A. Arthur and Ordanance in New York Harbor and off Sandy Hook, and not including 182,818 persons and 558,300 pounds freight ferried between Governor's Island and New York City on United States steamer Atlantic.

B.—Statement showing the cost of transportation of the Army, &c.—Continued.

FOR WAGON TRANSPORTATION.

Department, depot, or post.	For freight.		Total cost during the fiscal year.	Pounds of freight transported under direction of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.
	By accounts paid prior to July 1, 1885.	By outstanding accounts unsettled July 1, 1885.		
Washington, D. C.	\$20 50		\$20 50	123, 301
New York City	5, 642 64		5, 642 64	8, 299, 197
Philadelphia, Pa.	1, 246 72		1, 246 72	2, 980, 250
Jeffersonville, Ind.	1, 080 00		1, 080 00	4, 685, 713
Louisville, Ky.	1, 011 50	\$152 95	1, 164 45	
Chicago, Ill.	6, 024 92		6, 024 92	11, 735, 843
Saint Louis, Mo.	5, 751 97		5, 751 97	7, 781, 236
San Francisco, Cal.	2, 713 85	69 97	2, 783 82	
The East.	6, 634 44	608 18	7, 242 62	25, 865
California	11, 655 32		11, 655 32	423, 532
The Platte	84, 396 07	16, 503 51	100, 899 58	22, 419, 494
Dakota	53, 588 76	7, 511 37	61, 100 13	4, 956, 746
The Missouri	126, 900 74	5, 796 91	132, 697 65	41, 936, 224
Texas	19, 557 88	1, 028 00	20, 585 88	3, 794, 897
Arizona	55, 248 15	10, 226 78	65, 474 93	8, 792, 743
The Columbia	18, 119 59	2, 968 63	21, 088 22	1, 023, 665
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.	1, 392 81		1, 392 81	
Augusta Arsenal, Ga.	88 99		88 99	82, 739
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.	1, 084 61		1, 084 61	1, 485, 662
Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.	41 96		41 96	
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.	365 33		365 33	
Benicia Arsenal, Cal.	297 10		297 10	
David's Island, New York Harbor	1, 500 00		1, 500 00	
Watertown Arsenal, Mass.	63 25		63 25	
Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.				920, 121
Atlanta, Ga.	166 41		166 41	
United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	13 69		13 69	
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	572 31		572 31	
Quartermaster-General's Office and the Treasury	13, 115 71		13, 115 71	
Total	418, 299 24	44, 866 30	463, 165 54	121, 411, 355

B.—Statement showing the cost of transportation of the Army, &c.—Continued.

FOR STAGE TRANSPORTATION.

Department, depot, or post.	By accounts paid prior to July 1, 1885.		By outstanding accounts unsettled July 1, 1885.		Total cost of service performed during the fiscal year.	Number of persons transported under direction of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.	Pounds of extra baggage transported under direction of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.
	For passengers.	For extra baggage.	For passengers.	For extra baggage.			
Washington, D. C.	\$5 00		\$2 45		\$7 45	51	
New York City	687 50				687 50	54	
Jeffersonville, Ind.						2	
Louisville, Ky.	124 83				124 83		
Chicago, Ill.	10 00	\$2 97			12 97	13	
Saint Louis, Mo.	9 50		50		10 00	73	
San Francisco, Cal.	4,455 10	20 40	41 00		4,516 50	52	
The East	36 75	4 00	2 50		43 25	57	
California						200	
The Platte	9,306 45	179 85	1,407 50	\$70 00	10,963 80	632	2,855
Dakota	8,938 67	147 02	1,192 00	20 00	10,297 69	861	4,924
The Missouri	10,186 78	220 03	987 10	30 00	11,423 91	635	1,939
Texas	1,235 50	42 75	80 00	60 00	1,368 25	258	250
Arizona	5,497 40	173 70	626 35	38 45	6,335 90	775	
The Columbia	2,713 05	16 90	243 00		2,972 95	339	
Columbus Barracks, Ohio						27	
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.	2 50				2 50		
Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.						9	
United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.						19	
Quartermaster-General's Office and the Treasury	1,065 60				1,065 60		
Total	44,274 63	807 62	4,582 40	164 45	49,829 10	3,997	9,968

FOR TOLLS.

Department, depot, or post.	By accounts paid prior to July 1, 1885.			By outstanding accounts unsettled July 1, 1885.	Total expenditure for tolls.
	Turnpikes.	Ferries.	Bridges.		
Washington, D. C.		\$0 90	\$119 15	\$11 55	\$131 60
New York City	\$5 00				5 00
Louisville, Ky.	7 50	286 25		69 50	363 25
San Francisco, Cal.		19 00			19 00
The East		1,636 88	3 00	15 62	1,655 50
California				12 00	12 00
The Platte			518 00		518 00
Dakota	226 95	1,772 40	713 35	234 20	2,946 90
The Missouri	297 70	289 25	709 65	243 15	1,539 75
Texas		30 00	123 39		153 39
Arizona		17 00		176 69	193 69
The Columbia	476 50	1,415 50	59 00	273 75	2,224 75
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.			14 40		14 40
West Point, N. Y.		27 35			27 35
Quartermaster-General's Office and the Treasury				285 18	285 18
Total	1,013 65	5,494 53	2,259 94	1,321 64	10,089 76

B.—Statement showing the cost of transportation of the Army, &c.—Continued.
FOR TRANSPORTATION OF EMPLOYEES, including agents, wagon-masters, teamsters, hostlers, wheel wrights, packers, harness-makers, crews of vessels, &c.

Department, depot, or post.	Civilians employed in June, 1885.	Enlisted men on extra duty in June, 1885.	By payments made prior to July 1, 1885.		By amounts due and unpaid July 1, 1885.		Total cost of service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.
			To civilian employes.	To enlisted men on extra duty.	To civilian employes.	To enlisted men on extra duty.	
Washington, D. C.	29		\$15,164 10				\$15,164 10
New York City	25		18,877 01				18,877 01
Philadelphia, Pa.	8		5,744 91				5,743 91
Jeffersonville, Ind.	20		12,944 33				12,961 83
Louisville, Ky.					17 50		10 15
Chicago, Ill.	11		7,061 58				7,061 58
Saint Louis, Mo.	6		6,741 61		3 00		6,744 61
San Francisco, Cal.	4		4,239 63				4,229 63
The East	50	1,11	35,495 11	7,984 87	257 50	248 85	43,996 33
California	52	36	44,032 97	2,814 70	67 00	175 48	47,090 15
The Platte	140	90	87,586 58	8,765 26	467 14		96,818 98
Dakota	240	116	133,609 02	6,936 17	206 20	10 50	140,811 89
The Missouri	165	194	89,008 07	11,495 35	2,864 32	418 95	103,296 69
Texas	75	102	41,713 05	10,807 70	460 00	274 20	53,254 95
Arizona	93	105	71,073 44	6,569 98	5,175 77	453 20	83,272 39
The Columbia	60	144	39,432 95	8,331 07	2,092 52	275 10	50,121 64
Columbus Barracks, Ohio		11	302 50	354 35			656 85
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.	1		999 63				999 63
Benicia Arsenal, Cal.	1		540 00				540 00
David's Island, New York Harbor	4		3,565 49	586 35			4,151 84
West Point, N. Y.			894 31	1,544 60			2,438 91
Willels Point, N. Y.		6	24 75	216 20			240 95
Watertown Arsenal, Mass.			708 59				708 59
Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.	1		300 00				300 00
United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	2		2,323 99				2,323 99
Atlanta, Ga.	1		3 00				3 00
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.		12	945 50	1,021 41			1,966 91
Quartermaster-General's Office and Treasury			25 33				25 33
Total	987	927	624,451 45	67,428 01	11,121 10	1,856 28	704,856 84

FOR VESSELS.

Department, depot, and post.	By accounts paid prior to July 1, 1885.			By outstanding accounts, unsettled July 1, 1885.			Total cost of service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.
	Purchasing, operating, and maintaining.	Chartering from private parties.	Repairing.	Purchasing, operating, and maintaining.	Chartering from private parties.	Repairing.	
New York City	\$15,461 62	\$10,314 87	\$13,023 85			\$1,500 00	\$40,299 34
Jeffersonville, Ind.			27 30				27 30
San Francisco, Cal.	177 49					176 02	353 51
The East	9,059 77	504 88	15,593 94			2,224 70	27,382 29
California	6,879 09	8,107 50	2,488 28	\$46 83		650 00	13,171 61
Dakota	51 40		92 00			16 43	159 83
The Missouri			12 50				42 50
Texas	50 00						50 00
The Columbia	287 30	389 50				486 00	1,162 80
David's Island, New York Harbor			41 56				41 56
Total	31,966 58	23,316 75	31,808 53	46 83		3,053 15	91,691 84

B.—Statement showing the cost of transportation of the Army, &c.—Continued.

FOR MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

[Wagons, ambulances, spring-wagons, hand-carts, &c.]

Department, depot, or post.	By payments made prior to July 1, 1885.		By amounts due and unpaid July 1, 1885.		Total cost during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.
	Purchasing.	Repairing.	Purchasing.	Repairing.	
Washington, D. C.	\$45 89	\$365 40	\$483 14	\$827 96	\$1,721 89
New York City	2,808 56	280 06			2,589 22
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,272 47	113 45	174 00	129 15	2,689 07
Jeffersonville, Ind.	16,320 88	177 15	17,760 95	491 86	34,750 84
Louisville, Ky.		4 00			4 00
Chicago, Ill.		138 83			138 83
Saint Louis, Mo.	822 20	203 65			525 85
San Francisco, Cal.	13,074 24	1,625 90	678 66	8,220 73	23,599 53
The East	1,487 79	1,677 47	75 00	438 83	3,628 50
California	928 85	2,266 28		125 00	3,319 63
The Platte	12,359 75	117 85			12,477 10
Dakota	4,612 07	425 50		1,430 14	6,467 71
The Missouri	4,195 77	1,144 50	45 00	2,301 40	7,686 67
Texas	9,295 35	975 10			10,270 45
Arizona	1,524 28	1,189 22		18 75	2,732 25
The Columbia	6,757 57	1,196 90		22 50	7,976 97
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	55 76	53 40			109 16
Benicia Arsenal, Cal.	211 50				211 50
David's Island, New York Harbor	7 61	42 65			50 26
West Point, N. Y.			406 15		406 15
Atlanta, Ga.	18 14	30 65			48 79
United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	1 50				1 50
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	1,051 15				1,051 15
Total	76,800 88	12,027 56	19,622 90	14,005 32	122,456 11

FOR DRAFT ANIMALS AND HARNESS.

Department, depot, or post.	Number of horses purchased.	Number of mules purchased.	By payments made prior to July 1, 1885.			
			Horses and mules.	Stabling, watering, and attendance.	Harness.	
					Purchasing.	Repairing.
Washington, D. C.	2		\$850 00	\$3 80	\$530 72	\$315 25
New York City	3		750 00	277 96	608 10	26 75
Philadelphia, Pa.		5	1,174 00	276 04		10 50
Jeffersonville, Ind.				1,077 87	6,278 19	2 25
Louisville, Ky.						1 00
Chicago, Ill.	2		475 00	39 88		88 95
Saint Louis, Mo.	1	84	447 50	489 10	14 75	15 95
San Francisco, Cal.				792 69	6,668 21	254 55
The East	5	5	2,075 00	114 84	1,246 03	150 05
California	1		275 00	628 90	83 25	57 50
The Platte				1,122 77	5,669 72	2 76
Dakota	12		*200 00	3,968 82	2,644 80	22 00
The Missouri		110	11,130 00	1,644 27	1,163 58	677 80
Texas		40	3,693 75	1,561 69	3,606 14	
Arizona				3,056 38		76
The Columbia				3,067 27	1,094 36	
Columbus Barracks, Ohio				21 15	36 80	
David's Island, New York Harbor						13 85
West Point, N. Y.					70	
United States Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.					3,626 45	
Atlanta, Ga.				32 87	55 85	2 25
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.				144 60	108 45	
Total	26	244	21,070 25	18,820 90	33,435 60	1,592 16

B.—Statement showing the cost of transportation of the Army, &c.—Continued.

FOR DRAFT ANIMALS AND HARNESS—Continued.

Department, depot, or post.	By amounts due and unpaid July 1, 1885.			Total cost during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.
	Horses and mules.	Stabling, watering, and attendance.	Harness, purchasing, and repairing.	
Washington, D. C.			\$171 50	\$1,871 27
New York City			10 00	1,672 21
Philadelphia, Pa.		\$31 90	2 70	1,485 14
Jeffersonville, Ind.			3,111 75	10,470 08
Louisville, Ky.				1 00
Chicago, Ill.				553 82
Saint Louis, Mo.	\$14,517 00			15,464 29
San Francisco, Cal.			3,038 11	10,753 56
The East				2,585 92
California			21 90	1,065 63
The Platte				6,795 25
Dakota	1,307 50	166 41	744 82	9,053 35
The Missouri	6,944 00	309 90	1,302 84	22,175 29
Texas				8,461 58
Arizona		3,594 82		6,651 96
The Columbia		92 00	60 00	4,233 63
Columbus Barracks, Ohio				37 98
David's Island, New York Harbor				13 85
West Point, N. Y.				70
United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.			13,210 13	16,836 58
Atlanta, Ga.			10 60	101 47
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.				253 65
Total	22,768 50	4,195 03	21,683 35	122,665 79

* Paid for oxen.

FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.

Department, depot, or post.	By payments made prior to July 11, 1885.				By amounts due and un- paid July 1, 1885.				Total cost during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.
	Digging wells.	Water rent and taxes.	Material pur- chased.	Constructing and repairing.	Digging wells.	Water rent and taxes.	Material pur- chased, con- structing and repairing.		
Washington, D. C.	\$44 57		\$20 57	\$2 50				\$67 64	
New York City		\$1,043 88	3,487 98	28 91				4,560 77	
Philadelphia, Pa.		141 00	114 14					255 14	
Jeffersonville, Ind.	82 65	90 00	1,873 67	499 05				2,515 37	
Louisville, Ky.		10 40						10 40	
Chicago, Ill.		176 85						176 85	
Saint Louis, Mo.		564 50	5,396 70	257 65			7,108 73	13,327 58	
San Francisco, Cal.		684 50	8,479 86	50 00			4,555 55	13,769 91	
The East		4,871 90	8,272 29	34,931 12		\$716 75	21,297 07	70,089 13	
California		2,375 54	823 22	1,724 85		24 88	192 40	5,140 96	
The Platte	1,316 26	5,928 18	7,553 49	1,753 00				16,548 33	
Dakota	50 00	65 85	4,591 15	86 25	\$5,875 00		12,849 07	24,517 32	
The Missouri		7,321 17	11,212 23	2,787 37		180 19	9,728 85	31,229 81	
Texas		4,561 40	4,461 22	2,847 10		71 00	2,123 00	14,054 25	
Arizona		276 90	5 25	549 25		60 00		891 40	
The Columbia		4,391 10	11,293 29	7,567 74		25 00	6,993 29	30,270 42	
Columbus Barracks, Ohio		1,787 50	291 12	11 00				2,099 62	
Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.				15 00				15 00	
David's Island, New York Harbor			1,008 80	9,750 12				10,758 92	
Willels Point, N. Y.			1,023 57	326 00	2,500 00			3,849 57	
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.			3,154 14	9,047 96				12,202 10	
Total	1,493 48	34,258 67	73,052 69	72,234 97	8,375 00	1,078 42	64,847 96	255,341 19	

B.—Statement showing the cost of transportation of the Army, &c.—Continued.

FOR WHARVES AND BRIDGES.

Department, depot, or post.	By payments made prior to July 1, 1885.			By amounts due and unpaid July 1, 1885.			Total cost during fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.
	Constructing.	Repairing.	Rent of wharves and wharfage.	Constructing.	Repairing.	Rent of wharves and wharfage.	
New York City		\$213 50	\$9,833 30				\$10,046 80
Louisville, Ky.			1 00				1 00
Chicago, Ill.			26 00				26 00
The East	\$398 50	2,158 29	1,138 99	\$390 00	\$4,875 84	\$20 00	8,981 62
California	577 50	1,150 00	940 00		2,590 00		5,257 50
The Platte		787 00		230 84			1,017 84
Dakota		5 00					5 00
The Missouri	98 66		60 00	406 50			565 16
Texas			5 10			41 75	46 85
The Columbia	168 24	2,649 73	181 88				2,999 85
David's Island, N. Y. H.			300 00			300 00	600 00
Total	1,242 90	6,963 61	12,486 27	1,027 34	7,465 84	361 75	29,547 71

FOR ROADS, HARBORS, AND RIVERS.

Department, depot, or post.	By payments made prior to July 1, 1885.		By amounts due and unpaid July 1, 1885.		Total cost during fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.
	Constructing roads.	Repairs and removal of obstructions.	Constructing roads.	Repairs and removal of obstructions.	
New York City	\$159 07	\$58 00			\$217 07
Philadelphia, Pa.				\$488 00	488 00
Jeffersonville, Ind.	110 94	189 37		1,033 41	1,333 72
San Francisco, Cal.	401 51	88 73		75 00	565 24
The East	1,677 59	349 10	\$930 92	426 80	3,384 41
California	319 43				319 43
The Platte	352 75				352 75
Dakota	147 15				147 15
The Missouri	327 00			91 00	418 00
Texas	203 00	1,227 25		431 20	1,861 45
Arizona	135 00				135 00
The Columbia	1,953 29	55 30			2,008 59
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	1,840 00	634 00			2,474 00
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	19 50	935 00			954 50
Total	7,646 23	3,536 75	930 92	2,545 41	14,659 31

B.—Statement showing the cost of transportation of the Army, &c.—Continued.

For advertisements, publications, and printing, and for expenses not enumerated in the foregoing statements, such as for canoes, lumber, packing-boxes, loading vehicles, reimbursements, miscellaneous articles, and so forth.

Department, depot or post.	By payments made prior to July 1, 1885.		By amounts due and unpaid July 1, 1885.		Total cost during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.
	Advertisements, publications, and printing.	Expenses not enumerated.	Advertisements, publications, and printing.	Expenses not enumerated.	
Washington, D. C.	\$14 00	\$361 39	\$10 63	\$746 92	\$1,132 94
New York City.	190 60	1,721 13	100 00	250 00	2,261 73
Philadelphia, Pa.	20 40	4,274 90		233 37	4,528 76
Jeffersonville, Ind.	496 70	6,545 54	89 95	23,112 28	30,244 45
Louisville, Ky.	4 00	81 35			25 35
Chicago, Ill.		245 10			245 10
Saint Louis, Mo.	29 00	4,247 01		356 31	4,642 32
San Francisco, Cal.	13 00	3,901 28	67 85	7,733 50	11,715 63
The East.	277 65	722 11		123 90	1,123 66
California.	77 87	541 44		270 13	889 44
The Platte.	423 36	1,965 55		328 75	2,716 66
Dakota.	347 12	3,668 96		696 68	4,712 76
The Missouri.	636 00	3,153 82	147 30	1,083 11	5,020 23
Texas.	316 63	214 26	8 40	80 80	619 59
Arizona.	330 77	373 65	26 40	333 96	1,064 78
The Columbia.	212 50	2,005 27		174 50	2,392 27
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.	4 00	9 50			13 50
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.		7 50			7 50
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.	14 00				14 00
David's Island, New York Harbor.	52 53	258 00			310 53
West Point, N. Y.		4 00		5 80	9 80
Atlanta, Ga.		10 40			10 40
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.		6,523 19			6,523 19
Quartermaster-General's Office and the Treasury.		3,007 62		6 25	3,013 87
Total.	3,469 13	43,793 06	450 53	44,585 74	82,248 46

C.—Table showing principal movements of troops during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

FIRST CAVALRY.

Company.	From Department of—	To Department of—	Stations before movement.	Stations after movement.
I	Dakota	The Missouri.	Fort Custer, Mont.	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

THIRD CAVALRY.

Hdqrs.	Arizona	Texas	Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	Fort Davis, Tex.
A	do	do	Fort Apache, Ariz.	Fort Concho, Tex.
C	do	do	Fort Grant, Ariz.	Camp Rice, Tex.
D	do	do	Fort Thomas, Ariz.	Fort Davis, Tex.
E	do	do	do	Do.
F	do	do	Fort Grant, Ariz.	Do.
G	do	do	San Carlos, Ariz.	Fort Stockton, Tex.
H	do	do	Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	Fort Davis, Tex.
I	do	do	Fort Thomas, Ariz.	Do.
K	do	do	Fort Verde, Ariz.	Do.
L	do	do	Fort Grant, Ariz.	Do.
M	do	do	Fort Bowie, Ariz.	Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.

C.—Table showing principal movements of troops, &c.—Continued.

FIFTH CAVALRY.

Com- pany.	From Depart- ment of—	To Department of—	Stations before movement.	Stations after movement.
Hdqrs.	The Platte....	The Missouri.	Fort McKinney, Wyo.....	Fort Riley, Kans.
A	do.....	do.....	Fort Washakie, Wyo.....	Do.
B	do.....	do.....	Fort Niobrara, Nebr.....	Fort Reno, Ind. Ter.
C	do.....	do.....	Fort McKinney, Wyo.....	Do.
D	do.....	do.....	Fort Niobrara, Nebr.....	Do.
E	do.....	do.....	Fort McKinney, Wyo.....	Do.
F	do.....	do.....	Fort Robinson, Nebr.....	Fort Riley, Kans.
G	do.....	do.....	Fort Washakie, Wyo.....	Do.
H	do.....	do.....	Fort Robinson, Nebr.....	Do.
I	do.....	do.....	Fort McKinney, Wyo.....	Fort Reno, Ind. Ter.
K	do.....	do.....	Fort Niobrara, Nebr.....	Do.
L	do.....	do.....	Fort McKinney, Wyo.....	Do.
M	do.....	do.....	Fort Robinson, Nebr.....	Fort Riley, Kans.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

G	The Missouri.	Dakota.....	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	Fort Keogh, Mont.
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EIGHTH CAVALRY.

M	The Missouri.	Texas.....	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	Fort Brown, Tex.
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NINTH CAVALRY.

Hdqrs.	The Missouri.	The Platte....	Fort Riley, Kans.....	Fort McKinney, Wyo.
E	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
C	do.....	do.....	Fort Sill, Ind. Ter.....	Fort Robinson, Nebr.
D	do.....	do.....	Fort Riley, Kans.....	Fort McKinney, Wyo.
E	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
F	do.....	do.....	Fort Reno, Ind. Ter.....	Fort Robinson, Nebr.
H	do.....	do.....	Fort Riley, Kans.....	Fort McKinney, Wyo.
K	do.....	do.....	Fort Supply, Ind. Ter.....	Fort Robinson, Nebr.
L	do.....	do.....	Fort Riley, Kans.....	Fort McKinney, Wyo.
M	do.....	do.....	do.....	Fort Washakie, Wyo.

TENTH CAVALRY.

Hdqrs.	Texas.....	Arizona.....	Fort Davis, Tex.....	Whipple Barracks, Ariz.
A	do.....	do.....	Camp Peña Colorado, Tex.....	Fort Apache, Ariz.
B	do.....	do.....	Fort Davis, Tex.....	Whipple Barracks, Ariz.
C	do.....	do.....	Fort Stockton, Tex.....	Fort Thomas, Ariz.
D	do.....	do.....	Fort Davis, Tex.....	Fort Grant, Ariz.
E	do.....	do.....	Fort Concho, Tex.....	Do.
F	do.....	do.....	do.....	Fort Thomas, Ariz.
G	do.....	do.....	Fort Stockton, Tex.....	Do.
H	do.....	do.....	Fort Davis, Tex.....	Fort Grant, Ariz.
I	do.....	do.....	Camp Rice, Tex.....	Fort Verde, Ariz.
K	do.....	do.....	Fort Davis, Tex.....	Fort Grant, Ariz.
L	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
M	do.....	do.....	do.....	Fort Verde, Ariz.

FIRST ARTILLERY.

F	California....	The Columbia.	Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.....	Fort Canby, Wash.
I	The Columbia	California....	Fort Canby, Wash.....	Alostas Island, California.

C.—Table showing the principal movements of troops, &c.—Continued.

SECOND ARTILLERY.

Company.	From Department of—	To Department of—	Stations before movement.	Stations after movement
Hdqrs.	The East	The East	Washington Barracks, D. C.	Saint Francis Barracks, Fla.
A	do	do	do	Little Rock Barracks, Ark.
B	do	do	do	Fort Barrancas, Fla.
C	do	do	do	Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.
D	do	do	do	Do.
G	do	do	Newport Barracks, Ky.	Saint Francis Barracks, Fla.
H	do	do	Washington Barracks, D. C.	Fort Barrancas, Fla.
I	do	do	Fort McHenry, Md.	Jackson Barracks, La.
L	do	do	do	Saint Francis Barracks, Fla.
M	do	do	do	Jackson Barracks, La.

THIRD ARTILLERY.

Hdqrs.	The East	The East	Saint Francis Barracks, Fla.	Washington Barracks, D. C.
A	do	do	Fort Monroe, Va.	Do.
B	do	do	Fort Barrancas, Fla.	Newport Barracks, Ky.
C	do	do	Little Rock, Ark.	Washington Barracks, D. C.
D	do	do	Saint Francis Barracks, Fla.	Fort McHenry, Md.
E	do	do	Fort Barrancas, Fla.	Washington Barracks, D. C.
G	do	do	Saint Francis Barracks, Fla.	Fort McHenry, Md.
H	do	do	Jackson Barracks, La.	Washington Barracks, D. C.
I	do	do	Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	Fort McHenry, Md.
K	do	do	Fort Barrancas, Fla.	Washington Barracks, D. C.
L	do	do	Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	Do.
M	do	do	Jackson Barracks, La.	Fort Monroe, Va.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

Hdqrs.	Dakota	The Missouri	Fort Assiniboine, Mont.	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
A	do	do	do	Fort Hays, Kans.
B	do	do	do	Do.
C	do	do	do	Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.
D	do	do	do	Fort Hays, Kans.
E	do	do	do	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
F	do	do	do	Do.
G	do	do	Fort Maginnis, Mont.	Fort Reno, Ind. Ter.
H	do	do	Fort Assiniboine, Mont.	Do.
I	do	do	Fort Maginnis, Mont.	Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.
K	do	do	Fort Assiniboine, Mont.	Fort Reno, Ind. Ter.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

Hdqrs.	The Missouri	Dakota	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Fort Assiniboine, Mont.
A	do	do	do	Do.
B	do	do	Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.	Do.
C	do	do	Fort Reno, Ind. Ter.	Do.
D	do	do	do	Do.
E	do	do	Fort Elliott, Tex.	Do.
F	do	do	Fort Hays, Kans.	Do.
G	do	do	do	Fort Maginnis, Mont.
H	do	do	Fort Supply, Ind. Ter.	Fort Assiniboine, Mont.
I	do	do	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Do.
K	do	do	Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.	Do.

D.—Statement of cost of transportation incurred in the Department of Texas in the movement of the Third Regiment of Cavalry from the Department of Arizona to stations in the Department of Texas.

PASSENGERS.

	No. of persons.	Cost.
Camp Rice to Spofford Junction.....	11	\$168 00
Marathon to San Antonio.....	8	34 20
Marathon to Spofford Junction.....	14	103 60
Total.....	28	305 80

FREIGHT.

	Pounds of freight	Cost.		Pounds of freight	Cost.
Sierra Blanca to Abilene.....	11,382	\$144 55	San Antonio to Rio Grande..	10,013	\$100 00
Camp Rice Station to Post			San Antonio to San Elisario..	10,000	100 00
Camp Rice.....	24,888	10 75	San Antonio to Ysleta.....	5,000	50 00
San Antonio to Ryan.....	10,000	95 00	Abilene to Fort Concho.....	18,245	164 65
San Antonio to Valentine.....	10,022	100 00	Marfa to Fort Davis.....	159,351	371 00
San Antonio to Chispa.....	10,022	100 00	Marfa to Camp Rice.....	12,984	72 71
San Antonio to Haskell.....	10,000	100 00	Malone to Finlay.....	10,000	16 00
San Antonio to Torbert.....	10,000	100 00	El Paso to Spofford Junction..	6,715	165 47
San Antonio to Sierra Blanca..	10,000	100 00	El Paso to Camp Rice.....	14,126	36 53
San Antonio to Malone.....	5,000	50 00	El Paso to Marathon.....	15,664	202 68
San Antonio to Finlay.....	5,000	50 00	El Paso to Marfa.....	97,812	937 30
San Antonio to siding, Camp Rice.....	10,000	100 00	Total.....	477,324	3,167 24

WOOD.

	Cars of wood.	Cost.		Cars of wood.	Cost.
Camp Rice to Marfa.....	1	\$54 00	Camp Rice to Sierra Blanca.....	1	\$20 00
Camp Rice to Ryan.....	1	48 00	Camp Rice to Malone.....	1	9 00
Camp Rice to Valentine.....	1	42 00	Camp Rice to Finlay.....	1	9 00
Camp Rice to Chispa.....	1	36 00	Total.....	8	274 00
Camp Rice to Haskell.....	1	32 00			
Camp Rice to Torbert.....	1	24 00			

LABOR.

Class.	Pay.	Amount.
Teamsters.....	Extra duty.....	\$276 50

D.—Statement of cost of transportation incurred in the Department of Texas in the movement of the Third Regiment of Cavalry, &c.—Continued.

WATER AND TOLLS.

Place.	Water.	Tolls.	Remarks.
Finlay	\$142 80		Detail Nineteenth Infantry returning to station.
Sierra Blanca	142 80		
Torbert	142 80		Detail Nineteenth Infantry returning to station.
Haskell	142 80		
Chispa	142 80		
Valentine	42 00		
Ryan	142 80		
Marfa	42 00		
Paso del Norte, Mexico, to El Paso, Tex.		\$107 39	
Total	940 80	107 39	

RECAPITULATION.

Total passengers, 28	\$385 00
Total rounds freight, 477,324	3,167 24
Total care of wood, 8	274 00
Extra labor	278 50
Water	940 80
Tolls	107 39

Total

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
*Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.,
 Chief Quartermaster.*

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
 OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
 Chicago, Ill., August 18, 1885.

D'.—Statement of cost of transportation incurred in the Department of Texas in the movement of the Tenth Regiment of Cavalry from the Department of Texas to stations in the Department of Arizona.

PASSENGERS.

	No. of persons.	Cost.		No. of persons.	Cost.
Spofford Junction to Marathon	14	\$108 60	Haskell to Malone	3	\$4 50
Spofford Junction to Camp Rice	11	168 00	Finlay to Rio Grande	1	95
Marfa to El Paso	13	65 75	Camp Rice to El Paso	21	33 00
San Antonio to Marathon	3	34 20	San Elisario to El Paso	1	65
Marfa to Chispa	3	4 65			
Valentine to Torbert	3	4 50	Total	73	430 40

FREIGHT.

	Pounds of freight.	Cost.		Pounds of freight.	Cost.
Spofford Junction to Marathon	25,540	\$144 37	San Antonio to Haskell	10,000	\$100 00
Spofford Junction to San Antonio	7,047	46 55	San Antonio to Torbert	10,000	100 00
Spofford Junction to Murphyville	19,084	260 59	San Antonio to Sierra Blanca	10,000	100 00
Fort Davis to Marfa	142,185	331 58	San Antonio to Malone	5,000	50 00
Marfa to Sierra Blanca	11,392	57 94	San Antonio to Finlay	5,000	50 00
Marathon to El Paso	21,157	259 21	San Antonio to siding, Camp Rice	10,000	100 00
Marathon to San Antonio	25,675	212 97	San Antonio to Rio Grande	10,012	100 00
Marathon to Spofford Junction	20,750	147 58	San Antonio to San Elisario	10,000	100 00
Camp Rice to El Paso	17,100	44 46	San Antonio to Yaleta	5,000	50 00
Post Rice to El Paso	7,268	16 55	Abilene to El Paso	134	2 38
Camp Rice to Yaleta	11,504	19 20	Big Springs to El Paso	27,072	322 15
Fort Stockton to Murphyville	26,907	181 11	Marfa to El Paso	123,481	1,286 33
San Antonio to Marathon	20,000	86 00	Murphyville to El Paso	36,907	363 40
San Antonio to El Paso	7,800	147 42	Malone to Finlay	20,000	20 00
San Antonio to El Paso	416	12 90	Camp Rice to San Elisario	4,870	8 24
San Antonio to Deming	23,330	467 80	El Paso to San Antonio	7,905	12 25
San Antonio to Marfa	70,684	205 59	Fort Concho to Griereson's Springs	13,054	136 28
San Antonio to Ryan	10,000	95 00	Fort Concho to Big Springs	27,009	303 25
San Antonio to Valentine	10,022	100 00			
San Antonio to Chispa	10,022	100 00	Total	825,027	8,675 18

D¹.—Statement of cost of transportation incurred in the Department of Texas in the movement of the Tenth Regiment of Cavalry, &c.—Continued.

WOOD.

	Cords of wood.	Cost.		Cords of wood.	Cost.
Camp Rice to Marfa	1	\$54 00	Camp Rice to Sierra Blanca	1	20 00
Camp Rice to Ryan	1	48 00	Camp Rice to Malone	1	9 00
Camp Rice to Valentine	1	42 00	Camp Rice to Finlay	1	9 00
Camp Rice to Chispa	1	36 00			
Camp Rice to Haskell	1	32 00		8	274 00
Camp Rice to Torbert	1	24 00			

LABOR.

Class.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		<i>Per month.</i>	
Wagon-master	45	\$75 00	\$112 50
Blacksmith	45	75 00	112 50
Teamster, extra duty			342 40
			567 40

WATER AND TOLLS.

Place.	Water.	Tolls.	Remarks.
Marfa	\$42 00		Detail Nineteenth Infantry in occupation ad interim. Do.
Ryan	95 20		
Valentine	42 00		
Chispa	142 80		
Haskell	95 20		
Torbert	142 80		
Sierra Blanca	142 80		
Finlay	142 80		
El Paso to Paso del Norte, Mexico		\$47 35	
	845 60	47 35	

RECAPITULATION.

Total passengers, 78	\$420 40
Total pounds freight, 825,027	6,075 18
Total cars of wood, 8	274 00
Extra labor	567 40
Water	845 60
Tolls	47 35
Total	8,229 93

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Chicago, Ill., August 18, 1885

D^a.—Statement of cost of transportation incurred in the Department of Arizona and District of New Mexico, in the movement of the Third Regiment of Cavalry, from the Department of Arizona to stations in the Department of Texas, and the Tenth Regiment of Cavalry, from the Department of Texas to stations in the Department of Arizona.

PASSENGERS.

	No. of persons.	Cost.		No. of persons.	Cost.
Fort Grant, Ariz., Wilcox, Ariz.	10	\$50 00	Maricopa, Ariz., Tucson, Ariz.	1	\$10 00
Bowie Station, Ariz., Fort Thomas, Ariz.	1	12 50	Maricopa, Ariz., Bowie Station, Ariz.	27	545 20
Bowie Station, Ariz., El Paso, Tex.	1	18 05	Bowie Station, Ariz., Lordsburg, N. Mex.	1	5 00
El Paso, Tex., Marathon, Tex.	1	7 60	Lordsburg, N. Mex., Deming, N. Mex.	1	5 90
Bowie Station, Ariz., Marfa, Tex.	1	23 90	Deming, N. Mex., Bowie Station, Ariz.	7	76 30
El Paso, Tex., Marfa, Tex.	4	8 35			
Wilcox, Ariz., El Paso, Tex.	16	340 70	Total	75	1,136 75
Wilcox, Ariz., Deming, N. Mex.	1	1 50			
Deming, N. Mex., El Paso, Tex.	1	7 15			
Tucson, Ariz., Bowie Station, Ariz.	2	24 00			

FREIGHT.

	Pounds of freight.	Cost.		Pounds of freight.	Cost.
Whipple Depot, Ariz., Bumble Bee, Ariz.	2,500	\$26 75	Stein's Pass, Ariz., Bowie Station, Ariz.	375	\$0 25
Whipple Depot, Ariz., New River, Ariz.	12,928	181 22	Bowie Station, Ariz., Dragon, Ariz.	7,763	25 62
Whipple Depot, Ariz., Maricopa, Ariz.	40,758	1,365 39	Bowie Station, Ariz., Benson, Ariz.	10,070	35 24
Whipple Depot, Ariz., Swilling's Ranch, Ariz.	4,102	56 28	Bowie Station, Ariz., Maricopa, Ariz.	515	7 47
Whipple Depot, Ariz., Antelope, Ariz.	10,678	88 14	Bowie Station, Ariz., Tucson, Ariz.	375	3 11
Whipple Depot, Ariz., Haucis Ranch, Ariz.	2,296	17 72	Bowie Station, Ariz., Rillito, Ariz.	3,878	36 84
Holbrook, Ariz., Fort Apache, Ariz.	23,585	400 95	Bowie Station, Ariz., Red Rock, Ariz.	6,974	69 68
Fort Bowie, Ariz., Bowie Station, Ariz.	16,564	47 20	Bowie Station, Ariz., Picacho, Ariz.	6,974	75 40
Ash Fork, Ariz., Fort Verde, Ariz.	41,435	953 01	Bowie Station, Ariz., Casa Grande, Ariz.	3,096	32 20
Ash Fork, Ariz., Whipple Depot, Ariz.	42,436	594 10	Maricopa, Ariz., Casa Grande, Ariz.	2,000	4 00
Fort Apache, Ariz., Holbrook, Ariz.	16,455	279 75	Maricopa, Ariz., Picacho, Ariz.	2,000	6 60
Fort Grant, Ariz., Bowie Station, Ariz.	48,902	237 18	Maricopa, Ariz., Red Rock, Ariz.	2,000	7 80
Fort Verde, Ariz., Maricopa, Ariz.	14,818	472 32	Maricopa, Ariz., El Paso, Tex.	54,080	1,565 03
San Carlos, Ariz., Bowie Station, Ariz.	3,231	40 02	Tucson, Ariz., Rillito, Ariz.	375	53
Fort Thomas, Ariz., Bowie Station, Ariz.	69,251	529 76	Rillito, Ariz., Picacho, Ariz.	375	79
Maricopa, Ariz., Gila River, Ariz.	3,066	11 27	Deming, N. Mex., Maricopa, Ariz.	1,200	27 96
Maricopa, Ariz., Whipple Depot, Ariz.	1,200	40 20	Picacho, Ariz., Maricopa, Ariz.	375	1 24
Bowie Station, Ariz., Fort Grant, Ariz.	85,675	415 53	Casa Grande, Ariz., Bowie Station, Ariz.	3,096	32 20
Bowie Station, Ariz., Fort Thomas, Ariz.	39,391	301 34	Deming, N. Mex., Gage, N. Mex.	10,072	24 11
Bowie Station, Ariz., Gage, N. Mex.	7,542	50 85	Deming, N. Mex., Separ, N. Mex.	10,072	48 22
Bowie Station, Ariz., Separ, N. Mex.	7,542	39 50	Deming, N. Mex., Bowie Station, Ariz.	25,153	268 76
Bowie Station, Ariz., Lordsburg, N. Mex.	6,908	26 25	Deming, N. Mex., Stein's Pass, Ariz.	8,040	47 44
Bowie Station, Ariz., Stein's Pass, Ariz.	4,868	11 20	Holbrook, Ariz., Albuquerque, N. Mex.	18,899	198 44
Gage, N. Mex., Lordsburg, N. Mex.	2,000	6 00	Tucson, Ariz., El Paso, Tex.	1,800	32 78
Bowie Station, Ariz., San Simon, Ariz.	14,362	17 23	Lordsburg, N. Mex., Stein's Pass, Ariz.	10,603	14 84
Bowie Station, Ariz., Wilcox, Ariz.	3,288	5 92	Lordsburg, N. Mex., San Simon, Ariz.	9,135	22 75
			Total	737,026	8,686 04

D^a.—Statement of cost of transportation incurred in the Department of Arizona and District of New Mexico, in the movement of the Third Regiment of Cavalry, &c.—Continued.

LABOR.

Class.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
Blacksmiths			\$57 10
Carpenters			8 00
Teamsters			20 80
Laborers			24 25
Total			110 15

WATER.

Place.	Cost.
Not named	\$3,003 65
Total	3,003 65

RECAPITULATION.

Total passengers, 75	\$1,136 75
Total pounds freight, 737,026	8,686 04
Total extra labor	110 15
Total water	3,003 65
Total	12,936 59

GENERAL RECAPITULATION OF COST OF MOVEMENT OF THIRD AND TENTH CAVALRY.

Cost of movement Third Cavalry, incurred in Department Texas, from Department Arizona to Department Texas	\$5,071 73
Cost of movement Tenth Cavalry, incurred in Department Texas, from Department Texas to Department Arizona	8,229 93
Cost of movement Third and Tenth Cavalry, incurred in Department Arizona and District of New Mexico, from Department Arizona to Department Texas, and from Department Texas to Department Arizona	12,936 59
Total	26,238 25
Total passengers, 149	1,862 95
Total pounds freight, 2,039,377	17,928 46
Total cars of wood, 16	548 00
Total extra labor	945 05
Total water	4,790 05
Total tolls	154 74
Total	26,238 25

E.—Consolidated statement of the cost of transportation incurred in the movement of the Fifth Regiment of Cavalry, United States Army, from the Department of the Platte to the Department of the Missouri, pursuant to General Orders No. 44, A. G. O., 1885.

Between what points transported.	Passengers.				Freight.					By what conveyance transported.	
	Number.	Rate.	Cost.			Class.	Rate.	Cost.			
			Gross.	Land Grant	Payable from Army trans- portation.			Gross.	Land Grant		Payable from Army trans- portation.
Red Cloud, Nebr., to Atchison, Kans.					Lbs.			\$49 86		\$49 86	Burlington and Missouri River R. R.
Atchison to Topeka, Kans.					7, 169			20 83	\$30 33		Atchison, Topeka and Santa F6 R. R.
Topeka to Fort Riley, Kans.					7, 169			28 95	28 95		Union Pacific R. Wy.
Fort Riley to Junction City, Kans.					32, 571			41 24	41 24		Do.
Junction City to Dodge, Tex.					32, 571			342 16	118 65	223 51	Missouri Pacific R. Wy.
Dodge to Wichita Falls, Tex.					32, 571			159 28		159 28	Fort Wayne and Dodge City R. R.
Wichita Falls to Fort Sill, Ind. T.					33, 059		\$0 734	242 98		242 98	Wagon.
Fort Riley to Junction City, Kans.					18, 033			22 89	22 89		Union Pacific R. Wy.
Junction City to Emporia, Kans.					18, 033			71 20	71 20		Missouri Pacific R. Wy.
Emporia to Dodge City, Kans.					18, 033			195 95	195 95		Atchison, Topeka and Santa F6 R. R.
Dodge City, Kans., to Fort Supply, Ind. T.					18, 033		1 20 3	216 94		216 94	Wagon.
Red Cloud, Nebr., to Atchison, Kans.	181	\$5 92 \$1, 071 00			\$1, 071 00			1, 235 77		1, 235 77	Burlington and Missouri River R. R.
Atchison to Caldwell, Kans.	180	7 96 1, 432 80	\$908 46		434 34			1, 215 56	847 08	368 48	Atchison, Topeka and Santa F6 R. R.
Junction City to Emporia, Kans.	170	1 85 814 50			336 170			600 18	600 18		Missouri Pacific R. Wy.
Emporia to Caldwell, Kans.	170	4 63 787 10	377 39		409 71			1, 061 82	509 11	552 71	Atchison, Topeka and Santa F6 R. R.
Caldwell, Kans., to Fort Reno, Ind. T.					65, 456		1 04	680 74		680 74	Wagon.
Fort Niobrara, Kans., to Valentine, Nebr.					67, 579		11	74 34		74 34	Do.
Valentine, Nebr., to Caldwell, Kans.					61, 223		1 2 71	1, 659 13	691 82	967 81	Railroad.
Do.					6, 192		2 2 26	117 84	52 43	64 91	Do.
Do.					1, 164		4 1 62	18 86	9 81	9 55	Do.
Valentine, Nebr., to Leavenworth, Kans.	1	10 93 1 90		15 03							Do.
Omaha, Nebr., to Caldwell, Kans.					1, 926		1 1 45	27 93	16 38	11 55	Do.

Omaha to Columbus, Nebr.						1, 829	1	46	8 41	8 41	Do.
Do.						668	3	37	2 47	2 47	Do.
Omaha to Grand Island, Nebr.						2, 533	4	35	8 87	8 87	Do.
Omaha to North Platte, Nebr.											Do.
Do.						1, 225	1	19	14 70	14 70	Do.
Do.						742	2	1 00	1 80	1 80	Do.
Do.						8, 640	4	78	23 39	23 39	Do.
Do.						25, 000	Grain.	36	90 00	90 00	Do.
Do.						228			6 00	6 00	Do.
Papillion to North Platte, Nebr.						10, 175	Grain.	36	36 63	36 63	Railroad.
Papillion, Nebr., to Rock Creek, Wyo						14, 685	Grain.	624	91 16	91 16	Railroad.
Fremont to Omaha, Nebr.						1, 670	1	28	4 68	4 68	Do.
Do.						100	2	26	26	26	Do.
Grand Island to Omaha, Nebr.						2, 000	1	33	6 60	2 60	Do.
Lincoln to Omaha, Nebr.						53, 805	1	40	754 64	754 64	Wagon.
Fort Robinson to Sidney, Nebr.											Railroad.
Fort Robinson, Nebr., to Fort Riley, Kans.											
Sidney, Nebr., to Fort Riley, Kans.						52, 807	12 67		1, 412 61	753 88	Do.
Sidney to Camp Clark, Nebr.						28, 324	51		147 00		Wagon.
Sidney to Ash Hollow, Nebr.						30, 040	1 28		384 51		Do.
Cheyenne, Wyo., to North Platte, Nebr.						2, 727	3 90		24 55	24 55	Railroad.
Cheyenne, Wyo., to Kearney, Nebr.						4, 243	31 19		51 67	51 67	Do.
Cheyenne, Wyo., to Fort Riley, Kans.						827	12 10		19 46	7 53	Do.
Fort Laramie to Cottonwood, Wyo.						8, 315	26		21 62		Wagon.
Fort Laramie to Horseshoe, Wyo.						8, 330	45		37 48		Do.
Fort Laramie to La Bonte, Wyo.						8, 555	70		58 48		Do.
Fort McKinney to Rock Creek, Wyo.						95, 925	2 38		2, 263 83		Do.
Do.											Do.
Rock Creek, Wyo., to Fort Riley, Kans.						200 00					Railroad.
Fort McKinney to Powder River, Wyo.						6, 732	68		45 78		Wagon.
Fort McKinney to Brown Springs, Wyo.						10, 098	1 48		149 45		Do.
Fort McKinney to La Bonte, Wyo.						6, 732	2 12		143 38		Do.
Fort McKinney to Big Cottonwood, Wyo.						6, 732	2 64 25		177 04		Do.
Rock Creek, Wyo., to Fort Riley, Kans.						30	4 x 1	8 24	2 47	1 30	Railroad.
Do.						848	D. 1	4 12	34 94	18 51	Do.
Do.						87, 334	12 06		1, 799 49	948 68	Do.
Do.						7, 061	21 86		131 33	69 13	Do.
Do.						29, 333	41 34		12 64	6 75	Do.
Fort Washakie to Rawlins, Wyo.						29, 333	1 70		526 07		Wagon.
Fort Washakie to Kengia, Wyo.						12, 430	1 11		137 97		Do.
Rawlins, Wyo., to Fort Riley, Kans.						27, 769	13 53		702 54	420 00	Railroad.
Do.						1, 564	2 15 18		34 08	20 00	Do.

(Express.)

E.—Consolidated statement of the cost of transportation incurred in the movement of the Fifth Regiment of Cavalry, &c.—Continued.

Between what points transported.	Passengers.					Freight.					By what conveyance transported.		
	Number.	Rate.	Cost.			Weight.	Class.	Rate.	Cost.				
			Gross.	Land grant and aided.	Non-aided.				Payable from Army transportation.	Gross.		Land grant and aided.	Non-aided.
						Lbs.							
Fort Washakie to Rawlins, Wyo.	1		\$22 00			\$22 00							
Rawlins, Wyo., to Fort Riley, Kans.	1		57 44	\$22 56	\$14 88								
Fremont to Long Pine, Nebr.	1		7 42		7 42								
Long Pine to Fremont, Nebr.	1		7 42		7 42								
Long Pine to O'Neill, Nebr.						9,107	4	27		\$24 59		\$24 59	
O'Neill to Fremont, Nebr.						1,620	1	75		12 15		12 15	
Kearney to Newark, Nebr.						65,135	05	05		32 56		32 56	
Do.						30,000	Wood.	03		9 00		9 00	
Omaha to Newark, Nebr.						7,962				39 91		39 91	
Total			4,402 98	1,941 03	205 03					17,581 56	\$5,849 37	\$1,908 80	9,823 39

RECAPITULATION OF COST.

	Gross.	Land grant and aided.	Non-aided.	Payable from Army transportation.
Passengers.	\$4,402 98	\$1,941 03	\$205 03	\$2,256 92
Freight.	17,581 56	5,849 37	1,908 80	9,823 39
Total.	21,984 54	7,790 40	2,113 83	12,080 31

Respectfully submitted,

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.

Chicago, Ill., September 16, 1898.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster, U. S. A.

E'.—Consolidated statement of the cost of transportation incurred in the movement of the Ninth Regiment of Cavalry, United States Army, from the Department of the Missouri to the Department of the Platte, pursuant to General Orders, No. 44, A. G. O., 1885.

Between what points transported.	Passengers.					Freight.					By what conveyance transported.
	Number.	Rate.	Cost.			Gross weight.	Deduct for passengers therewith.	Subject to charge.	Class.	Rate.	Cost.
			Gross.	Land and freight.	Non-aided.						
						Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.			
Fort Reno, Ind. T., to Caldwell, Kans.	175	\$7 96	\$1,393 00	\$970 72		17,061	17,061	17,061		\$1 05	\$179 14
Caldwell to Atchison, Kans.						393,773	24,900	368,673			313 62
											Payable from Army transportation.
Atchison, Kans., to Papillon, Nebr.	175	5 00	875 00			387,378	24,900	362,478			975 98
Papillon to Fremont, Nebr.	175	96	168 00	168 00		387,378	24,900	362,478			Missouri Pacific R. Wy.
Fort Riley to Leavenworth, Kans.						33,119		33,119			Union Pacific R. Wy.
Leavenworth, Kans., to Omaha, Nebr.						27,619		27,619			Do.
Omaha to Fremont, Nebr.						27,619		27,619			Missouri Pacific R. Wy.
Fremont to Valentine, Nebr.	175	9 38	1,641 50			414,997	24,900	390,097			Union Pacific R. Wy.
											1,662 02
Fort Riley, Kans., to Denver, Colo.						5,697		5,697			Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley R. R.
Denver, Colo., to Cheyenne, Wyo.						5,697		5,697			Union Pacific R. Wy.
Cheyenne to Rock Creek, Wyo.						5,697		5,697			Do.
Fort Riley, Kans., to Kansas City, Mo.	1	4 05	4 05	4 05							19 93
Kansas City, Mo., to Omaha, Nebr.	1	6 20	6 20			6 20					23 35
											23 35
Hays City to Fort Riley, Kans.	4	4 54	18 16	18 16		16,507		16,507			Do.
Do.	1	1 00	1 00			4,089		4,089			Missouri Pacific R. Wy.
Hays City to Junction City, Kans.											Union Pacific R. Wy.
Hays City to Leavenworth, Kans.						1,615		1,615			Sleeping-car.
Leavenworth, Kans., to Omaha, Nebr.						1,615		1,615			Union Pacific R. Wy.
											1 41
											9 33
											Missouri Pacific R. Wy.

Fl.—Consolidated statement of the cost of transportation incurred in the movement of the Ninth Regiment of Cavalry, &c.—Continued.

Between what points transported.	Passengers.				Freight.						By what conveyance transported.		
	Number.	Cost.			Gross weight.	Deduct for passengers therewith.	Subject to charge.	Class.	Rate.	Cost.			
		Gross.	Land and aided.	Non-aided.						Payable from Army transportation.		Land and aided.	Non-aided.	Payable from Army transportation.
					Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.						
Fort Elliott, Tex., to Dodge City, Kans.	6	\$10 00	\$80 00		12,374		12,374		\$2 57	\$318 01		\$318 01	Contract wagons.
Fort Supply, Ind. T., to Dodge City, Kans.	6	7 10	42 60	\$42 60	13,687		28,041		1 50	205 00		205 00	Stage.
Dodge City to Emporia, Kans.	6	7 10	42 60	\$42 60	13,687		28,041		1 50	284 81		284 81	Contract wagons, Atchison, Topeka and Santa F6 R. R.
Do	1	2 00	2 00		2 00					50 85	24 63	16 22	Sleeping-car.
Dodge City to Arkansas City, Kans.	7	7 87	51 59	35 14	16 45	20,670	1,050	19,620					Atchison, Topeka and Santa F6 R. R.
Fort Reno to Fort Sill, Ind. T.	1	8 00	8 00		8 00					197 78		197 78	Stage.
Fort Reno, Ind. T., to Caldwell, Kans.	1	4 61	4 61	2 21	16,537		30,236		1 19 1/2	233 50	111 85	121 55	Contract wagons, Atchison, Topeka and Santa F6 R. R.
Caldwell to Emporia, Kans.	1	4 61	4 61	2 21	16,537		30,236		1 19 1/2	233 50	111 85	121 55	Contract wagons, Atchison, Topeka and Santa F6 R. R.
Fort Sill, Ind. T., to Wichita Falls, Tex.	24	20 85	500 40	175 53	28,144		28,144		75	211 08		211 08	Contract wagons, Ft. Worth and Denver City R. R.
Wichita Falls to Fort Worth, Tex.	24	20 85	500 40	175 53	28,144		28,144		75	144 79		144 79	Contract wagons, Ft. Worth and Denver City R. R.
Fort Worth, Tex., to Junction City, Kans.	24	20 85	500 40	175 53	28,144		28,144		75	238 78	103 60	195 18	Contract wagons, Ft. Worth and Denver City R. W. Y.
Do	25	2 85	71 25		71 25								Missouri Pacific R. W. Y.
Fort Worth, Tex., to Parsons, Kans.	1	2 00	2 00		2 00								Ft. Worth and Denver City R. W. Y.
Fort Worth, Tex., to Owego, Kans.	1	15 70	15 70	66	15 04								Sleeping-car.
Do	1	2 00	2 00		2 00								Missouri Pacific R. W. Y.
Owego to Wichita, Kans.	1	4 35	4 35		4 35								Sleeping-car.
Wichita to Arkansas City, Kans.	1	1 53	1 53		1 53								Sleeping-car.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

541

[illegible]

E.—Consolidated statement of the cost of transportation incurred in the movement of the Ninth Regiment of Cavalry, &c.—Continued.

Between what points transported.	Passengers.				Freight.							By what conveyance transported.								
	Number.	Rate.	Cost.			Gross weight.	Deduct for passengers therewith.	Subject to charge.	Class.	Rate.	Cost.									
			Gross.	Land grant and aided.	Non-aided.						Payable from Army transportation.		Gross.	Land grant and aided.	Non-aided.	Payable from Army transportation.				
						Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.												
Pavillion to North Platte, Nebr						68,400		68,400	Oats	\$0 38	\$239 04	\$239 04							Railroad (express).	
Papillion to Ogallala, Nebr						54,980		54,980	do	47	258 41	258 41							Do.	
Papillion, Nebr, to Rock Creek, Wyo						13,000		13,000	do	62 1/2	81 25	81 25							Do.	
Freemont to Omaha, Nebr	2	\$1 00	\$3 80	\$3 80															Do.	
Lincoln to Omaha, Nebr	2	2 70	5 40	2 00	\$3 40														Do.	
Lincoln to Ogallala, Nebr						14,740		14,740	do	52	76 64	61 90	\$14 74						Do.	
Grand Island to Plump Creek, Nebr						10,430		10,430		3	36 51	36 51							Do.	
Kearney to Ogallala, Nebr						2,000		2,000	Oats.		16 00	16 00							Do.	
Kearney to Cozad, Nebr						20,200		20,200	Oats.	1	13	26 38	26 38						Do.	
Kearney to Sidney, Nebr						663		663		1	05	3 04	3 04						Do.	
Do						1,270		1,270		2	94	6 23	6 23						Do.	
Do						334		334		4	78	9 91	9 91						Do.	
Kearney, Nebr., to Rawlins, Wyo						452		452		1	20	7 68	7 68						Do.	
Do						50		50		2	00	9 04	9 04						Do.	
Do						1,000		1,000		2	1 55	7 8	7 8						Do.	
Do										2	69	27 04	27 04						Do.	
Kearney, Nebr., to Rock Creek, Wyo	2	7 75	15 50	15 50		10,200		10,200		3	23	23 67	23 67						Do.	
Kearney to Omaha, Nebr						49,100		49,100	Grain.		21	103 11	103 11						Do.	
Cozad to North Platte, Nebr						889		889		1	40	3 56	3 56						Do.	
North Platte to Ogallala, Nebr						660		660		2	35	2 31	2 31						Do.	
Sidney to Ogallala, Nebr						6,814		6,814		3	32	21 77	21 77						Do.	
Do						20,000		20,000			33	38 00	38 00						Do.	
Do						40,000		40,000			19	60 00	60 00						Do.	
Do						15,000		15,000	B		15	4 50	4 50						Do.	
Do						97,283		97,283			03 1/2	24 05	24 05				\$4 50	Wagon.	Do.	
Fort Sidney to Sidney, Nebr						48,920		48,920			08 1/2	24 05	24 05				84 05	Wagon.	Do.	
Do										1 20		587 04	587 04				857 04	Railroad.	Do.	
Sidney to Fort Robinson, Nebr																			Wagon.	Do.
Sidney to Big Springs, Nebr	4	2 16	8 64	8 64		5,450		5,450		1 1/2	71 12	71 12							Railroad.	Do.
Big Springs to Ash Hollow, Nebr	4		50 00			4,703		4,703		1 1/2	40 91	40 91							Railroad.	Do.
Ubeysene, Wyo., to Ogallala, Nebr						84		84		2	80	67	67						Do.	Do.
Do																				
Do																				

Do. Cheyenne, Wyo., to North Platte, Nebr.	7,082	5,450	7,082	3	70	53 82	53 82	Railroad.
Do.				14	1 00	87 20	87 20	Do.
Do. Cheyenne, Wyo., to Sidney, Nebr.	6,290	6,290	6,290	2	96	60 29	60 29	Do.
Do.	9,390	9,390	9,390	3	90	84 51	84 51	Do.
Do.	538	538	538	1	57	2 04	2 04	Do.
Do.	170	170	170	2	52	63	63	Do.
Do. Rawlins to Fort Washakie, Wyo.	20,862	20,862	20,862	1	59	872 36	872 36	Wagon.
Do. Rock Creek to Fort McKinney, Wyo.	184,964	184,964	184,964	2	38	8,185 92	8,185 92	Do.
Do. Rock Creek to Fort Fetterman, Wyo.	30,149	30,149	30,149	1	08-16	327 27	327 27	Do.
Do. Newark to Kearney, Nebr.	25	25	25					Railroad.
Do.								Do.
Do. Newark to Kearney, Nebr.	30,000	30,000	30,000	Wood	03	9 00	9 00	Do.
Do.	32,380	32,380	32,380	Oals	05	16 19	16 19	Do.
Do.	30,000	30,000	30,000	Wood	03	9 00	9 00	Do.
Do. Newark to Lowell, Nebr.	5,700	5,700	5,700	09		5 13	5 13	Do.
Do. Newark to Kearney, Nebr.	10,861	10,861	10,861			10 67	10 67	Do.
Do. Omaha to Newark, Nebr.	10,861	10,861	10,861		514	55 95	55 95	Do.
Do. Fort Fetterman to Brown Springs, Wyo.	6,750	6,750	6,750	33		22 28	22 28	Wagon.
Do. Fort Fetterman to Antelope Spr'gs, Wyo.	6,740	6,740	6,740	59		34 97	34 97	Do.
Do. Fort Fetterman to Seventeen-Mile Rancho, Wyo.	6,754	6,754	6,754	87		58 76	58 76	Do.
Do. Fort Fetterman to Powder River, Wyo.	6,760	6,760	6,760	1 07		72 33	72 33	Do.
Do. Fort Fetterman to Crazy Woman, Wyo.	6,742	6,742	6,742	1 40		94 38	94 38	Do.
Total	5,119 15	1,559 43	6 80 3,552 92			19,462 56	7,430 39	14 74 12,017 43

RECAPITULATION OF COST.

	Gross.	Land grant and aided.	Non-aided.	Payable from Army transportation.
Passengers	\$5,119 15	\$1,559 43	\$6 80	\$3,552 92
Freight	19,462 56	7,430 39	14 74	12,017 43
Total	24,581 71	8,989 82	21 54	15,570 85

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
 Chicago, Ill., September 16, 1885.

F.—Statement showing the cost of transportation of the Second and Third Regiments of Artillery in exchanging stations under General Orders No. 44, A. G. O., of 1885, and General Orders Nos. 2 and 3, Headquarters Division of the Atlantic, current series, as per reports of post and depot quartermasters.

Detachments.	Between what points transported.	Number of persons.		Passenger transportation.					Freight transportation.					Grand total.					
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Rate per capita.	Total fare.	Sleeping car berth.		Portage and street car.	Total for passengers.	Baggage and company's property.	Rate per 100 pounds.	Horses.		Portage and drayage.	Total for freight.			
							No.	Cost.					No.				Cost.		
Second Artillery:																			
Headquarters staff and band.	Washington barracks to Saint Francis Barracks.	1	21	22	\$13 99	\$307 78	1	\$4	...	\$311 78	Pounds. 19,760	\$0 58	\$114 66	2	\$34 08	...	...	\$148 74	\$460 52
Battery A	Washington Barracks to Little Rock Barracks.	4	60	64	11 44	722 12	4	16	...	748 12	18,046	50	90 24	2	23 70	...	...	113 94	862 06
Batteries C and D.	Washington Barracks to Mount Vernon Barracks.	6	64	70	9 35	654 50	6	24	...	678 50	26,878	41	110 20	...	...	...	\$68 57	179 77	858 27
Batteries B and H.	Washington Barracks to Fort Barrancas.	5	70	75	10 23	767 25	5	25	\$40	832 25	25,272	43	108 97	1	20 00	...	40 00	168 97	1,001 22
Major Throckmorton.	Washington Barracks to Jackson Barracks.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,859	72	20 59	2	72 00	...	...	92 59	92 59
Capt. George Mitchell.	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,504	72	18 68	...	...	...	...	18 68	18 68
Lieut. H. Rowan.	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,731	72	12 46	...	...	...	...	12 46	12 46
Lieut. Col. L. Laugdon.	Fort McHenry to Fort Barranca.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,533	72	10 21	...	...	...	7 15	17 36	17 36
Battery L	Fort McHenry to Saint Francis Barracks.	2	34	36	14 77	531 72	2	10	...	541 72	16,284	62	100 96	...	...	...	60 72	161 68	703 40
Batteries I and M.	Fort McHenry to Jackson Barracks.	7	71	78	12 97	1,011 66	7	35	...	1,046 66	39,838	50	199 29	...	...	...	228 36	427 65	1,474 31
Battery O	Newport Barracks to Saint Francis Barracks.	4	31	35	13 13	459 55	4	24	...	483 55	12,046	58	60 87	...	...	...	6 00	75 87	559 42
Third Artillery:																			
Headquarters staff and band.	Saint Francis Barracks to Washington Barracks.	2	18	20	13 99	279 80	2	8	...	287 80	{ 180 25,141 58	117	147 34	...	...	...	36 80	184 14	471 94
Battery D	Saint Francis Barracks to Fort McHenry.	8	80	88	14 77	487 41	8	12	...	499 41	{ 10,944 62	62	67 60	...	...	...	12 96	80 56	579 97
Battery O	do	2	20	31	14 77	457 87	2	8	...	465 87	{ 39 7,777 63	121	48 69	...	...	...	18 36	62 05	527 92

Battery B	Fort Barrancas to Newport Barracks.	4	36	40	13 00	520 00	4	20	15	555 00	11,003	86	94 63	25 00	119 63	674 63
Battery E	Fort Barrancas to Washington Barracks.	4	33	37	10 23	378 51	4	24	15	417 51	12,764	43	54 89	25 00	79 89	497 40
Battery K	do	2	34	36	10 23	868 28	2	12	15	395 28	8,165	43	35 11	25 00	60 11	455 30
Battery I	Mount Vernon Barracks to Fort McHenry.	3	32	35	10 15	355 25	3	27	...	382 25	9,874	43	42 46	35 08	78 14	460 89
Battery L	Mount Vernon Barracks to Washington Barracks.	4	28	32	9 35	299 20	4	36	...	335 20	400	822	54 29	35 81	90 10	425 80
Battery H	Jackson Barracks to Washington Barracks.	4	33	37	10 57	391 09	4	16	9	416 09	7,272	48	34 91	36 00	70 91	487 00
Battery M	Jackson Barracks to Fort Monroe.	2	31	33	11 33	373 89	2	8	9	390 89	4,370	47	20 54	12 00	32 54	423 43
Major Sinclair.	Jackson Barracks to Mount Vernon Barracks.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,884	614	20 17	2	29 00	58 17
Battery A	Fort Monroe to Washington Barracks.	1	40	41	10 20	42 00	...	...	...	43 00	11,789	10	11 79	15 00	26 79	68 79
Battery C	Little Rock Barracks to Washington Barracks.	5	62	67	11 44	766 48	5	20	...	786 48	18,074	50	90 37	...	90 37	876 85
Major Beins- bridge.	Little Rock Barracks to Fort McHenry.	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	4 00	2,146	50	10 73	...	10 73	14 73
Total cost		65	757	822		9,184 36	333	103		9,620 36	312,466		1,589 65	9	178 78	893 41
																2,461 84
																12,082 20

* Baggage only.

† Bagged horses.

‡ Baggage and one berth.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DIVISION OF ATLANTIC,
Governor's Island, New York Harbor, August 12, 1885.

Correct abstract of reports received.

ALEX. J. PERRY,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General.

C1.—Statement of the cost of transportation incurred in the movement of the Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry changing station pursuant to General Orders No. 44, War Department, A. G. O., 18-55, from the Department of Dakota to the Department of the Missouri.

Between what points transported.	Passengers.			Freight.					Tolls payable from Army transportation.	By what conveyance transported.
	Men.	Rate.	Cost.	Gross weight.	Deduct therefor.	Subject to charge.	Cost.			
Officers.										
Bismarck, Dak., to Minneapolis, Minn.	28	412 20 00								Northern Pacific R. R.
Minneapolis, Minn., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans.		412 6 25	\$4,400 00	\$4,440 00						Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. W.
Bismarck, Dak., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	28	6 50	2,575 00	2,575 00						Sleeping car.
Bismarck, Dak., to Fort Leavenworth, Minn.		40	182 00	182 00						
Minneapolis, Minn., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans.		20			156,499 65,850	90,849	\$382 60		\$382 60	Northern Pacific R. R.
Leavenworth to Hays City, Kans.	7	125 8 28	1,092 96	131 15	40,693 19,800	20,893	189 70		189 70	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. W.
Fort Leavenworth to Atchison, Kans.	7	7 120 54	68 58	68 58	43,095 18,900	24,195	165 15	\$145 33	19 82	Union Pacific R. W.
Atchison to Caldwell, Kans.	7	7 96	1,010 92	306 45	43,095 18,900	24,195	19 86		19 36	Missouri Pacific R. W.
Caldwell, Kans., to Fort Reno, Ind. T.		1 19 1/2			43,795	43,795	204 36	142 41	61 95	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R.
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Muskogee, Ind. T.	6	80 10 67	917 62	841 87	33,034 12,900	20,134	523 79		523 79	Contract wagons.
Kansas City, Mo., to Muskogee, Ind. T.	6	2 00	12 00	12 00	33,034	33,034	249 95	20 68	229 32	Missouri Pacific R. W.
Muskogee to Fort Gibson, Ind. T.	6	6 80			33,034	33,034	45 50		45 50	Sleeping car.
Caldwell, Kans., to Fort Reno, Ind. T.	1	13 00	13 00	13 00						Contract wagons and ferrage.
Saint Paul, Minn., to Council Bluffs, Iowa.		85			700	700	5 95	5 95		Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, S. C. and Pac. C. and N. W. R. W.
Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Atchison, Kans.		60								Kansas City, Saint Joseph and Council Bluffs R. W.
Atchison to Caldwell, Kans.		85			700	700	5 95	4 15	4 20	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R.
Saint Paul, Minn., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans.		90								M. & St. L., B. C. R. & N., and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. W.
Fort Assiniboine to Coal Banks, Mont.	23	54 1/2	109,836		109,836	109,836	599 70		599 70	Wagon.
Coal Banks, Mont., to Bismarck, Dak.	23	23 94 1/2	617 43	617 43						River.
Bismarck, Dak., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	23	33 23 94 1/2	7,662 33	7,662 33			122 72		122 72	
		30 68								

4 horses

Coal Banks, Mont., to Bismarck, Dak.	1 44	138 03	182,507	2,210 79	2,210 79	River
Rocky Point, Mont., to Bismarck, Dak.	22 574	138 03				Do.
Do.	75 19 35	1,451 25				Do.
Do.	1 21		33,532	409 02	409 02	Do.
Fort Maginnis to Rocky Point, Mont.	71	40 05	28,403	202 84	202 84	Wagon.
Helena to Fort Maginnis, Mont.	40 05		2,664	73 79	73 79	Rail and stage.
Helena, Mont., to Bismarck, Dak.	Tariff		1,964	3 24	3 24	Do.
Helena, Mont., to Saint Paul, Minn.	.do				54 05	Do.
Total		20,201 17	1,742 08	5,469 85	5,147 83	41 05

RECAPITULATION.

Total cost	\$25,712 67
Deduct for land grant and bonded roads	2,064 05
Payable from Army transportation	23,648 62
Respectfully submitted.	

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Chicago, Ill., July 23, 1885.

Leavenworth, Kans., to Minneapolis, Minn.	40 20			102,234	68,600	92,684	\$186 27	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Bismarck, Dak.	6 50	23	\$149 50					Northern Pacific Railway.
Minneapolis, Minn., to Bismarck, Dak.	40			102,234	72,600	98,684	388 54	Do.
Fort Leavenworth to Leavenworth, Kans.	03			102,234		102,234	48 67	Missouri Pacific Railway.
Do	124							
Fort Riley to Leavenworth, Kans.	3 654	3 42	104 56	100,000		100,000	40 00	Local hauling.
Leavenworth to Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	07	3 42	3 15	42 78	4 676	4 676	\$18 16	Union Pacific Railway.
Port Riley to Lawrence, Kans.	2 00	3	6 00	3 15			6 38	Missouri Pacific Railway.
Caldwell to Atchison, Kans.	7 96	1	7 96	6 00				Sleeping-car.
Atchison, Kans., to Saint Paul, Minn.	17 40	1	17 40	2 41				Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.
Fort Reno, Ind. T., to Caldwell, Kans.	13 00	1	13 00	17 40				Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.
Caldwell to Atchison, Kans.				13 00	110	110	4 40	Stage.
Atchison to Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	26 844	33,565	12,750	20,845	188 08	131 07	57 01	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway.
Bismarck, Dak., to Coal Banks, Mont.	23 01	23,565	12,750	20,845	16 68		16 68	Missouri Pacific Railway.
Do	30 68							River.
Do	1 44 983							Do.
Coal Banks to Fort Assinaboine, Mont.	54 6							Do.
Bismarck, Dak., to Rocky Point, Mont.	23 574							Wagon.
Do	19 35							River.
Do	1 21 905							Do.
Rocky Point to Fort Maginnia, Mont.	71 24							Wagon.
Total		22,299 99	2,025 60	20,274 39		4,661 64	453 47	4,208 17 55 65

RECAPITULATION.

Total cost	\$27,017 28
Deducted for land grant and bonded roads	2,479 07
Payable from Army transportation	24,538 21

Respectfully submitted.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Chicago, Ill., July 23, 1885.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

H.—Circular letter of Secretary of the Treasury of January 12, 1884, giving instructions to accounting officers in relation to balances due Pacific Railroads.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1884.

It being deemed advisable to submit to Congress for its consideration the question whether the earnings for transportation services performed over such portions of the several Pacific Railroads as have not been built by aid of Government bonds are liable under the law to be withheld and applied to the liquidation of indebtedness to the United States, the balances hereafter ascertained by the accounting officers to be due for such services shall be certified without suggestion as to the mode of payment, and the same properly classified under their respective heads of appropriation and reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, subject to the future disposition of Congress.

The provisions of Department Circular, No. 83, of June 27, 1883 [printed in General Orders, No. 56, Adjutant-General's Office, July 28, 1883], are hereby modified to meet this requirement.

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

I.—Circular letter of Secretary of the Treasury of July 21, 1884, giving instructions as to credits for services by the Union Pacific Railway Company.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July 21, 1884.

The Union Pacific Railway Company, by its president, Charles F. Adams, jr., having assigned to the United States all sums of money due said company, or either of the constituent companies represented by it, from the United States prior to the act of May 7, 1878; and also all sums due said consolidated company, or to the constituent companies or either of them represented by it, from the United States, down to December 31, 1883, for services for the Government on the non-aided lines of the said company and constituent companies; and the said Union Pacific Railway Company, in its own behalf and as the representative of the said constituent companies, also assigning to the United States all sums due for services for the Government on the non-aided lines of the Union Pacific Railway Company; it is hereby ordered that, in addition to the one-half compensation for services over the aided portion of the line of the Union Pacific Railway Company now withheld and applied to the credit of the sinking fund established by the act of May 7, 1878, there shall also be withheld and applied the whole compensation for Government transportation over the non-aided and leased lines of said company, with the exception of the earnings over the Kansas Division (formerly the Kansas Pacific Railway), the whole earnings over the aided portion of which shall be withheld and applied to the liquidation of interest paid and to be paid by the United States upon the bonds issued by the Government in aid of the construction of said Kansas Pacific Railway, and the earnings over its non-aided portion to be withheld and applied to the credit of the Union Pacific Railway Company in its sinking-fund account.

The provisions of circular letter of January 12, 1884, are hereby modified to meet this requirement, and a list of such settlements as have been suspended by the accounting officers under said letter, other than those affected by this order, shall be prepared and reported quarterly to the Secretary of the Treasury; the report for the period ending June 30, 1884, to embrace the suspensions from January 12, 1884, and each report to include the amounts found due the respective companies and the appropriations applicable to the payment thereof.

CHAS. E. COON,
Acting Secretary.

K.—Copy of agreement of the Union Pacific Railway Company, dated July 25, 1884.

Know all men by these presents, that the Union Pacific Railway Company, consolidated January 24, 1880; also by the union of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, and the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, for and in consideration of one dollar, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and divers good and valuable considerations, hereby assigns to the United States of America all sums of money due from the said United States to the said company, or either of the said constituent companies, for services rendered to the United States by the said consolidated company, or by either of the said constituent companies, prior to the act of Congress of May 7, 1878, commonly known as the Thur-

man act; and also all sums due to the said consolidated company and to the said constituent companies, or either of them, in money from the Government of the United States down to December 31, 1883, for services for the Government on the non-aided lines of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company and the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company.

And the said Union Pacific Railway Company hereby consents that the said sums so assigned to the United States may be retained and covered into the Treasury to the credit of the sinking fund account established by the act of May 7, 1878, the said Union Pacific Railway Company hereby relinquishing all claims thereto other than a claim to use the same as a set-off or payment in the claim made in gross in the counter-claim of the Government, filed in the cases now pending in the Court of Claims of the United States between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the United States, or the Union Pacific Railway Company and the United States, or in any other suit or settlement with the said United States.

The said Union Pacific Railway Company on like terms hereby consents that the \$69,358.83 deposited in the sub-treasury July 26, 1881, may also be carried to the credit of said sinking fund, all of such credits to the sinking fund to be without prejudice to the legal rights of the company touching the question whether or not the company is entitled to receive anything in excess of the amounts referred to.

The said Union Pacific Railway Company, for the consideration aforesaid, in its own behalf, and as the representative of the said constituent companies, hereby authorizes the Treasury Department of the United States to carry to the credit of the said sinking fund any and all earnings of the non-aided lines of the Union Pacific Railway Company pending said litigation.

This instrument is made by the said Union Pacific Railway Company to carry out and perfect the several consents contained in the letter of Sidney Dillon, its president, dated New York, June 5, 1884, addressed and delivered to the honorable Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury.

In witness whereof the said Union Pacific Railway Company has caused these presents to be executed by its president and attested by its secretary under its corporate seal, said officers being thereunto duly authorized by said corporation, this 5th day of July, 1884.

[SEAL.]

CHARLES F. ADAMS, JR.,
President.

Attest:

OLIVER W. MINK,
Assistant Secretary.

L.—Copy of agreement, Union Pacific Railway Company, dated February 17, 1885.

Whereas the Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad Company; the Omaha, Niobrara and Black Hills Railroad Company; the Colorado Central Railroad Company; the Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad Company; the Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific Railway Company; the Echo and Park City Railway Company; the Utah and Northern Railway Company; the Oregon Short Line Company; the Salt Lake and Western Railway Company; the Lawrence and Emporia Railway Company; the Junction City and Fort Kearney Railway Company; the Solomon Railroad Company; the Salina and Southwestern Railway Company; the Denver and Boulder Valley Railroad Company; the Golden Boulder and Caribou Railway Company; the Kansas Central Railroad Company; the Georgetown, Breckenridge and Leadville Railway Company, and the Montana Railway Company severally rendered services to the United States within and during the year ending with December 31, 1884; and

Whereas the United States has claimed the right to apply moneys due as compensation for such services to the subsidy debt of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the United States, and refused to account for and pay over the amounts thereof to the said several railroad and railway companies or to the Union Pacific Railway Company; and

Whereas the Union Pacific Railway Company has settled with and accounted to the said several railroad and railway companies for the said sums of money due to them, respectively, as aforesaid, by the United States for the year ending with December 31, 1884, and is therefore entitled to receive the same or credit therefor from the United States:

Now, therefore, and for and in consideration of the premises and of the sum of one dollar, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the said Union Pacific Railway Company hereby assigns to the United States all sums of money due from the United States for services severally rendered to it within and during the year ending with December 31, 1884, by the said Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad Company; the Omaha, Niobrara and Black Hills Railroad Company; the Colorado Central Railroad Com-

pany; the Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad Company; the Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific Railway Company; the Echo and Park City Railroad Company; the Utah and Northern Railway Company; the Oregon Short Line Railway Company; the Salt Lake and Western Railway Company; the Lawrence and Emporia Railway Company; the Junction City and Fort Kearney Railway Company; the Solomon Railroad Company; the Salina and Southwestern Railway Company; the Denver and Boulder Valley Railroad Company; the Golden, Boulder and Caribou Railway Company; the Kansas Central Railroad Company; the Georgetown, Breckenridge and Leadville Railway Company, and the Montana Railway Company.

All sums covered by this assignment, it is hereby agreed, may be retained and covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the sinking fund of the Union Pacific Railroad Company established by virtue of the act of May 7, 1878, and are to be invested under the provisions of said act. The Union Pacific Railway Company hereby relinquishes all claims thereto, other than a claim to use the same, as far as applicable, in payment of any claim heretofore made, or hereafter to be made, by the United States against said company, under said act of May 7, 1878, or in any suit or settlement between the United States and said company.

In witness whereof the said Union Pacific Railway Company has caused these presents to be executed by its president and attested by its secretary under its corporate seal, said officers being thereunto duly authorized by said corporation, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1885.

[SEAL.]

Attest:

HENRY MACFARLAND,
Secretary.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By CHARLES F. ADAMS, JR., *President.*

M.—*Copy of agreement of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, dated May 27, 1885.*

SIoux CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Chicago, May 27, 1885.

SIR: Referring to my letter of 9th instant, in regard to the consent of the company as to disposition of non-aided moneys, I would beg to say that it was intended by the terms of said letter to consent that all the earnings from Government transportation over the non-aided lines of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad—viz, from Missouri Valley to California Junction, without regard to date—be, until the company should otherwise notify you, put into the Treasury of the United States, and credited in the interest account of said company, not restricting such action to service prior to June 30, 1884.

Very respectfully,

M. M. KIRKMAN,
Treasurer.

HON. DANIEL MANNING,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 5, 1885.

Respectfully referred to the honorable Second Comptroller for his information.

Amounts found due for transportation services performed for the Government by the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad will be withheld and applied to the liquidation of interest due on bonds issued by the Government in aid of the construction of said road.

CHAS. E. COON,
Assistant Secretary.

N.—*Copy of agreement of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company, dated March 31, 1885.*

THE CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
Boston, March 31, 1885.

SIR: I am informed that under Treasury Department circular letter of January 12, 1884, the accounts embracing charges against the Government for transportation services rendered over the roads of the Atchison, Colorado and Pacific Railroad Company, and the Atchison, Jewell County and Western Railroad Company, which roads are

under operation by this company, are suspended in the offices of the accounting officers of the United States Treasury, pending a decision as to whether such earnings shall be paid to this company, or be deposited with the United States to the credit of this company.

In view of the fact that this suspension greatly embarrasses the settlement of the company's accounts, the company consents, in order that the suspension may be removed, reserving all its legal and other rights in the premises, that such earnings may, until the company shall otherwise notify you, be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and credited in like manner as the earnings from this company's aided lines are now credited; provided, that all settlements of the accounting officers shall set forth distinctly the amounts earned on each of the lines of said companies.

I remain, yours, respectfully,

CHARLES F. ADAMS, JR.,
President.

Hon. DANIEL MANNING,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 23, 1885.

Respectfully referred to the Hon. Second Comptroller, who is hereby instructed to settle the accounts for transportation services of the Atchison, Colorado and Pacific Railroad Company, and the Atchison, Jewell County and Western Railroad Company, and certify the same to be credited to reimbursement of interest by the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company, in accordance with within consent of said company.

CHARLES E. COON,
Assistant Secretary.

O.—Copy of letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of March 16, 1885, instructing accounting officers as to settlements for services performed by the Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley Railroad Company.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 16, 1885.

SIR: Referring to your letter of December 8, 1884, submitting for instructions, copies of two agreements made July 1, 1884, between the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad Company, and the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company—one terminating the several leases to the last-named company of the road, &c., of the first-named company, the other an agreement that the latter shall for the present operate the road on account of the former, and for a compensation to be fixed—I have to advise you that, on a review of the matter, the agreements are considered to be valid and made in good faith, and all settlements for services performed by the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad Company, on and after July 1, 1884, therefore, should be made payable to that road.

Very respectfully,

D. MANNING,
Secretary.

Hon. E. M. KEIGHTLY, Third Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 17, 1885.

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of a letter of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury of 16th instant, advising me that all payments for services rendered over the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, on and after July 1, 1884, should be made payable to that road.

Very respectfully,

E. M. KEIGHTLY,
Auditor.

General S. B. HOLABIRD, Quartermaster-General.

P.—Copy of letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of War respecting the status of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California, from Mojave to the Colorado River.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 5, 1885.

SIR: Referring to your letter of December 4, 1884, respecting the status of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California, as to the control of that portion of it from Mojave to the Colorado River, I have to inform you that from the evidence presented to the Department in the matter, it appears that the portion of the Southern Pacific Railroad, aforementioned, from Mojave Junction to the Colorado River (242.37 miles) has passed under the control of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company by virtue of an agreement of August 20, 1884, entered into by the latter-named company with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for the sale and lease of the said portion of the Southern Pacific Railroad (from Mojave to the Colorado River). It further appears that until the sale provided for in said agreement is consummated, the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company leases the said line from October 1, 1884, at a yearly rental. (See Report of Commissioners of Railroads, 1884, page 54.)

As the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company has controlled and operated the line referred to (from Mojave to the Colorado River) since October 1, 1884, it would seem that settlements for services performed by said line on and after October 1, 1884, should be paid to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and the accounting officers of the Treasury will be instructed to make such settlements payable accordingly.

Very respectfully,

D. MANNING,
Secretary.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

Q.—Copy of General Orders No. 89, Adjutant-General's Office, of 1885, publishing regulations governing military transportation over land-grant and bonded railroads, and the settlement of accounts for such service, with tables of such railroads, and a compendium showing condition of the grants or subsidies.

GENERAL ORDER. }
No. 89. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 12, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War paragraphs 2045 to 2064, inclusive, of the Regulations are rescinded, and the following regulations are substituted for paragraphs 2045 to 2055, inclusive:

LAND-GRANT AND BONDED RAILROADS.

2045. General orders will be issued publishing tables of land-grant and bonded railroads, and directing the mode of stating and rendering accounts of such railroads for military transportation.

These tables will show the names of such railroads, termini, mileage, the compensation accruing to each for services performed in transporting United States troops and property, the places of preparation of their accounts by the Quartermaster's Department, and such explanatory remarks as may be pertinent. A compendium of the United States laws relating to such railroads, showing dates of the laws, numbers and pages of statutes, and conditions of the grants or subsidies, so far as they relate to the use of the roads by the United States, will be published with the tables.

2046. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department stationed at the places designated will receive and prepare upon proper forms the accounts of these railroad companies for the transportation of United States troops and property.

2047. The accounts of those land-grant railroad companies to which "no payments can be made," as indicated in the tables, being those which are bound by law to transport the troops and property of the United States over their railroads free of cost, charge, or expense to the United States, will, if presented, be forwarded to the Quartermaster-General's Office, to be transmitted to the Treasury Department for the action of the accounting officers.

2048. The accounts of those land-grant railroad companies to which "payments may be made," as indicated in the tables, being those to which no conditions attach in relation to the use of the roads by the United States, or those (excepting the bonded Pacific railroads) which "shall not charge the Government higher rates than they do individuals for like transportation," may be paid by disbursing quartermasters out of the appropriations transportation of the Army, in the same manner

and under the same regulations as govern the payment of non-land-grant railroad accounts.

2049. The accounts of those land-grant railroad companies to which may be paid "fifty per centum of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law," as indicated in the tables (unless rates more favorable to the Government can be secured), being those whose roads "shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, &c." will be forwarded to the Quartermaster-General's Office, with the bills of lading, transportation requests, tariffs, and all necessary data for adjustment and settlement by the accounting officers of the Treasury, as required by law.

2050. The accounts of the bonded Pacific railroad companies, their leased lines and branches, as indicated in the table showing mileage of roads operated by such companies, will be forwarded to the Quartermaster-General's Office for adjustment and settlement by the Treasury Department, as required by law.

2051. In preparing accounts the distances published in the tables will govern, subject to change by the Quartermaster-General upon receipt of satisfactory proof of their incorrectness.

The officers charged with the preparation of these accounts will ascertain officially from the responsible officers of the respective railroads, and from other sources, the true distances between intermediate points located on land grant and bonded railroads. They will keep a record of these distances in their offices, and communicate them to the Quartermaster-General for reference in preparing and adjusting accounts. The distances given in the Travelers' Official Railway Guide will govern in all other cases unless known to be incorrect.

2052. Where through bills of lading and through transportation requests involving transportation over both land-grant and non-land-grant railroads are issued, the accounts will not be divided for each class of service. Both classes of service, land grant and non-land-grant, will be stated in one account upon the prescribed forms (Nos. 14 and 16), and forwarded for settlement by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

2053. If for any reason the mode of settlement directed in the preceding paragraph is not satisfactory to the railroad companies interested, then for the convenience of those particular railroads separate requests and separate bills of lading will issue, and separate accounts be prepared for the land-grant and non-land-grant portions of the route respectively. The non-land-grant accounts to be paid by the proper disbursing quartermaster as provided by regulations, and the land-grant accounts to be forwarded for settlement by the accounting officers as the laws require, provided such railroad companies will settle for the transportation at the proportions of the through rates inuring to the land-grant and non-land-grant roads, respectively, the sum of which proportions shall not exceed the through rate which would have accrued if a single bill of lading or transportation request had been issued.

2054. The accounts of each bonded Pacific railroad, with its leased lines and branches, will be kept distinct from those of all other railroad accounts. Bills of lading and transportation requests will not be issued so as to include service beyond the termini of any road owned, leased, controlled, or operated by any one of the bonded railroad companies. Where such service may be required, separate bills of lading and separate transportation requests will be issued, and no bill of lading or transportation request will be issued to include service over more than one bonded railroad with its leased lines and branches. The accounts of these bonded railroad companies will be prepared at rates not exceeding the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service. The preparation of distinct accounts is for the convenience of the railroad companies, and to facilitate settlements, and will not commit the United States to payment of local rates for through transportation. The bills of lading and transportation requests will indicate the points of original departure and ultimate destination of the persons and freight transported, so that it may be practicable for the United States to secure the benefit of through rates when entitled thereto.

2055. All matters pertaining to the transportation of troops, munitions of war, equipments, military property and stores, involving the use of land-grant and bonded Pacific railroads, are under the direction of the Quartermaster-General of the Army, who will exercise general control and supervision of officers of the Quartermaster's Department in their duties so far as they relate to Army transportation and the preparation of accounts for such service.

II. In pursuance of paragraph 2045 the following is published :

Table of land-grant and bonded railroads, revised by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, showing names of such railroads, their termini, mileage, the compensation accruing to each for services performed in transporting United States troops and property, the places of preparation of their accounts by the Quartermaster's Department, and such explanatory remarks as may be pertinent.

Number.	Names of railroads.	Terminus of land-grant and bonded portions of the roads.		Terms of settlement for military transportation.	Accounts to be prepared by officers of the Quartermaster's Department stationed at—	Explanatory remarks.
		From—	To—			
			Miles.			
1	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé.	Atchison, Kans.	State line, Kansas and Colorado.	Fifty per centum of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	NOTE.—The railroad here described has been constructed from Springfield to Seneca, Mo., 89 miles (now owned and operated by the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company), from Seneca, Mo., to Red Fork, Ind. T., 102 miles (owned by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, but leased and operated by the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company) and from Taft, Junction, N. M., to a point near the Needles, Cal., 559.08 miles (owned and operated by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company). The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company also operates the railroad between Albuquerque and Taft Junction (now known as Atlantic and Pacific Junction), about 124 miles, which was constructed by the New Mexico and Southern Pacific Railroad Company in 1881 without the aid of a land grant. The road, extending from a point near the Needles to Mojave, Cal., a distance of 242.50 miles, was constructed by the Southern Pacific Railroad of California, under the 18th section of the act of July 27, 1866, and is a land-grant road under the provisions of said act. It is understood that the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company has purchased and is now operating said road.
2	Atlantic and Pacific.	Springfield, Mo., via Canadian River, Albuquerque, the Aqua Fria, and Colorado Rivers.	Pacific Ocean, with a branch from the Canadian River to the western boundary of Arkansas at or near Van Buren.	Full payments may be made excepting for transportation between Springfield and Seneca, Mo., which by decision of Second Comptroller of the Treasury will be paid for at fifty per centum of tariff rates, under restrictions imposed by law.	Saint Louis, Mo., for the portion of the road in State of Missouri and Indian Territory.	
					Santa Fé, N. Mex., for the portion of the road in New Mexico, Arizona, and California.	

The uncompleted portions of the road between Springfield, Mo., and the Pacific Ocean, which the act of July 1892, authorized the Union Pacific Railroad Company to construct, are located as follows: Between Red Fork, Ind. T., and Albuquerque; the Van Buren branch; and between the Needles and the Pacific Ocean (see Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway).

Bonds and lands (including 5.11 miles from Ogden west, built by the Union Pacific, but used by the Central Pacific).

Bonds and lands (Sacramento to Brighton, Cal., 5.64 miles, leased not suballized).

Bonds and lands.

Completed from Roseville Junction to a point 1.87 miles north of Delta, Cal., 191.87 miles. Lands only.

NOTE.—Traffic to and from Council Bluffs, Iowa, via Burlington, Iowa, passes over the land-grant portion of this road between Burlington and Pacific Junction only, 276.10 miles.



Central Pacific (operated under lease by the Southern Pacific Company).	Ogden, Utah	Sacramento, Cal.	742.61	Amounts found due to be withheld on account of bonded indebtedness to the United States.	San Francisco, Cal.
Central Pacific (formerly Western Pacific) operated under lease by the Southern Pacific Company.	Brighton, Cal.	Niles, Cal.	103.83	do	do
Central Pacific, Oregon Division (formerly California and Oregon), operated under lease by the Southern Pacific Company.	Niles, Cal. Junction with Central Pacific Railroad.	San José, Cal. Southern boundary of Oregon.	17.54	do	do
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy (formerly Burlington and Missouri River, Iowa).	Burlington, Iowa	Missouri River, Iowa, at East Platte mouth via Pacific Junction.	279.98	Fifty per centum of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy (formerly Burlington and Missouri River, Nebraska).	Platte mouth, Nebr.	Kearney Junction, Nebr.	190.75	Payments may be made.	do
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul. Iowa and Minnesota Division (formerly Minneapolis and Cedar Valley and Minnesota Central, Austin and State Line, Minnesota).	(Saint Paul via Mendota or Saint Paul Junction, Fairbault, and Austin. Minneapolis via same route.	Lyle, Minn.	112 115	Fifty per centum of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	do

Table of land-grant and bonded railroads, revised by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Names of railroads.	Terminations of land-grant and bonded portions of the road.		Terms of settlement for military transportation.	Accounts to be prepared by officers of the Quartermaster's Department stationed at—	Explanatory remarks.
		From—	To—			
10	Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul, Iowa and Dakota Division (formerly McGregor and Sioux City and McGregor and Missouri River, Iowa).	Calmar, Iowa.....	Sheldon (Iowa) Junction with Saint Paul and Sioux City Railroad.	Fifty per centum of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	Chicago, Ill.....	<p>NOTE.—Local routes and distances out of Saint Paul and Minneapolis via the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad. Between Saint Paul and Minneapolis are two routes—one designated the "Short Line," which is 10.9 miles in length, of which 1.8 miles only (from Short Line Junction to Minneapolis) is land grant; the other a longer route via Saint Paul Junction and Fort Snelling (14.9 miles), all of which is land grant.</p> <p>The route between Saint Paul and points west of Benton Junction, on the Hastings and Dakota Division, is via Short Line Junction (9.1 miles), thence via Benton Junction (28.9 miles), thence westwardly to Orionville and beyond. Of this route only that portion between Benton Junction and Orionville (148.3 miles) is land grant. Between Saint Paul and Fort Snelling the distance is 7.3 miles, all of which is land grant. Between Minneapolis and Fort Snelling the distance is 7.0 miles, all of which is land grant. Between Saint Paul and Farmington the distance is 25.8 miles, all of which is land grant. Between Farmington and Benton Junction the distance is 36.2 miles, all of which is land grant.</p> <p>The rights, privileges, &c., of that portion of the lands granted to the State of Wisconsin, between Madison and Portage City, by act of Congress of June 3, 1854, were, by act of the legislature of that State of February 10, 1870, granted to the Madison and Portage R. R. Co., by whom the railroad was completed; the governor of the</p>
	Madison and Portage Branch (formerly the Madison and Portage Railroad.)	Madison, Wis.....	Portage, Wis.....			

State, having certified its completion to the General Land Office.

See Illinois Central Railroad (Dubuque to Sioux City, Iowa) for conditions of grant No. 31.

11	Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul, Hastings and Dakota Division (formerly Hastings and Dakota, Minnesota), Dubuque Division (formerly the Dubuque, Bellevue and Mississippi Railroad.)	Hastings, Minn.	Ortunville, at western boundary of the State.	272.10	No payments can be made.	do
12	Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul, Southern Minnesota Division (formerly Minnesota Southern Railroad and Southern Minnesota Railroad.)	(Mississippi River, La Crescent, opposite La Crosse, Wis.) Houston, Minn.	Tête des Morts Creek, on west bank Mississippi River.	10.78	Fifty per centum of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	do
13	Chicago and North-western, Iowa Division (formerly Cedar Rapids and Missouri River, Iowa).	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Houston, Minn.	18	do	do
14	Chicago and North-western, Winona and Saint Peter and Dakota Central Divisions (formerly Winona and Saint Peter, Minnesota).	Branch, Lyons, Iowa. Winona, Minn.	Arle, on western boundary of State of Minnesota.	279.37	No payments can be made.	do
15	Chicago and North-western, Milwaukee, Green Bay and Marquette Line (formerly Chicago, Saint Paul and Fond du Lac, of Wisconsin, and Bay de Noquet and Marquette, of Michigan).	Fond du Lac, Wis.	Transfer Grounds Union Pacific Railway.	271.6	Fifty per centum of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	do
16	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific (formerly Mississippi and Missouri, Iowa).	Davenport, Iowa	Clinton, Iowa. A point on the Big Sioux River, six-tenths of a mile west of Watertown Station.	2.6 323.22	do	do
			Junction with Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad, 12.1 miles west of Marquette.	241.2	do	do
			Transfer Grounds Union Pacific Railway.	317.75	do	do

Table of land-grant and bonded railroads, revised by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Names of railroads.	Terminus of land-grant and bonded portions of the roads.		Miles.	Terms of settlement for military transportation.	Accounts to be prepared by officers of the Quartermaster's Department stationed at—	Explanatory remarks.
		From—	To—				
17	Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, Eastern Division (formerly the West Wisconsin and the Tomah and Lake Superior Railroad, Wisconsin; the Saint Paul, Stillwater and Taylor's Falls, the Saint Paul and Pacific, and Minnesota Pacific Railroads, Minnesota).	12.3 miles south of Warrens, Wis.	Saint Paul, Minn.	172.6			
		Branch, Stillwater Junction, Minn.	Stillwater, Minn.	3.5	Fifty per centum of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	Saint Paul, Minn.	NOTE.—Distance from 12.3 miles south of Warrens to Hudson, Wis., 156.9 miles; from Stillwater Junction to Saint Paul, Minn., 18.7 miles.
18	Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, Western Division (formerly the Saint Paul and Sioux City and Saint Paul and Minnesota Valley Railways, Minnesota).	Saint Paul, Minn., via Le Mars.	Sioux City, Iowa.	209.6	do	do	This railroad company uses the track of the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, land grant between Le Mars and Sioux City, 23.38 miles.
19	Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly North Wisconsin and Saint Croix and Lake Superior Railroad, Wisconsin).	Hudson, Wis.	Superior, Wis.	149.5	do	do	
20	Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific, Alabama Division (formerly the Wills Valley and Northwestern and Southwestern, and Alabama and Chattanooga, Alabama).	Branch, Superior Junction, Wis. Wauwatosh, Tenn.	Bayfield, Wis. Meridian, Miss.	94.4 289	do	Louisville, Ky.	

21	Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific—Vicksburg and Meridian Division (formerly Southern Mississippi, Mississippi).	Jackson, Miss.	do	do	do
22	Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific—Vicksburg, Shreveport and Paducah Division (formerly Vicksburg, Shreveport and Paducah, Louisiana), Virginia and Georgia—Alabama Division (formerly Selma, Rome and Dalton, and the Alabama and Tennessee, Alabama).	Delta, La., opposite Vicksburg, Miss.	Shreveport, La.	170	do
23	East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia—Alabama Division (formerly Selma, Rome and Dalton, and the Alabama and Tennessee, Alabama).	Selma, Ala.	Jacksonville, Ala.	145	do
24	Flint and Pere Marquette—Michigan.	Flint, Mich.	Lindington, on Lake Michigan, Mich.	170.66	do
25	Florida Railway and Navigation Company—Central and Southern Divisions (formerly the Florida Transit and Peninsula, the Atlantic, Gulf and West India Transit, and the Florida Railroad, Florida).	Fernandina, Fla.	Tampa Bay, with a branch to Cedar Keys, Fla., via Waldo.	do	Washington, D. C.
26	Florida Railway and Navigation Company—Western Division (formerly the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile, the Florida Atlantic and Gulf Central, and Pensacola and Georgia, Florida).	Branch, Waldo, Fla.	Cedar Keys, Fla.	71	do
27	Grand Rapids and Indiana, Michigan.	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Chattahoochee, on the Apalachicola River, Fla.	209	do
28	Hannibal and Saint Joseph, Missouri.	Hannibal, Mo.	Petokey, on Traverse Bay, Mich.	333	do
			Saint Joseph, Mo.	206.4	do

NOTE.—The main line of this railroad has been constructed from Fernandina to Waldo (84 miles), and thence to Wildwood (76 miles), a distance of 160 miles; any extension toward Tampa Bay will be land-grant.

NOTE.—Branch roads not land-grant.

Table of land-grant and bonded railroads, revised by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Names of railroads.	Terminus of land-grant and bonded portions of the roads.		Miles.	Terms of settlement for military transportation.	Accounts to be prepared by officers of the Quartermaster's Department stationed at—	Explanatory remarks.
		From—	To—				
29	Illinois Central—Chicago Division, Illinois.	Calto, Ill.	Chicago, Ill.	365	Fifty per centum of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	Louisville, Ky.	
30	Illinois Central—Northern Division, Illinois.	Centralia, Ill.	Dunleith (now East Dubuque), Ill.	342.73	do	do	
31	Illinois Central—Iowa Division (formerly Dubuque and Sioux City, and Iowa Falls and Sioux City, Iowa).	Dubuque, Iowa.	Sioux City, Iowa.	326.58	do	do	
32	Lake Shore and Michigan Southern—Lansing Branch (formerly the Northern Central Michigan Railroad, a portion of the Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay, Mich.).	Jonesville, Mich.	Lansing, Mich.	60	No payments can be made.	do	NOTE.—Land-grant also between Centralia and Calto, Chicago Division.
33	Little Rock and Fort Smith, Arkansas.	Argenta, on left bank of Arkansas River, opposite Little Rock, Ark.	Garrison avenue, Fort Smith, Ark.	165.16	do	Saint Louis, Mo.	See Michigan Central, No. 38.
34	Louisville and Nashville—Cincinnati, Cincinnati line (formerly the Tennessee, South and North Alabama, Alabama and Kentucky, and Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama).	Decatur, Ala., via Montgomery, Ala.	Flomaton, Ala., junction with Pensacola Division.	302	Fifty per centum of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	Louisville, Ky.	

35	Louisville and Nashville—Pensacola Division (formerly the Pensacola, the Alabama and Florida, and Pensacola and Florida).	Florence, Ala., junction with Cincinnati and New Orleans Line.	Pensacola, Fla.	44	do	do	The right, title, and interest of that portion of the lands granted to the State of Florida by act of Congress approved May 17, 1856, were, by act of the legislature of that State, approved May 4, 1881, transferred to the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad Company—the completion of which by said railroad company was certified to the Land Office by the governor of the State July 19, 1883.
36	Pensacola and Atlantic Division.	Pensacola, Fla.	River Junction, west bank, Apalachicola River.	161	do	do	NORZ—Constructed from Marquette to L'Anse, 68 miles—not land grant from L'Anse to Hancock, Mich.
37	Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon, Michigan.	Marquette, Mich.	do	131	Fifty per centum of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	Chicago, Ill.	to July
38	Memphis and Little Rock, Arkansas.	Mississippi River, opposite Memphis, Tenn.	Argenta, opposite Little Rock, Ark.	259	No payments can be made.	Saint Louis, Mo.	
39	Michigan Central—Saginaw and Mackinaw Divisions (formerly the Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay, and Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroads, Michigan).	Lansing, Mich.	Mackinaw City, Mich.	37	do	Chicago, Ill.	See Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, No. 22. The original grant in this case was from Amboy, Mich., via Hillsdale and Lansing, to Straits of Mackinaw. Between Amboy and Jonesville no road has been constructed. Between Jonesville and Lansing a road has been constructed and is operated by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.
40	Minneapolis and Saint Louis, by use of the tracks of the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Saint Paul, Minn.	do	Fifty per centum of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	Saint Paul, Minn.	See Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad (No. 62).
41	Missouri Pacific, main line (formerly the Southwest Branch Pacific Railroad of Missouri, Missouri).	Saint Louis, Mo.	Pacific, Mo.	do	do	Saint Louis, Mo.	

Table of land-grant and bonded railroads, revised by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Names of railroads.	Termine of land-grant and bonded portions of the roads.		Terms of settlement for military transportation.	Accounts to be prepared by officers of the Quartermaster's Department stationed at—	Explanatory remarks.
		From—	To—			
					Miles.	
41	Missouri Pacific—Missouri, Kansas and Texas Division, and Nebraska Section (formerly the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Union Pacific, Southern Branch, Kansas).	Junction City, Kans.	Southern boundary of Kansas, and to Fort Smith when the Indian title is extinguished.	No payments can be made.	Saint Louis, Mo.	NOTE.—Intermediate distances—Emporia to south boundary, 121.45 miles; Parsons to south boundary, 26.25 miles.
42	Missouri Pacific—Texas and Pacific Division, New Orleans Division (formerly the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg, and the New Orleans Pacific, Louisiana).	Whitecastle, La.	Shreveport, La.	Payments may be made.	do	
43	Missouri Pacific—Texas and Pacific Division, New Orleans Division (formerly the Texas and Pacific Southern Division, and the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas, Louisiana).	Shreveport, La.	Texas State line, near Waskom, Tex.	Fifty per centum of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	do	
44	Missouri Pacific—Central Branch Division (formerly Central Branch Union Pacific, and Atchison and Pike's Peak).	Atchison, Kans.	Waterville, Kans.	Amount found due to be withheld on account of bonded indebtedness to the United States.	Omaha, Nebr.	NOTE.—Ronds and lands.

45	Missouri Pacific-St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Division (formerly via Poplar Bluff, Saint Louis, Iron Mountain, and Little Rock, Ark.	Bird's Point, on the Mississippi River, opposite Cairo, Ill.	Texarkana, Ark.	394.5	No payments can be made.	Saint Louis, Mo.
46	Mobile and Girard, Ala.	Girard, Ala.	Troy, Ala.	84	Fifty per centum of tariffs under restrictions imposed by law.	New Orleans, La.
47	Mobile and Ohio, Ala.	Mobile, Ala.	Cairo, Ill.	483	do	Louisville, Ky.
48	Morgan's Louisiana and Texas (formerly the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western, Louisiana) operated under lease by the Southern Pacific Company.	New Orleans, La.	Morgan City, La.	80	do	New Orleans, La.
49	* Northern Pacific, main line, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington Territory.	Ashland, Wis.	Tacoma, on Puget Sound, Washington Territory.		Payments may be made, excepting for transportation between Duluth and Northern Pacific Junction, which is subject to a deduction of fifty per centum of tariff rates.	Saint Paul, Minn.

* Statement of mileage owned, leased, and operated by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, April 6, 1885.

Main line:	Miles.
Duluth to Northern Pacific Junction	23.5
Ashland to Superior, Wis., completed but not operated	64.0
Superior to Wallula Junction, Wash.	1,675.7
Pasco Junction, Wash., to North Yakima, completed but not operated	89.9
	1,853.1
Pacific and Cascade Divisions:	
Portland, Oreg., to Tacoma, Wash.	145.2
Tacoma to Carbonado, Wash.	34.3
Puyallup to Stock Junction	8.4
	187.9

[Continuation of this note on page 221.]

Table of land-grant and bonded railroads, revised by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Names of railroads.	Terminus of land-grant and bonded portions of the roads.		Miles.	Terms of settlement for military transportation.	Accounts to be prepared by officers of the Quartermaster's Department stationed at—	Explanatory remarks.
		From—	To—				
50	Northern Pacific. By use of the tracks of the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Co.	Saint Paul, Minn.	University Switch near Minneapolis, for passenger transportation. Minneapolis, Minn., for freight transportation.	8.23 10.95	Fifty per centum of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	Saint Paul, Minn.	Between Union Depot, Saint Paul, and Third Street Crossing the tracks of the Saint Paul Union Depot Company are used. Between University Switch and Minneapolis (2.59 miles) the tracks of the Minneapolis Union Railway Company (not land-grant) are used for passenger transportation, but not for freight transportation (see below). Between Minneapolis and Brainerd the tracks of the Saint Paul and Northern Pacific Railroad, leased to the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., are used.
51	Northern Pacific, operating under lease the Western Railroad of Minnesota, now known as the Saint Paul and Northern Pacific Railroad.	Watah, Minn.	Brainerd, Minn.	54.84	Fifty per centum of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	Saint Paul, Minn.	
52	Oregon and California, leased by the Oregon and Transcontinental Company.	Portland, Oreg.	Southern boundary of State.		No payments can be made.	Portland, Oreg.	North—Completed from East Portland to Ashland, 84 miles leaving 23.06 miles yet to be constructed to reach the southern boundary of the State.
53	Oregon and California—West Side Division (formerly the Western Oregon and Oregon Central).	Portland, Oreg.	Yamhill River, near McMinnville.	47.50	Payments may be made.	Portland, Oreg.	
54	Sioux City and Pacific	Sioux City, Iowa, via California Junction, Ia.	Fremont, Nebr.	101.77	Amounts found due to be withheld on account of bonded indebtedness to the United States.	Chicago, Ill.	Land-grant and bonded. That portion of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad between California Junction and Missouri Valley Junction (5.84 miles) is not a land-grant or bonded road.

[Continuation of note from page 219.]

Minneapolis Division:	
Saint Paul to Minneapolis:	10.6
Saint Paul and Northern Pacific Railway:	127.4
Minneapolis to Brainerd:	138.0
Little Falls and Dakota Railroad:	
Little Falls to Morris, Minn:	87.7
Northern Pacific, Fergus and Black Hills Railroad:	118.0
Wadena Junction to Milnor:	
Fargo and Northwestern Railroad:	88.0
Fargo Junction to La Motre:	
Sanborn, Cooperstown and Turtle Mountain Railroad:	36.0
Sanborn to Cooperstown:	
Jamestown and Northern Railroad:	102.5
Jamestown to Minnewaukan: 80.5 }	
Carrington to Sykeston: 12.0 }	
Rocky Mountain Railroad of Montana:	
Livingston to Cinnabar:	51.0
Helena and Jefferson County Railroad:	
Prickly Pear Junction to Wickes:	20.1
	562.3
	2, 682.3

No part of the line between Wallula Junction, Wash., and Portland, Oreg., has been constructed. Between those points is the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's road, which is not land-grant. The Northern Pacific and Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad Companies use same track between Duluth and Northern Pacific Junction, 22.5 miles. It is land-grant, and subject to the conditions imposed on the Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad.

* DISTANCES.

Freight train route.		Miles.
Saint Paul to University Switch (land-grant)		8.23
University Switch to Minn's Junction (land-grant)		1.22
Minn's Junction to Minn's (land-grant)		1.50
Minn's to N. T'n Junction (non-land-grant)		3.33
N. T. Junction to Sank Rapids (non-land-grant)		63.28
Sank Rapids to Watab (non-land-grant)		5.70
Watab to Brainerd (land-grant)		54.84
		138.10
Land-grant		65.79
Non-land-grant		72.31
		138.10
Passenger train route.		Miles.
Saint Paul to University Switch (land-grant)		8.23
University Switch to Minn's		2.59
Minn's to N. T'n Junction		3.33
N. T'n Junction to Sank Rapids		63.28
Sank Rapids to Watab		5.70
Watab to Brainerd (land-grant)		54.84
		137.97
Land-grant		63.07
Non-land-grant		74.90
		137.97

Table of land-grant and bonded railroads, revised by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Names of railroads.	Terminus of land-grant and bonded portions of the roads.		Terms of settlement for military transportation.	Accounts to be prepared by officers of the Quartermaster's Department stationed at—	Explanatory remarks.
		From—	To—			
55	Southern Kansas (formerly Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern, the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Fort Gibson, Kansas).	Lawrence, Kans	South boundary of Kansas, near Coffeyville.	Fifty per centum of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	.
56	Southern Pacific of California, Northern Division—operated under lease by the Southern Pacific Company.	San José, Cal.....	Trees Pinos, Cal.....	Payments may be made.	San Francisco, Cal.	The road from Trees Pinos to Huron has not been constructed; the road from Huron via Goshen, Tulare, Mojave, and Los Angeles to the Colorado River is operated by the Southern Pacific Company (No. 57); and the road from Mojave to The Needles is operated by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company (No. 2).
57	Southern Pacific of California—Tulare, Los Angeles and Yuma Divisions—operated under lease by the Southern Pacific Company.	Huron, via Goshen, Tulare, Mojave, and Los Angeles.	Colorado River, opposite Yuma, Ariz.	Accounts to be forwarded for settlement by the accounting officers of the Treasury.	San Francisco, Cal.	
58	Saint Joseph and Western (formerly Saint Joseph and Denver City, Kans.)	Elwood or West St. Joseph, Kans.	Hastings, Nebr.....	Payments may be made.	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	
59	Saint Louis and San Francisco (formerly St. Louis and New Branch) and the Missouri and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, Missouri.	Pacific, Mo	Soucia, Mo	Fifty per centum of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	Saint Louis, Mo.	

60	Saint Louis and San Francisco (formerly Atlantic and Pacific)	Seneca, Mo.	Red Fork, Ind. Ter.	102	Payments made	Saint Louis, Mo.	NOTE.—See Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (No. 2).
61	Saint Paul and Duluth (formerly Lake Superior and Mississippi, Saint Paul and Stillwater, Saint Paul and Pacific, and Minnesota Pacific, Minnesota)	Saint Paul, Minn.	Duluth, Minn.	154.43	Fifty per centum of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	Saint Paul, Minn.	NOTE.—Between North Pacific Junction and Duluth, 23.5 miles, the line is operated jointly with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
62	Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba—Breckenridge Division (formerly Saint Paul and Pacific, Minnesota)	Saint Paul, Minn.	Breckenridge, Minn.	216.84	do	Saint Paul, Minn.	NOTE.—The Minneapolis and Saint Louis, and Northern Pacific Railroad Companies run their trains over this land-grant railroad between Saint Paul and Minneapolis.
63	Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba—Saint Vincent Division (formerly Saint Paul and Pacific, Minnesota)	Saint Paul via Saint Cloud and Barnesville, Minn.	Saint Vincent, Minn.	390.25	Fifty per centum of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	Saint Paul, Minn.	
64	Branch line—Union Pacific (formerly Pacific Railroad)	East Saint Cloud, Omaha, Nebr., Bridge Junction.	Sank Rapids, Ordan, Utah, Union Depot.	2.19 1,029.38	do Amount found due to be withheld on account of bonded indebtedness to the United States.	do Omaha, Nebr.	Bonds and lands.
65	Union Pacific—Kansas Division (formerly the Kansas Pacific Railroad)	Kansas City, Mo.	A point on the railroad between Monmouth and Gopher stations.	393.94	do	do	Bonds and lands.
66	Union Pacific—Kansas Division (formerly the Kansas Pacific Railroad)	A point on the railroad between Monmouth and Gopher stations.	Denver, Colo.	244.77	do	do	Lands only.
67	Union Pacific—Denver Pacific Branch, Colorado Division.	Denver, Col.	Cheyenne, Wyo.	106	do	do	NOTE.—Land grant assigned from Kansas Pacific; not bonded.
68	Wisconsin Central (formerly Portage, Winnebago and Lake Superior, Wisconsin)	Portage City, Wis., via Stevens Point.	Ashland, Wis.	256	Fifty per centum of tariff rates under restrictions imposed by law.	Chicago, Ill.	

Mileage of roads operated by the following companies to which the United States have loaned bonds in aid of construction.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Name of road.	From—	To—	Miles.	Subsidized or otherwise.	Owned, leased, or controlled.
Union Pacific Railway	Connell Bluffs, Iowa	Bridge Junction, Omaha, Nebr	8.97	Not subsidized	Owned.
Do	Bridge Junction, Omaha	Ogden, Union Depot	1,029.88	Bonds and lands	Do.
Union Pacific Railway (branches)	Connell Bluffs, Iowa	Junction with Main Line	1.39	Not subsidized	Controlled.
Do	Junction Switch, Omaha, Nebr	Connection with C. St. P. M. and O. Ry.	2.46	do	Owned.
Do	Cheyenne, Wyo	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	2.04	do	do
Do	Niles Junction, Wyo	Coal Mines, Wyo	4.20	do	do
Union Pacific Railway	Almy Junction, Wyo	do	5.50	do	Do.
Do	Union Depot, Kansas City, Mo	Santa Fe street, Kansas City, Mo	19	do	Do.
Do	Santa Fe street, Kansas City, Mo	Missouri-Kansas State line	51	do	Owned.
Do	Missouri-Kansas State line	A point on Kansas Pacific Railway	393.04	Bonds and lands	Do.
Do	A point, 393.94 miles west of eastern State line.	Eighteenth street, Denver, Colo	244.77	Lands only	Do.
Do	Eighteenth street, Denver, Colo	Union Depot, Denver, Colo	10	do	do
Union Pacific Railway (branches)	Lawrence, Kans	Wyandotte, Kans	2.00	Not subsidized	Controlled.
Do	Lawrence Junction, Kans	South Leavenworth, Kans	30.87	do	Owned.
Do	South Leavenworth, Kans	Union Depot, Leavenworth, Kans	1.03	do	Do.
Do	Detroit, Kans	Enterprise, Kans	2.00	do	Controlled.
Union Pacific Railway	Denver, Colo	Cheyenne, Wyo	106.00	Lands only	Owned.
Do	Do	Do	1,830.35	do	do
Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad	Valley, Nebr	Nebraska-Kansas State line	121.12	Not subsidized	Controlled.
Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad (Blue Springs Spur.)	Do	Do	.71	do	Do.
Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad	Valparaiso, Nebr	Stromsburg, Nebr	53.17	do	Do.
Do	Grand Island, Nebr	North Loup, Nebr	48.86	do	Do.
Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad (Scottia Spur.)	Do	Do	1.98	do	Do.
Omaha, Nebraska and Black Hills Railroad.	Columbus, Nebr	Norfolk, Nebr	50.12	do	Do.
Do	Do	Do	do	do	Do.
Do	Lost Creek, Nebr	Albion, Nebr.	34.40	do	Do.
Do	Genoa, Nebr	Cedar Rapids, Nebr	80.45	do	Do.
Colorado Central Railroad	Denver Junction, Colo	La Salle Junction, Colo	151.16	do	Do.
Do	Union Depot, Denver, Colo	Eighteenth street, Denver, Colo	10	do	do
Do	Denver, Colo	Colorado Junction, Wyo	180.56	do	do
Do	Golden, Colo	Georgetown, Colo	34.23	do	do
Do	Forks Creek Junction, Colo	Central City, Colo	11.12	do	do
Do	Marysville, Kans	Kansas-Nebraska State line	12.80	do	do
Marysville and Blue Valley Railroad	Echo, Utah	Park City, Utah	27.53	do	do
Echo and Park City Railroad	Park City Junction	Old Territory	81	do	do
Do	Do	Do	2.94	do	do
Do	Grass Creek Junction, Utah	Do	do	do	do

Utah and Northern Railway Do	Center 7th street, Ogden, Utah Silver Bow Junction, Mont.	Garrison Junction, Mont. End of track, North of Butte City, Mont.	453.09 13.09	do do	Do. Do.
Oregon Short Line Railway Do	Granger, Wyo.	Huntington, Oreg.	540.76	do	Do.
Laramie, North Park and Pacific Rail- road.	Shoshone Junction, Idaho Laramie, Wyo.	Ketchum, Idaho Soda Lakes, Wyo.	69.86	do	Do. Do.
Lawrence and Emporia Railroad. Junction City and Fort Kearney Rail- way.	North Lawrence, Kans.	Carbon Hill, Kans.	13.51 31.00	do do	Do. Do.
Junction City and Fort Kearney Rail- way (branch).	Lawrenceburg, Kans.	Concordia, Kans.	70.45	do	Do.
Manhattan and Blue Valley Railroad. Solomon Railroad. Salina and Southwestern Railroad. Golden Boulder and Carbon Railway. Denver and Boulder Valley Railroad. Kansas Central Railroad. Salt Lake and Western Railroad. Do	Manhattan, Kans. Solomon, Kans. Salina, Kans. Boulder, Colo. Brighton, Colo. Leavenworth, Kans. Lehi Junction, Utah Ironton, Utah	End of track, Garrison, Kans. Belola, Kans. McPherson, Kans. Marshall, Colo. Boulder, Colo. Miltonvale, Kans. Tintie, Utah Silver City, Utah	17.15 14.90 57.04 35.66 5.09 27.00 164.14 53.80 3.80	do do do do do do do do	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Denver, South Park and Pacific Rail- road.	Union Depot, Denver, Colo.	Sixteenth street, Denver, Colo.	10	do	Do.
Do	Denver, Colo.	Leadville, Colo.	150.97	do	Do.
Do	Cono, Colo.	Gunnison, Colo.	113.38	do	Do.
Do	Schwander, Colo.	Buena Vista, Colo.	3.87	do	Do.
Do	Gunnison, Colo.	Coal Mine, Colo.	17.44	do	Do.
Do	Gates, Colo.	London Junction, Colo.	12.40	do	Do.
Do	Hickey, Colo.	Keystone, Colo.	6.85	do	Do.
Do	Bear Creek Junction, Colo.	Morrison, Colo.	10.24	do	Do.
Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific Railway Do	Cono Junction, Colo.	Coal Mine, Colo.	4.00	do	Do.
Georgetown, Breckenridge and Lead- ville Railway. Montana Railway. Denver and Middle Park Railroad.	Greeley, Colo. Boulder, Colo. Georgetown, Colo. Stuart, Mont. Ralston, Colo.	Stout, Colo. Pennsylvania Gulch, Colo. Graymont, Colo. Anaconda, Mont. End of track	32.46 14.43 8.47 9.00 3.92	do do do do do	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
			4,512.24		

The Southern Pacific Company (of Kentucky) on the 1st of April, 1885, leased from the Central Pacific Railroad Company all the roads owned, leased, and operated by it and by the Southern Pacific Railroad Companies, and is now operating the same, as named below:

Union Pacific Railway Do	Ogden Station Utah	Utah Southern Railroad crossing Terminus of Union Pacific Railway	11 5.00	Bonds and lands. do	Neither. Leased.
Central Pacific Railroad Do	Terminus of Union Pacific Railway do	Sacramento, Cal do	737.50 85	do Not subsidized	Owned. Do.
Sacramento and Placerville Railroad Central Pacific Railroad	Sacramento, Cal Brighton, Cal	Brighton, Cal Niles, Cal	5.64 103.83	do Bonds and lands.	Leased. Owned.

Mileage of roads operated by the following companies to which the United States have loaned bonds in aid of construction—Continued.

Name of road.	From—	To—	Miles.	Subletized or other- wise.	Owned, leased, or controlled.
Central Pacific Railroad	Niles, Cal	West Oakland, Cal	24.31	Not subletized	Owned.
Do.	West Oakland, Cal	Oakland Wharf, Cal	2.20	do	Do.
Do.	Oakland Wharf, Cal	San Francisco, Cal	3.69	Ferry	Do.
Northern Railway and San Pablo and Tulare Railroad.	Tracy (via Martinez), Cal	West Oakland, Cal	77.54	Not subletized	Leased.
California Pacific Railroad and North- ern Railway.	Sacramento (via Suisun), Cal	Port Costa, Cal	57.62	do	Do.
Central Pacific Railroad	Roseville Junction, Cal	Delta, Cal	190.08	Lands only	Owned.
Do.	Lathrop, Cal	Goshen Junction, Cal	146.06	Not subletized	Do.
Do.	Oakland Pier, Cal	Brooklyn, Cal	4.84	do	Do.
Do.	do	Melrose, Cal	12.47	do	Do.
Do.	do	Alameda, Cal	17.54	Bonds and lands	Do.
Do.	Niles, Cal	East Oakland, Cal	4.53	Not subletized	Leased.
Northern Railway	West Oakland, Cal	Delaware Street, Cal	2.00	Ferry	Do.
California Pacific Railroad	Vallejo Junction, Cal	Vallejo, Cal	18.57	Not subletized	Do.
Do.	Davisville, Cal	Knights' Landing, Cal	100.74	do	Do.
Northern Railway	Woodland Junction, Cal	Tehama, Cal	20.10	do	Do.
California Pacific Railroad	Vallejo, Cal	Suisun, Cal	34.48	do	Do.
Do.	Napa Junction, Cal	Calistoga, Cal	30.00	do	Do.
Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad.	Stockton, Cal	Milton, Cal	19.00	do	Do.
Do.	Peters, Cal	Oakdale, Cal	27.20	do	Do.
Amador Branch	Galt, Cal	Ione, Cal	3.84	do	Do.
Berkeley Branch	Shellmound, Cal	Berryman's, Cal	1,649.86	do	Do.
Total owned and leased by Cen- tral Pacific			528.56	Lands only	Do.
Southern Pacific Railroad	Huron, Cal	Colorado River, Cal	13	Not subletized	Do.
Western Development Company	West bank of Colorado River, Cal	Yuma, Ariz	551.39	do	Do.
Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona and New Mexico.	Yuma, Ariz	West bank of Rio Grande River, N. Mex.	24.24	do	Do.
Southern Pacific Railroad	Los Angeles, Cal	San Pedro, Cal	16.83	do	Do.
Los Angeles and Independence Rail- road.	do	Santa Monica, Cal	27.60	do	Do.
Los Angeles and San Diego Railroad.	Flournoe, Cal	Santa Anna, Cal	23	do	Do.
Pacific Improvement Company	West bank of Rio Grande River, N. Mex.	East bank of Rio Grande River, Tex.	3.61	do	Do.
Galveston, Harrisburg and San Anto- nio Railway.	East bank of Rio Grande River, Tex.	El Paso, Tex	2,802.45	do	Do.
Total operated by Southern Pa- cific Company, April 1, 1905					

The Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company operates the railroads shown below :

Sioux City and Pacific Railroad.....	Sioux City, Iowa.....	California Junction, Iowa.....	69.75	Bonds and lands.....	Owned.
Do.....	California Junction, Iowa.....	Fromont, Nebr.....	32.62	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	Missouri Valley, Iowa.....	5.84	Not subsidized.....	Do.
			<u>107.61</u>		

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company operates the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad and branches named below :

Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad.	Atchison, Kans.....	Waterville, Kans.....	100.00	Bonds and lands.....	Operated for owners.
Atchison, Colorado and Pacific Rail- road.	Waterville, Kans.....	Lenora, Kans.....	193.00	Not subsidized.....	Leased.
Do.....	Greenleaf, Kans.....	Washington, Kans.....	7.00	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Yuma, Kans.....	Warwick, Kans.....	31.00	do.....	Do.
Atchison, Jewell County and Western Railroad.	Jamestown, Kans.....	Burr Oak, Kans.....	33.00	do.....	Do.
Atchison, Colorado and Pacific Rail- road.	Downs, Kans.....	Bull's City, Kans.....	24.00	do.....	Do.
			<u>388.00</u>		

Compendium of the United States laws relating to land-grant and bonded railroads, showing dates of the laws, numbers and pages of statutes, and conditions of the grants or subsidies so far as they relate to the use of the roads by the United States.

No.	Name of road.	Termini.	Dates of laws.	Statute.	Page.	Conditions of grant.
1	Atchison, Topoka and Santa Fé Railroad.	Atchison, Kans., to State line.	Mar. 3, 1863 June 16, 1874 Mar. 3, 1875 Mar. 3, 1879	12 18 18 21	772 74 453 390	Said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of March 3, 1863, section 3.</i>
2	Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.	Seneca, Mo., to Pacific Ocean.	July 27, 1866 Apr. 20, 1871	14 17	292 19	<p><i>And be it further enacted</i>, That said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, or any part thereof, shall be a post route and military road, subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, naval, and all other Government service, and also subject to such regulations as Congress may impose restricting the charges for such Government transportation." <i>Act of July 27, 1866, section 11.</i></p> <p><i>And be it further enacted</i>, That the directors of said company shall * * * from time to time, fix, determine, and regulate the fares, tolls, and charges to be received and paid for transportation of persons and property on said road, or any part thereof. —<i>Section 13.</i></p> <p><i>Provided</i>, That said company shall not charge the Government higher rates than they do individuals for like transportation and telegraphic service. —<i>Section 5.</i></p> <p><i>And be it further enacted</i>, That the grants aforesaid are made upon the condition that said company * * * shall keep said railroad and telegraph line in repair and use, and shall at all times transmit dispatches over said telegraph line, and transport mails, troops, munitions of war, supplies, and public stores upon said railroad for the Government, whenever required to do so by any Department thereof, and that the Government shall at all times have the preference in the use of the same for all the purposes aforesaid (at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service); and all compensation for services rendered for the Government shall be applied to the payment of said bonds and interest until the whole amount is fully paid.—<i>Act of July 1, 1862, section 6.</i></p> <p><i>And be it further enacted</i>, That whenever it appears that the net earnings of the entire road and telegraph, including the amount allowed for services rendered for the United States, after deducting all expenditures, including repairs, and the furnishing, running, and managing of said road, shall exceed ten per centum upon its cost, exclusive of the five per centum to be paid to the United States, Congress may reduce the rates of fare thereon, if unreasonable in amount, and may fix and establish the same by law. * * * and may, at any time, having due regard for the rights of said companies named herein, add to, alter, amend, or repeal this act.—<i>Ibid, section 18.</i></p> <p>* * * And that only one-half of the compensation for services rendered for the Government by said companies shall be required to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued for the same.—<i>Section 5.</i></p> <p><i>And be it further enacted</i>, That the several companies authorized to construct the aforesaid roads (Union, Central, Western, Kansas, Denver Pacific, Central Branch Union</p>
3, 4, 5	Central Pacific Railroad, operated by Southern Pacific Company.	Ogden, Utah, to San José, Cal.	July 1, 1862 July 2, 1864 Mar. 3, 1865 May 21, 1866 July 3, 1866 Apr. 10, 1869 May 6, 1870 Mar. 3, 1873 June 20, 1874 May 7, 1876 Mar. 3, 1879	12 13 13 14 14 16 16 17 18 20 20 20	489 356 354 356 79 56 121 508 111 56 420	

Pacific, and Sioux City and Pacific) are hereby required to operate and use said roads and telegraph for all purposes of communication, travel, and transportation, so far as the public and the Government are concerned, as one continuous line, and in such operation and use, to afford and secure to such equal advantages and facilities as to rates, time, and transportation, without any discrimination of any kind in favor of the road or business of any or of either of said companies, or adverse to the road or business of any or either of the others.—*Ibid.*, section 15.

The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to withhold all payments to any railroad company and its assigns, on account of freights or transportation over their respective roads of any kind, to the amount of payments made by the United States for interest upon bonds of the United States issued to any such company, and which shall not have been reimbursed, together with the five per centum of net earnings due and unpaid, as provided by law.—*Sec. 5290, R. S.*

That the whole amount of compensation which may, from time to time, be due to said several railroad companies respectively for services rendered for the Government shall be retained by the United States, one-half thereof to be presently applied to the liquidation of the interest paid and to be paid by the United States upon the bonds issued by it as aforesaid, to each of said corporations severally, and the other half thereof to be turned into the sinking-fund hereafter provided, for the uses therein mentioned.—*Act of May 7, 1878, section 2.*

That for the proper adjustment of the accounts of the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Western Pacific, and Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Companies, respectively, for services which have been or may be hereafter performed for the Government for transportation of the Army and transportation of the mails, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make such entries upon the books of the Department as will carry to the credit of said companies the amounts so earned or to be earned by them during each fiscal year and withheld under the provisions of section 5290 of the Revised Statutes and of the act of Congress approved May 7, 1878: *Provided*, That this shall not authorize the expenditure of any money from the Treasury nor change the method now provided by law for the auditing of such claims against the Government: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall not be construed as to be a disposition of any moneys due or to become due to or from said companies, respectively, or to, in any way, affect their rights or duties or the rights of the United States, under existing laws, it being only intended hereby to enable the proper accounting officers to state upon the books of the Treasury the accounts between the Government and said companies respectively.—*Act of March 3, 1879.*

And be it further enacted, That the grants aforesaid are made upon the condition that the said companies shall keep said railroad and telegraph in repair and use, and shall at all times transport the mails upon said railroad, and transmit dispatches by said telegraph line for the Government of the United States, when required so to do by any department thereof, and that the Government shall at all times have the preference in the use of said railroad and telegraph therefor at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the rates paid by private parties for the same kind of service. And said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free of all toll or other charges upon the transportation of the property or troops of the United States; and the same shall be transported over said road at the cost, charge, and expense of the corporations or companies owning or operating the same, when so required by the Government of the United States.—*Act of July 25, 1866, section 5.*

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47

July 25, 1866 14
June 25, 1868 15
Apr. 10, 1869 16

Junction with Central Pacific Railroad to Southern boundary of Oregon.

do

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Compendium of the United States laws relating to land-grant and bonded railroads, showing dates of the laws, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of road.	Termini.	Dates of laws.	Statute.	Page.	Conditions of grant.
7	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.	Burlington, Iowa, to Missouri River, Missouri.	May 15, 1856 June 2, 1864 Mar. 3, 1865 Feb. 10, 1866 June 16, 1874 Mar. 3, 1875 Mar. 3, 1879 Mar. 3, 1884 July 2, 1884	11 13 13 14 18 18 21 13 13	9 96 573 349 74 453 390 364 54	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of May 15, 1856.</i>
8	do	Plattsmouth, Nebr., to Kearney Junction, Nebr.	May 6, 1870 Mar. 3, 1887 Mar. 3, 1885 July 13, 1886 June 16, 1874 Mar. 3, 1875 Mar. 3, 1879 Mar. 3, 1884	16 11 13 14 18 18 21 13	118 195 528 97 74 453 390 364	No conditions.
9	Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway.	Saint Paul, via Mendota, to Lyle, Minn.	May 6, 1870 Mar. 3, 1887 Mar. 3, 1885 July 13, 1886 June 16, 1874 Mar. 3, 1875 Mar. 3, 1879 Mar. 3, 1884	16 11 13 14 18 18 21 13	118 195 528 97 74 453 390 364	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Acts of March 3, 1857, section 3, and March 3, 1865, section 5.</i>
10	do	Calmar, Iowa, to Sheldon, Iowa, Junction.	May 12, 1864 June 6, 1874 Mar. 3, 1875 Mar. 3, 1879 June 3, 1886 July 4, 1886 July 13, 1886	13 18 18 21 20 14 14	72 74 453 390 20 87 97	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free of all toll or other charges upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of May 12, 1864, section 3.</i>
11	do	Hastings, Minn., to Ortonville, Minn.	Mar. 3, 1857 Mar. 3, 1865 June 16, 1874 Mar. 3, 1875 Mar. 3, 1879 June 3, 1886 July 4, 1886 July 13, 1886	11 13 18 18 21 11 14 14	195 528 74 453 390 20 87 97	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free of all toll or other charges upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States, and the same shall at all times be transported at the cost, charge, and expense in all respects of the company or corporation, or their successors or assigns, having or receiving the benefits of the land grants herein made.— <i>Act of July 4, 1866, section 3.</i>
12	do	Mississippi River (La Crosse) to Houston, Minn.	Mar. 3, 1857 Mar. 3, 1865 June 16, 1874 Mar. 3, 1875 Mar. 3, 1879 Mar. 3, 1884 July 4, 1886 July 13, 1886	11 13 18 18 21 13 14 14	195 528 74 453 390 87 97	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of March 3, 1857, section 3, and March 3, 1866, section 5.</i>
13	Chicago and Northwestern Railway.	Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to transfer grounds, Union Pacific Railway, and branch, Lyons to Clinton, Iowa	May 15, 1856 June 2, 1864 June 16, 1874 Mar. 3, 1875 Mar. 3, 1879	11 13 18 18 21	9 96 74 453 390	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free of all toll or other charges upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States, and the same shall at all times be transported at the cost, charge, and expense in all respects of the company or corporation, or their successors or assigns, having or receiving the benefit of the land-grants herein made.— <i>Act of July 4, 1866, section 3.</i>
						And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of May 15, 1856, section 3.</i>

15	do	Winona, Minn., to a point on the Big Sioux River, six-tenths of a mile west of Watertown Station.	Mar. 2, 1857 11 Mar. 2, 1858 18 June 16, 1874 18 Mar. 3, 1875 18 Mar. 3, 1879 21 390	105 526 74 453 390	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of March 3, 1857, section 3, and March 3, 1858, section 5.</i>
16	do	Fond du Lac, Wis., to junction with Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad.	June 3, 1856 11 June 3, 1856 11 April 25, 1862 12 July 5, 1862 12 Mar. 3, 1865 13 May 20, 1868 15 Mar. 3, 1869 15 June 16, 1874 18 Mar. 3, 1875 18 Mar. 3, 1879 21 390	21 21 618 620 520 252 307 74 453 390	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of June 3, 1856, section 2.</i>
16	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.	Davenport, Iowa, to transfer grounds, Union Pacific Railroad.	May 15, 1864 13 June 2, 1864 13 Jan. 31, 1873 17 Jan. 16, 1874 18 Mar. 3, 1875 18 June 16, 1874 18 Mar. 3, 1879 21 390	93 95 421 74 133 74 390	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of May 15, 1864, section 3.</i>
17	Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway.	12.3 miles south of Warren, Wis., to Saint Paul, Minn., and branch from Stillwater Junction, Minn., to Stillwater Minn.	June 3, 1856 11 May 5, 1864 13 July 13, 1868 13 June 16, 1874 18 Mar. 3, 1875 18 Mar. 3, 1879 21 390	20 96 227 74 453 390	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of June 3, 1856, section 2.</i>
18	do	Saint Paul, Minn., via Le Mars, to Sioux City, Iowa.	Mar. 3, 1857 11 May 12, 1864 13 July 3, 1866 14 June 16, 1874 18 Mar. 3, 1875 18 Mar. 3, 1879 21 390	193 72 97 74 453 390	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of March 3, 1857, section 2.</i>
19	do	Hudson, Wis., to Superior, Wis., and from branch, Superior Junction, Wis., to Bayfield, Wis.	June 3, 1856 11 May 5, 1864 13 June 16, 1874 18 Mar. 3, 1875 18 Mar. 3, 1879 21 390	20 66 74 453 390	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of June 3, 1856, section 2.</i>
20	Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway.	Wauhatchie, Tenn., to Meridian, Miss.	June 3, 1856 11 Apr. 10, 1867 16 June 16, 1874 18 Mar. 3, 1875 18 Mar. 3, 1879 21 390	17 45 74 453 390	Said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of June 3, 1856, section 3.</i>
21	do	Jackson, Miss., to Meridian, Miss.	Mar. 3, 1879 21 June 16, 1874 18 Mar. 3, 1875 18 Mar. 3, 1879 21 390	390 74 453 390	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of August 11, 1856, section 2.</i>
22	do	Delta, La., opposite Vicksburg, Miss., to Shreveport, La.	June 3, 1856 11 June 16, 1874 18 Mar. 3, 1875 18 Mar. 3, 1879 21 390	18 74 453 390	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of June 3, 1856, section 3.</i>

Compendium of the United States laws relating to land-grant and bonded railroads, showing dates of the laws, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of road.	Termini.	Dates of laws.	Statute.	Page.	Conditions of grant.
23	East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad.	Selma, Ala., to Jacksonville, Ala.	June 3, 1856 May 23, 1872 June 16, 1874 Mar. 3, 1875 Mar. 3, 1879	11 17 159 74 453	17	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of June 3, 1856, section 3.</i>
24	Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad.	Flint, Mich., to Ledington, Mich.	June 3, 1856 Feb. 17, 1865 July 3, 1866 Mar. 3, 1871 June 16, 1874 Mar. 3, 1875 Mar. 3, 1879	11 13 18 16 18 453 390	21 569 78 582 74 453 390	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of June 3, 1856, section 3.</i>
25	Florida Railway and Navigation Company.	Fernandina, Fla., to Tampa Bay and branch, Waldo, Fla., to Cedar Key, Fla.	May 17, 1856 June 16, 1874 Mar. 3, 1875 Mar. 3, 1879	11 18 18 21	15 74 453 390	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of May 17, 1856, section 3.</i>
26	do	Jacksonville, Fla., to Chattahoochee, on the Apalachicola River, Fla.	May 17, 1856 June 16, 1874 Mar. 3, 1875 Mar. 3, 1879	11 18 18 21	15 74 453 390	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of May 17, 1856, section 3.</i>
27	Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad.	Fort Wayne, Ind., to Portage, Mich.	June 3, 1856 June 7, 1864 Mar. 3, 1865 June 16, 1874 Mar. 3, 1875 Mar. 3, 1879	11 13 13 18 18 453	119 530 74 453 390	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of June 3, 1856, section 3.</i>
28	Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad.	Hannibal, Mo., to Saint Joseph, Mo.	June 10, 1852 June 6, 1862 June 16, 1874 Mar. 3, 1875	10 12 18 453	8 614 74 453	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of June 10, 1852, section 4.</i>
29	Illinois Central Railroad.	Calto, Ill., to Chicago, Ill.	Sept. 20, 1850 June 16, 1874 Mar. 3, 1875 Mar. 3, 1879	9 18 18 21	466 74 453 390	And the said railroad and branches shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of September 20, 1850, section 4.</i>
30	do	Centralia, Ill., to Dunleith (now East Dubuque, Ill.).	Sept. 20, 1850 June 16, 1874 Mar. 3, 1875 Mar. 3, 1879	9 18 18 21	466 74 453 390	And the said railroad and branches shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of September 20, 1850, section 4.</i>
31	do	Dubuque, Iowa, to Sioux City, Iowa.	May 15, 1850 June 2, 1864 Mar. 3, 1868	11 18 15	9 95 28	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of May 15, 1850, section 3.</i>

32	Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.	Jonesville, Mich., to Lansing, Mich.	June 16, 1874 18 74 Mar. 3, 1875 18 453 Mar. 3, 1879 21 380 June 3, 1856 11 21 July 3, 1866 14 78 Mar. 2, 1867 14 425 Mar. 3, 1871 16 386	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of June 3, 1856, section 3.</i> <i>And provided further</i> , That the road mentioned in the first section of this act—Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay—shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, and shall transport, free from toll or other charge, all property, troops, and munitions of war belonging to the same.— <i>Act of July 3, 1866, section 3.</i>
33	Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway.	Argenta, Ark., to Garrison Avenue, Fort Smith, Ark.	Feb. 9, 1853 10 155 July 28, 1868 14 338 Apr. 10, 1869 16 46 Mar. 8, 1870 16 76	And the said railroad and branches shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of February 9, 1853, section 4.</i> <i>And provided further</i> , That all property and troops of the United States shall at all times be transported over said railroad and branches at the cost, charge, and expense of the company or corporation owning or operating said road and branches respectively, when so required by the Government of the United States.— <i>Act of July 25, 1866, section 1.</i> Said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of June 3, 1856, section 3, and May 17, 1856, section 3.</i>
34	Louisville and Nashville Railroad.	Decatur, Ala., to Flomaton, Ala.	May 17, 1856 11 15 June 3, 1857 11 17 Mar. 3, 1859 11 200 Apr. 10, 1867 16 45 Mar. 2, 1871 16 560 June 16, 1874 18 74 Mar. 3, 1875 18 453 Mar. 3, 1879 21 380	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of May 17, 1856, section 3.</i>
35	Louisville and Nashville Railroad.	Flomaton, Ala., to Pensacola and River Junction, Fla.	May 17, 1856 11 15 June 8, 1872 17 340 June 16, 1874 18 74 Mar. 3, 1875 18 453 Mar. 3, 1879 21 380	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of June 3, 1856, section 3.</i>
36	Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad.	Marquette, Mich., to Ontonagon, Mich.	June 3, 1856 11 21 June 18, 1864 13 137 Mar. 3, 1865 13 520 May 20, 1868 15 252 Apr. 20, 1871 17 643 June 16, 1874 18 74 Mar. 3, 1875 18 453 Mar. 3, 1879 21 380	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of June 3, 1856, section 3.</i>
37	Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.	Mississippi River, opposite Memphis, Tenn., to Argenta, Ark.	Feb. 9, 1853 10 155 July 28, 1868 14 338	And the said railroad and branches shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of February 9, 1853, section 4.</i> <i>And provided further</i> , That all property and troops of the United States shall at all times be transported over said railroad and branches at the cost, charge, and expense of the company or corporation owning or operating said road and branches respectively, when so required by the Government of the United States.— <i>Act of July 25, 1866, section 1.</i>
38	Michigan Central Railroad.	Lansing, Mich., to Mackinaw City, Mich.	June 3, 1856 11 21 July 3, 1866 14 78 Mar. 2, 1867 14 425	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of June 3, 1856, section 3.</i>

Compendium of the United States laws relating to land-grant and bonded railroads, showing dates of the laws, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of road.	Termini.	Dates of laws.	Station.	Page.	Conditions of grant.
	Michigan Central Rail- way—Continued.	Lansing, Mich., to Mack- inaw City, Mich.—Con- tinued.	Mar. 3, 1871	16	586	And provided further, That the road mentioned in the first section of this act—Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay—shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, and shall transport, free from toll or other charges, all property, troops, and munitions of war belonging to the same.— <i>Act of July 3, 1868, section 3.</i>
39	Minneapolis and Saint Louis Railway.	Minneapolis, Minn., to Saint Paul, Minn.	June 10, 1852	10	8	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Govern- ment of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of June 10, 1852, section 4.</i>
40	Missouri Pacific Railway —Main line.	Saint Louis Mo., to Pa- cific, Mo.	Mar. 6, 1862 12 June 5, 1862 12 June 18, 1874 18 Mar. 3, 1875 18 Mar. 3, 1879 21	614 422 74 453 392		And the said railroad shall be and remain a public for highway the use of the Govern- ment of the United States, free from all toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of March 3, 1863, section 3.</i> <i>Provided</i> , That said railroad shall be a public highway, and shall transport troops and munitions of war of the United States free of charge.— <i>Act of July 1, 1864, section 1.</i> <i>And be it further enacted</i> , That the grant of lands hereby made is upon condition that said company, after the construction of its road, shall keep it in repair and use, and shall at all times transport troops, munitions of war, supplies and public stores upon its road for the Government of the United States, free from all cost or charge there- for to the Government, when required to do so by any Department thereof.— <i>Act of</i> <i>July 26, 1866, section 3.</i>
41	Missouri Pacific Railway.	Junction City, Kans., to Southern boundary of Kansas.	Mar. 3, 1863 12 July 1, 1864 13 July 20, 1866 14	772 328 289		That the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company shall be, and it is hereby, declared to be a military and post road; and for the purpose of insuring the carrying the mails, troops, munitions of war, supplies, and stores of the United States, no act of the com- pany nor any law of any State or Territory shall impede, delay, or prevent the said company from performing its obligations to the United States in that regard: <i>Pro- vided</i> , That said road shall be subject to the use of the United States for postal, mili- tary, and all other governmental services, at fair and reasonable rates of compensa- tion, not to exceed the price paid by private parties for the same kind of service, and the Government shall at all times have the preference in the use of the same for the purpose aforesaid.— <i>Section 19.</i> <i>And provided further</i> , That the rates charged for carrying passengers and freight, per mile, shall not exceed the prices which may be fixed by Congress for carrying passengers and freight on the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads.— <i>Sec- tion 18.</i>
42	Missouri Pacific Railway.	Whitecastle, La., to Shreve- port, La.	Mar. 3, 1871	16	573	That the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company, chartered by the State of Louisiana, shall have the right to connect, by the most eligible route to be selected and authorized by said State, with the Texas Pacific Railroad at its eastern ter- minus, and shall have the right to use said Texas Pacific Railroad Company's road to and granted hereby to the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to and aid of the same.

struction from New Orleans to Baton Rouge thence by way of Alexandria in said State, to connect with the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and the said company, there is hereby granted to said company, its successors and assigns, the same number of alternate sections of public lands per mile, in the State of Louisiana, as are by this act granted in the State of California to said Texas Pacific Railroad Company; and said lands shall be withdrawn from market, selected, and patents issued therefor, and opened for settlement and pre-emption upon the same terms and in the same manner and time as is provided for and required from said Texas Pacific Railroad Company, within said State of California: *Provided*, That said company shall complete the whole of said road within five years from the passage of this act.—*Section 22.*

And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.—*Act of June 3, 1856, section 3.*

Same conditions as attached to Central Pacific (No. 3), except that the acts of May 7, 1878, and March 3, 1879, do not apply.

And the said railroad and branches shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.—*Act of February 9, 1863, section 4.*

And provided further, That all property and troops of the United States shall at all times be transported over said railroad and branches at the cost, charge, and expense of the company or corporation owning or operating said road and branches, respectively, when so required by the Government of the United States.—*Act of July 23, 1866, section 1.*

Said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.—*Act of June 3, 1866, section 3.*

And the said railroad and branches shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.—*Act of September 20, 1850, section 4.*

And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.—*Act of June 3, 1856, section 3.*

And be it further enacted, That said Northern Pacific Railroad, or any part thereof, shall be a post route and a military road, subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, naval, and all other Government service, and also subject to such regulations as Congress may impose restricting the charges for such Government transportation.—*Act of July 2, 1864, section 11.*

43	Missouri Pacific Railway.	Shreveport, La., to Texas State Line, near Wash. Kom, Tex.	June 3, 1856 11 June 16, 1874 18 Mar. 3, 1875 18 Mar. 3, 1879 21	18 74 453 390
44	Missouri Pacific Railway.	Atchison, Kans., to Water-ville, Kans.	July 1, 1862 13 July 2, 1864 13 Mar. 3, 1865 13 Mar. 3, 1873 17 June 20, 1874 18 Mar. 3, 1879 20	489 356 504 508 111 420
45	Missouri Pacific Railway.	Bird's Point, on Mississippi River, to Texarkana, Ark.	Feb. 9, 1853 10 July 28, 1868 14 Mar. 3, 1869 15 May 6, 1870 16	155 338 349 376

46	Mobile and Girard Railroad.	Girard, Ala., to Troy, Ala.	June 3, 1856 11 June 16, 1874 18 Mar. 3, 1875 18 Mar. 3, 1879 21	17 74 433 390
47	Mobile and Ohio Railroad.	Mobile, Ala., to Cairo, Ill.	Sept. 20, 1850 9 June 16, 1874 18 Mar. 3, 1875 18 Mar. 3, 1879 21	466 74 433 390
48	Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad.	New Orleans, La., to Morgan City, La.	June 3, 1856 11 June 14, 1870 16 June 16, 1874 18 Mar. 2, 1875 18	18 277 74 453
49	Northern Pacific Railroad.	Ashland, Wis., to Tacoma, Wash. T.	Mar. 3, 1879 21 July 2, 1864 13 Mar. 2, 1866 14 July 1, 1868 15 Mar. 1, 1869 16 Apr. 10, 1869 16 May 31, 1870 16 July 15, 1870 16	390 365 355 255 346 57 878 305

* See Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad, No. 62.

Compendium of the United States laws relating to land-grant and bonded railroads, showing dates of the laws, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of road.	Termini.	Date of laws.	Page.	Conditions of grant.
	Northern Pacific Railroad—Continued.	Ashland, Wis., to Tacoma Wash. T.—Continued.	.....	.....	And be it further enacted, That the directors of said company shall . . . from time to time fix, determine, and regulate the fares, tolls, and charges to be received and paid for transportation of persons and property on said road, or any part thereof.— <i>Ibid.</i> , section 12.
50	Northern Pacific Railroad	Saint Paul, Minn., to Minneapolis, Minn.	.....	.....	<i>Provided</i> , That said company shall not charge the Government higher rates than they do individuals for like transportation and telegraph service.— <i>Ibid.</i> , section 5.
51	Northern Pacific Railroad	Watab, Minn., to Brainerd, Minn.	Mar. 3, 1887 11 July 12, 1887 13 Mar. 3, 1885 12 July 3, 1886 14 Mar. 3, 1871 16 Mar. 3, 1873 17 June 16, 1874 18 June 22, 1874 18 Mar. 3, 1875 18 Mar. 3, 1879 21	195 624 526 97 588 681 74 203 453 390	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Acts of March 3, 1887, section 53, and March 3, 1885, section 5.</i>
52	Oregon and California Railroad.	Portland, Oreg., to Southern boundary of State.	Mar. 3, 1879 21 July 25, 1866 14 July 25, 1868 15 Apr. 10, 1869 16	390 239 80 47	And be it further enacted, That the grants aforesaid are made upon the condition that the said companies shall keep said railroad and telegraph in repair and use, and shall at all times transport the mails upon said railroad, and transmit dispatches by said telegraph line for the Government of the United States, when required, so to do by any Department thereof, and that the Government shall at all times have the preference in the use of said railroad and telegraph therefor at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the rates paid by private parties for the same kind of services. And said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free of all toll or other charges upon the transportation of the property or troops of the United States; and the same shall be transported over said road at the cost, charge, and expense of the corporations or companies owning or operating the same, when so required by the Government of the United States.— <i>Act July 25, 1866, section 5.</i>
53	Oregon and California Railroad.	Portland, Oreg., to Yamhill River, near McMinnville, Oreg.	May 4, 1870 16	94	No conditions.
54	Sioux City and Pacific Railroad.	Sioux City, Iowa, to Fremont, Nebr.	July 1, 1882 12 July 2, 1884 13 Mar. 3, 1875 17 June 20, 1874 18 Mar. 3, 1870 20	489 266 264 508 111 420	Same conditions as attached to Central Pacific (No. 3), except that the act of May 7, 1870, does not apply.

55	Southern Kansas Railway.	Lawrence, Kans., to Southern boundary of Kansas.	Mar. 3, 1868 July 1, 1864 July 9, 1871 June 16, 1874 July 24, 1876 Mar. 3, 1875 Mar. 3, 1879	12 13 17 18 19 21 28	773 339 6 74 101 483 390	And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of March 3, 1868, section 3.</i>
56	Southern Pacific Railroad.	San José, Cal., to Trees Pines, Cal., and from Huerfano to Colorado River.	July 27, 1866 July 25, 1868 June 20, 1870 Mar. 3, 1871	14 15 16 16	292 187 453 579	And be it further enacted, That said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, or any part thereof, shall be a post-route and military road, subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, naval and all other Government services, and also subject to such regulations as Congress may impose restricting the charges for such Government transportation.— <i>Act of July 27, 1866, section 11.</i> And be it further enacted, That the directors of said company shall . . . from time to time fix, determine, and regulate the fares, tolls, and charges to be received and paid for transportation of persons and property on said road, or any part thereof.— <i>Section 13.</i> President. That said company shall not charge the Government higher rates than they do individuals for like transportation and telegraphic services.— <i>Section 5.</i> Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the Southern Pacific Railroad, a company incorporated under the laws of the State of California, is hereby authorized to connect with the said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, formed under this act, at such point, near the boundary line of the State of California, as they shall deem most suitable for a railroad line to San Francisco, and shall have a uniform gauge and rate of freight or fare with said road; and in consideration thereof, to aid in its construction, shall have similar grants of land, subject to all the conditions and limitations herein provided, and shall be required to construct its road on the like regulations, as to time and manner, with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad herein provided for. And be it further enacted, That the grant of the lands hereby made is upon the condition that said company, after the construction of its road, shall keep it in repair and use, and shall at all times be in readiness to transport troops, munitions of war, supplies, and public stores upon its road for the Government when required to do so by any Department thereof, the Government at all times having the preference in the use of the road, for all the purposes aforesaid, at fair and reasonable rates of compensation not exceeding that paid by private individuals, or the average paid for like services on other roads.— <i>Section 3.</i> And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.— <i>Act of June 10, 1862, section 3.</i>
58	Saint Joseph and Western Railroad.	Elwood, Kans., to Hastings, Nebr.	July 23, 1866	11	210	
59	Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway.	Pacific, Mo., to Seneca, Mo.	June 10, 1852 June 5, 1862 June 16, 1874 Mar. 3, 1875 Mar. 3, 1879	10 12 18 18 21	8 422 74 453 390	
60	.....do.....	Seneca, Mo., to Red Fork, Ind. T.†	Mar. 3, 1857 May 15, 1864 Mar. 3, 1865 July 13, 1866 July 13, 1866 June 16, 1874 Mar. 3, 1875 Mar. 3, 1879	11 13 13 14 14 18 18 21	185 64 526 93 97 74 453 390	
61	Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad.	Saint Paul, Minn., to Duluth, Minn., and from White Bear Lake, Minn., to Stillwater, Minn.	Mar. 3, 1857 May 15, 1864 Mar. 3, 1865 July 13, 1866 July 13, 1866 June 16, 1874 Mar. 3, 1875 Mar. 3, 1879	11 13 13 14 14 18 18 21	185 64 526 93 97 74 453 390	

† See Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, No. 2.

* See Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway.

Compendium of the United States laws relating to land-grant and bonded railroads, showing dates of the laws, &c.—Continued.

[illegible]

67	do	From Denver, Colo., to Cheyenne, Wyo.	July 2, 1866 14 Mar. 6, 1869 15 Mar. 8, 1869 15 Mar. 8, 1869 15 Mar. 8, 1873 17 June 21, 1874 18 July 2, 1882 12 July 2, 1884 13 May 7, 1886 14 July 8, 1889 15 Mar. 2, 1890 15 June 20, 1874 18 May 3, 1884 13 June 21, 1886 14 Apr. 8, 1874 18 June 16, 1874 18 Mar. 8, 1875 18 Mar. 3, 1879 21	70 70 924 848 608 111 480 858 355 79 324 111 46 360 28 74 453 390
68	Wisconsin Central Rail. way.	From Portage City, Wis., to Ashland, Wis.		

No conditions so far as relates to the use of the road by the United States. Earnings by military transportation withheld on account of indebtedness of Union Pacific Rail-way Company to the United States for bonds issued in its behalf.

And the said railroad be, and shall remain, a public highway for the use of the Gov-ernment of the United States, free from all toll or other charge for the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.—Act of May 3, 1864, section 8.

By command of Lieutenant-General Sheridan.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General

R.—Statement of vessels owned or purchased by the Government and employed in the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Name.	Class.	Tonnage.	When purchased or built.	Estimated cost or value.	By whom employed.	Where employed.	Amount paid for repairs.	Amount paid for running expenses, including crew's wages.	Total expenses.
Atlantic	Steam-tug	60.31	Oct. 15, 1878	\$13,865 56	Post quartermaster	Governor's Island, New York Harbor.	\$2,000 87	\$9,117 57	\$11,118 44
Resolute	do	70.20	Nov. 14, 1879	17,947 46	Depot quartermaster	Boston, Mass.	2,260 10	8,578 07	10,838 17
General Wool	Propeller	97.00	Sept. 1, 1883	27,870 80	Post quartermaster	Fort Monroe, Va.	3,050 85	4,796 69	7,847 54
Monroe	Steam launch	62.35	Nov. 30, 1875	15,200 00	do	Fort Adams, R. I.	*5,961 00	2,534 88	8,495 88
Thayer	do	32.36	Oct. 8, 1874	7,200 00	do	Governor's Island, New York Harbor.	1,001 25	1,820 51	2,821 76
General Greene	do	25.20	Mar. 3, 1874	5,250 00	do	David's Island, New York Harbor.	1,642 90	149 87	1,792 77
Barrancas	do	28.01	Nov. 7, 1874	5,750 00	do	Governor's Island, New York Harbor.	1,744 50	1,800 00	3,544 50
Matchless	Schooner	120.00	June 5, 1883	18,500 00	do	Fort Barrancas, Fla.	1,341 35	1,841 35	3,182 70
Belle of the Bay	Sloop	15.00	July 25, 1882	275 00	do	do	92 00	92 00	187 00
Chester A. Arthur	Steamer	178.70	June 30, 1876	26,000 00	Lt. Col. H. C. Hodge, Dept. Q. M. Gen.	Saint Francis Banks, Fla.	1,081 00	12,203 24	13,284 24
Ordinance	Propeller	75.00	June 30, 1876	18,000 00	Ordnance Board	do	\$11,418 35	8,245 56	17,663 91
Hamilton	Steam launch	37.08	Feb. 1, 1875	7,800 00	Depot quartermaster	David's Island, New York Harbor.	40 81	3,679 99	3,720 80
General McPherson	Propeller	104.23	Sept. 1, 1867	40,000 00	(Capt. C. F. Humphrey, A. Q. M. U. S. A.)	San Francisco Harbor, Cal.	2,096 58	16,594 08	18,690 66
Amelia Wheaton	Steam launch	40.00	Aug. 24, 1880	8,000 00	Col. J. D. Bingham, A. Q. M. Gen.	do	891 55	4,393 85	5,225 40
Dispatch	do	15.00	Nov. 28, 1879	3,510 00	Lieut. S. E. Clark, 2d Infantry.	Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	415 48	247 25	662 73
Little Lee	do	40.00	July 23, 1879	6,075 00	Capt. W. S. Patten, A. Q. M. Post quartermaster, Fort Totten, Dak.	Vancouver Depot, Wash.	1,214 53	1,101 04	2,315 59
						Devil's Lake, Dak.	248 53	7 10	255 63
							35,160 22	74,051 00	109,211 22

* Including new Lighthall condenser.

† Transferred to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

‡ Run under contract, the United States furnishing fuel.

§ Includes alterations and repairs to hull, machinery, and pilot-house.

51.—Statement of vessels chartered, impressed, or employed by the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.

Name.	Class.	Tonnage.	When chartered.	Period of service.		Where charter money is payable.	By whom put in service or employed.	Rate of pay.	Amount paid.	Total earnings.
				From—	To—					
Native Nellie	Sloop	8.00	Nov. 15, 1876	July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New Orleans	Depot quartermaster	\$25 per month	\$800 00	800 00
	Sloop	6.00	May 30, 1885	July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do	do	\$20 per month	240 00	240 00
Mary Wetlich	Steam tug	(a)	June 2, 1885	May 30, 1885	June 2, 1885	New York City	Post quartermaster	\$40 per trip	80 00	200 00
			June 4, 1885	June 11, 1885	June 4, 1885	Fort Barrancas, Fla.	do		40 00	40 00
Favorite	Sloop	6.50	July 1, 1877	June 11, 1885	June 11, 1885	do	do		40 00	40 00
			July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	June 30, 1885	Fort Adams, R. I.	Post quartermaster	\$1 per 1,000 pounds.	489 00	489 00
Thomas Kiley	Steamer	67.12	July 23, 1884	Aug. 25, 1884	Aug. 25, 1884	New York City	Lt. Col. H. C. Hodges	6687 per day	2,278 00	2,278 00
	do	67.12	Aug. 27, 1884	Aug. 27, 1884	Aug. 27, 1884	do	do	6687 per day	80 00	80 00
Thomas Kiley	do	67.12	Sept. 18, 1884	Sept. 11, 1884	Sept. 11, 1884	do	do	6687 per day	72 00	72 00
Thomas Kiley	do	67.12	Sept. 18, 1884	Sept. 18, 1884	Sept. 18, 1884	do	do	6687 per day	871 00	871 00
May Clinton	do	(a)	Oct. 11, 1884	Oct. 11, 1884	Oct. 11, 1884	do	do	6687 per day	35 50	35 50
J. H. Webster	do	(a)	Oct. 12, 1884	Oct. 12, 1884	Oct. 12, 1884	do	do	6687 per day	71 00	71 00
J. G. Emmons	do	(a)	Oct. 13, 1884	Oct. 13, 1884	Oct. 13, 1884	do	do	6687 per day	213 00	213 00
Thomas Kiley	do	67.12	Oct. 1, 1884	Oct. 1, 1884	Oct. 1, 1884	do	do	6687 per day	2,010 00	2,010 00
Thomas Kiley	do	67.12	Nov. 1, 1884	Nov. 23, 1884	Nov. 23, 1884	do	do	6687 per day	1,541 00	1,541 00
James Bowen	do	(a)	Nov. 24, 1884	Nov. 24, 1884	Nov. 24, 1884	do	do	6687 per day	9,447 00	9,447 00
James Bowen	do	(a)	May 30, 1885	May 30, 1885	May 30, 1885	do	do	6687 per day	80 00	80 00
James Bowen	do	(a)	June 17, 1885	June 17, 1885	June 17, 1885	do	do	6687 per day	335 00	335 00
Thomas Kiley	do	67.12	June 26, 1885	June 26, 1885	June 30, 1885	do	do	6687 per day	595 00	595 00
Sea Witch	Propeller	37.00	July 21, 1884	July 21, 1884	July 30, 1884	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	Capt. C. F. Humphrey, A. Q. M.	\$70 per day	21,973 00	21,973 00
Edith	Steamer	(a)	Oct. 17, 1884	Oct. 17, 1884	Oct. 22, 1884	do	do	\$75 per day	337 50	337 50
Sea Lion	Propeller	(a)	Mar. 21, 1885	Mar. 21, 1885	Apr. 4, 1885	do	do	\$75 per day	975 00	975 00
Sea Lion	do	(a)	Apr. 20, 1885	Apr. 20, 1885	Apr. 25, 1885	do	do	\$75 per day	450 00	450 00
Sea Lion	do	(a)	June 17, 1885	June 17, 1885	June 30, 1885	do	Col. J. D. Bingham, A. Q. M. G.	\$75 per day	750 00	750 00

a Unknown.
b Including engineer and fireman.
c With entire crew.
d Including captain, engineer, and fireman.
e Including engineer, fireman, and two deck hands.
f Including crew.

T.—Abstract of contracts for wagon and water transportation entered into by the Quartermaster's Department, received at the office of the Quartermaster-General during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Contracting officer.	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Route of supply.	Rates.	Date of expiration of contract.
Capt. Henry Metcalfe, A. A. Q. M., Watervet Arsenal, N. Y.	Samuel Hill	Apr. 9, 1885	Hauling in and around Watervet Arsenal, N. Y.	Various	June 30, 1885.
Capt. G. C. Smith, A. Q. M., Baltimore, Md.	William Lee	Sept. 22, 1884	Hauling in and around Baltimore, Md.	28 cents per 100 pounds.	June 30, 1885.
Capt. L. Cass Forayth, A. Q. M., Buffalo, N. Y.	Thomas Ahern	Sept. 27, 1884	Hauling in and around Buffalo, N. Y.	\$1 for 1,500 pounds or 30 cubic feet for any distance not exceeding 1 mile; for any distance exceeding 1 mile, \$1 for the first mile and at the rate of 75 cents per mile for the remainder of the distance.	June 30, 1885.
Maj. E. B. Kirk, Q. M., Atlanta, Ga.	Jack W. Johnson	Mar. 14, 1885	Hauling in and around Atlanta, Ga.	50 cents per load, the maximum load not to exceed 2,000 pounds.	June 30, 1885.
Col. R. Saxton, A. Q. M. G., Jeffersonville, Ind.	Amos B. Howard	June 5, 1885	Hauling to and from Jeffersonville depot and other points in its vicinity.	To and from railroad switch, north side of depot, 13 cents per 100 pounds; to and from Jeffersonville, Ind., 23 cents per 100 pounds; to and from Louisville, Ky., 8 cents per 100 pounds; to and from New Albany, Ind., 8 cents per 100 pounds; to and from Portland, Ky., 8 cents per 100 pounds; from one point to another in the city of Louisville, Ky., 8 cents per 100 pounds.	June 30, 1886.
Lieut. William H. Low, A. A. Q. M., Fort Gibson, Ind. T.	William Percival	Jan. 23, 1885	Hauling in and around Fort Gibson, Ind. T.	19 cents per 100 pounds	June 30, 1885.
Col. C. H. Tompkins, C. Q. M., Chicago, Ill.	William E. Webster	June 16, 1884	Hauling in and around Chicago, Ill.	5 cents per 100 pounds	June 30, 1885.
Maj. C. W. Foster, Q. M., Saint Louis, Mo.	do	June 23, 1885	do	4 cents per 100 pounds	June 30, 1885.
Capt. L. E. Campbell, D. Q. M., Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Timothy Ryan	Sept. 1, 1884	Hauling in and around Saint Louis, Mo.	Various	June 30, 1885.
	Clerk Byrnes and C. A. Van Luyt.	June 13, 1884	Passenger transportation (by omnibus, bertha, or spring wagon) between Leavenworth City and Fort Leavenworth.	7 cents for each employé per trip each way.	June 30, 1885.
Maj. James Gillies, C. Q. M., Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Thomas Dixon	June 19, 1884	Between the post of Fort Riley and the railroad station at Fort Riley and Junction City.	44 cents per 100 pounds for the whole distance between the post of Fort Riley and the railroad station at Fort Riley; and 11 cents between the post of Fort Riley and the railroad station at Junction City, Kans.	June 30, 1885.
Lieut. F. R. Munford, C. Q. M., District of New Mexico.	Theodore Maxwell	July 30, 1884	Between Fort Wingate, N. Mex., and Wingate Station, N. Mex.	73 cents per 100 pounds for the whole distance.	June 30, 1885.

Maj. James Gillies, C. Q. M., Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Mathias Heiner.	June 5, 1884	Between Fort Lyon, Colo., and Las Animas, Colo.	10 cents per 100 pounds for the whole distance.	June 30, 1884.
Do.	John F. Roderic and George M. Chilly.	June 20, 1884	Between points on the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth, including the freight depot of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company and railroad freight depots in the city of Leavenworth.	24 cents per 100 pounds for the whole distance between all points on the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth, and 3 cents between all points on the reservation and the railroad freight depots in the city of Leavenworth, and for the transportation of wood 40 cents per cord between all points on the reservation.	June 30, 1885.
Do.	David Wood.	June 5, 1884	Between cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., and the railroad station at Montrose, Colo.	20 cents per 100 pounds for the whole distance.	June 30, 1885.
Capt. J. V. Furey, C. Q. M., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. Mex.	J. H. Crist.	June 30, 1884	Between Fort Lewis, Colo., and Durango, Colo.	35 cents per 100 pounds for the whole distance.	June 30, 1885.
Do.	F. Schmidt.	June 25, 1884	Between Watrous, N. Mex., and Fort Union, N. Mex.	11 cents per 100 pounds for the whole distance.	June 30, 1885.
Maj. James Gillies, C. Q. M., Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	J. W. Orr.	May 1, 1885	Between Harrold, Tex., and Fort Elliott, Tex.	\$1.60 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 pounds for the whole distance, and \$1.11 per 100 pounds per 100 miles between any and all other points within the boundaries of the route.	June 30, 1886.
Maj. C. W. Foster, Q. M., Saint Louis, Mo.	Daniel Paule, Sr.	May 14, 1885	Hanling in and around Saint Louis, Mo.	Various	June 30, 1886.
Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M., Santa Fe, N. Mex.	George W. Melville.	May 16, 1885	Between Fort Lewis and Durango, Colo.	33 cents per 100 pounds for the whole distance.	June 30, 1886.
Maj. James Gillies, C. Q. M., Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	A. De Witt.	June 10, 1885	Route No. 1, between Caldwell, Kans., and Fort Reno, Ind. T., 111 miles.	\$1.05 per 100 pounds for the whole distance, and 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 pounds per 100 miles between any and all other points within the boundaries of the route.	June 30, 1886.
Do.	W. M. D. Lee.	June 10, 1885	Route No. 2, between Dodge City, Kans., and Fort Elliott, Tex., 165 miles.	\$2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 pounds for the whole distance, and \$1.28 per 100 pounds per 100 miles between any and all other points within the boundaries of the route.	June 30, 1886.
Do.	Simon Leisner.	Apr. 27, 1885	Route No. 3, between Lava, N. Mex., and Fort Stanton, N. Mex., 118 miles.	\$1 per 100 pounds for the whole distance, and \$1 per 100 pounds per 100 miles between any and all other points within the boundaries of the route.	June 30, 1886.
Do.	J. W. Orr.	Apr. 27, 1885	Route No. 4, between Wichita Falls, Tex., and Fort Sill, Ind. T., 66 miles.	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 pounds for the whole distance, and \$1.11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 pounds per 100 miles between any and all other points within the boundaries of the route.	June 30, 1886.
Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M., Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Adam Hanna.	May 16, 1885	Between Fort Wingate, N. Mex., and Wingate, N. Mex.	74 cents per 100 pounds for the whole distance for all stores except coal; coal, 94 cents per 100 pounds for the whole distance.	June 30, 1886.

T.—Abstract of contracts for water and wagon transportation entered into by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Contracting officer.	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Route of supply.	Rates.	Date of expiration of contract.
Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M., Santa Fe, N. Mex.	F. Schmidt	May 16, 1885	Between Fort Union, N. Mex., and Watrous, N. Mex.	10 cents per 100 pounds for the whole distance.	June 30, 1886.
Do	Bernard W. Maginn	May 16, 1885	Between Fort Llagard, N. Mex., and Whitewater, N. Mex.	20 cents per 100 pounds for the whole distance.	June 30, 1886.
Capt. J. H. Lord, A. Q. M., Cheyenne, Wyo.	George A. Draper	Mar. 26, 1885	Whitewater, N. Mex., to Fort Washakie, Wyo.; two six-mule (or horse) teams, with two wagons to each team.	\$20 per day per team	Date of arrival of teams at Fort Washakie, Wyo.
Maj. G. B. Dandy, C. Q. M., Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebr.	David G. Browne	Apr. 22, 1885	Route No. 1, between Sidney, Nebr., and Fort Robinson, Nebr., 120 miles.	\$1.20 per 100 pounds for the whole distance, and \$1.27 per 100 pounds per 100 miles between any and all other points within the boundaries of the route.	June 30, 1886.
Do	do	Apr. 22, 1885	Route No. 4, between Rawlins, Wyo., and Fort McKinney, Wyo., 216 miles.	\$2.25 per 100 pounds for the whole distance, and \$1.18 per 100 pounds per 100 miles between any and all other points within the boundaries of the route.	June 30, 1886.
Do	do	Apr. 22, 1885	Route No. 7, between Custer, Mont., on Northern Pacific Railway, and Fort McKinney, Wyo., 162 miles.	\$1.85 per 100 pounds for the whole distance, and \$1.23 per 100 pounds per 100 miles between any and all other points within the boundaries of the route.	June 30, 1886.
Do	M. C. Meany	Apr. 10, 1885	Hauling in and around Omaha, Nebr.	2½ cents per 100 pounds for coal and grain in sacks, and 3½ cents per 100 pounds for all other stores.	June 30, 1886.
Do	W. A. Gorham	Apr. 14, 1885	Hauling in and around Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo.	3½ cents per 100 pounds for coal	June 30, 1886.
Do	M. C. Meany	Apr. 10, 1885	Hauling between Omaha and Fort Omaha, Nebr.	4½ cents per 100 pounds for the transportation of all stores except coal and grain.	June 30, 1886.
Do	Christian Webber	Apr. 10, 1885	do	4½ cents per 100 pounds for coal, and 5 cents per 100 pounds for grain in sacks.	June 30, 1886.
Do	Charles J. Johnson	Apr. 14, 1885	Hauling in and around Rawlins, Wyo.	1½ cents per 100 pounds for grain in sacks, and 2 cents per 100 pounds for all other stores.	June 30, 1886.
Do	Peter Johnson	Apr. 24, 1885	Hauling at Sidney and Fort Sidney, Nebr.	1 cent per 100 pounds for coal; 3 cents per 100 pounds for grain in sacks; 4½ cents per 100 pounds for all other stores.	June 30, 1886.
Do	Peter Hanna and J. L. Murray.	Apr. 14, 1885	Hauling between Cheyenne, Cheyenne Depot, and Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	Various	June 30, 1886.

Capt. J. H. Lord, A. Q. M., Cheyenne, Wyo.	George A. Draper	Aug. 1, 1884	From Cheyenne Depot, Wyo., to Fort Laramie, Wyo., 88 miles; two four-mule (or four-horse) teams, complete.	\$10 per day for each team	Date of arrival of teams at Fort Laramie, Wyo.
Do.	do	Oct. 17, 1884	From Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Fort McKinney, Wyo., 286 miles, one four-mule team complete.	\$10 per day	Date of arrival of teams at Fort McKinney, Wyo.
Capt. J. H. Lord, A. Q. M., Cheyenne, Wyo.	George A. Draper	Aug. 23, 1884	From Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Fort McKinney, Wyo., 286 miles, two six-mule (or horse) teams complete.	\$13 per day for each team	Date of arrival of teams at Fort McKinney, Wyo.
Do.	George A. Draper	Sept. 17, 1884	From Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Fort McKinney, Wyo., one eight-mule (or horse) team complete.	\$13 per day	Date of arrival of team at Fort McKinney, Wyo.
Do.	George A. Draper	Apr. 21, 1884	From Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Fort McKinney, Wyo., one six-mule with lead and trail wagon.	\$15 per day	Do.
Maj. G. B. Dandy, C. Q. M., Department of the Platte, Omaha, Neb.	Christian Webber	June 21, 1884	Hauling in and around Omaha, Nebr.	3 cents per 100 pounds for coal and grain in sacks, and four cents for all other stores.	June 30, 1885.
Do.	John Seager	Apr. 25, 1885	Hauling between Salt Lake City and Fort Douglas, Utah.	6½ cents per 100 pounds for coal; 7 cents for grain in sacks; and 7½ cent for all other stores.	June 30, 1886.
Do.	George A. Draper	Apr. 25, 1885	Route No. 3 between Cheyenne Depot, Wyo., and Fort McKinney, Wyo., 286 miles.	\$4.03 per 100 pounds for whole distance; and \$1.18 per 100 pounds per 100 miles, between any and all other points within the boundaries of the route.	June 30, 1886.
Do.	Samuel Fairfield	Apr. 14, 1885	Route No. 5 between Rawlins, Wyo., and Fort Washakie, Wyo., 185 miles.	\$1.75 per 100 pounds for the whole distance, and \$1.50 per 100 pounds per 100 miles, between any and all other points within the boundaries of the route.	June 30, 1886.
Do.	A. E. Bradbury	Apr. 14, 1885	Route No. 6, between Carter, Wyo., and Fort Bridger, Wyo., 11 miles.	17½ cents per 100 pounds for the whole distance, and \$3 per 100 pounds per 100 miles, between any and all other points within the boundaries of the route.	June 30, 1886.
Do.	J. M. Thatcher and C. H. Cornell	Apr. 25, 1885	Hauling between Valentine and Fort Niobrara, Nebr.	12½ cents per 100 pounds for coal, for the whole distance; 10½ cents per 100 pounds for grain in sacks, whole distance; 11 cents per 100 pounds for all other stores.	June 30, 1886.
Do.	George Berry	May 4, 1885	Between Chadron, Neb., and Fort Robinson, Nebr.	45 cents per 100 pounds for the whole distance; \$1.86 per 100 pounds per 100 miles between any and all other points within the boundaries of the route.	June 30, 1886.
Lieut. Col. James M. Moore, C. Q. M., Department of Dakota, Fort Snelling, Minn.	Fletcher M. Towar	June 25, 1884	Hauling in and around Saint Paul, Minn., and between Saint Paul and Fort Snelling, Minn.	14 cents per 100 pounds in and around Saint Paul, Minn., and 8 cents per 100 pounds between Saint Paul and Fort Snelling, Minn.	June 30, 1885.

T.—Abstract of contracts for wagon and water transportation entered into by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Contracting officer.	Contract.	Date of contract.	Route of supply.	Rates.	Date of expiration of contract.
Lieut. Col. James M. Moore, C. Q. M., Department of Dakota, Fort Shelling, Minn.	Thomas C. Power	Mar. 16, 1885	Missouri River, between Yankton, Dak., and Fort Benton, Mont.	Officers, each per mile, 24 cents; enlisted man, authorized employé, or prisoner, each per mile, 3 cents; horses, mules, or cattle, each per mile, 4 cents; stores per 100 pounds per 100 miles, 18 9 cents. \$2.46 75 per 100 pounds for the whole distance, and \$1.90 per 100 pounds per 100 miles between any and all other points within the boundaries of the route.	November 15, 1885.
Do	John L. Burns	May 1, 1885	Route No. 1, between Glendive, Mont., and Camp Poplar River, Mont., 88 miles.		June 30, 1886.
Do	Israel J. Hanson	May 1, 1885	Route No. 7, between Webster, Dak., and Fort Sisseton, Dak., 224 miles.	33 cents per 100 pounds for the whole distance, and 50 cents per 100 pounds per 100 miles between any and all other points within the boundaries of the route.	June 30, 1886.
Do	James Kervin	May 1, 1885	Route No. 8, between Bismarck, Dak., and Fort Yates, Dak., 60 miles.	80 cents per 100 pounds for the whole distance, and \$1.40 per 100 pounds per 100 miles between any and all other points within the boundaries of the route.	June 30, 1886.
Do	Daniel L. Pratt	May 1, 1885	Route No. 9, between Running Water, Dak., and Fort Randall, Dak., 36 miles.	75 cents per 100 pounds for the whole distance, and \$2 per 100 pounds per 100 miles between any and all other points within the boundaries of the route.	June 30, 1886.
Do	Walter B. Jordan	May 1, 1885	Route No. 10, between East Pierre, Dak., and Fort Meade, Dak., 177 miles.	\$1.62 per 100 pounds for the whole distance, and \$1.92 per 100 pounds per 100 miles between any and all other points within the boundaries of the route.	June 30, 1886.
Do	Edward Troboese and August Sautleben. F. H. Fancher	June 24, 1884 Jan. 8, 1885	Hauling in and around San Antonio, Tex. Transfer of the remains of United States soldiers from Fort Churchill, Nev., to Carson City, Nev.	Various \$345	June 30, 1885. March 1, 1885.
Do	William R. Manton John Driscoll	June 10, 1884 June 27, 1884	Hauling in and around San Francisco, Cal.	Various	June 30, 1885.
Do	Parlan W. Cunningham. ham.	Apr. 16, 1885	Hauling in and around Benicia Arsenal, Cal. Route No. 2, between Winnemucca, Nev., and Fort McDermitt, Nev.	\$1 per ton of 2,000 pounds. \$1.39 per 100 pounds for the whole distance, and \$1.80 per 100 pounds per 100 miles between any and all other points within the boundaries of the route.	June 30, 1885. June 30, 1886.

Maj. A. S. Kimball, C. Q. M., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Do	James W. Bassett Evan B. Reames	Apr. 11, 1885 Apr. 11, 1885	Route No. 1, between Spokane Falls, Wash., and Fort Stevens, Wash. Route No. 2, between Ashland, Oreg., and Fort Klamath, Oreg.	80 cents per 100 pounds for the whole distance; \$2.27 per 100 pounds for the whole distance; \$3.50 per 100 pounds per 100 miles between any and all other points within the boundaries of the route.	June 30, 1886. June 30, 1886.
Do	Frank A. Nourse	Apr. 11, 1885	Route No. 3, between Kuna, Idaho, and Boise Barracks, Idaho.	39 cents per 100 pounds for the whole distance; \$2.50 per 100 pounds per 100 miles between any and all other points within the boundaries of the route.	June 30, 1886.
Do	L. A. Loomis	Apr. 11, 1885	Route No. 4, between Astoria, Oreg., and Fort Canby, Wash.	\$675 per month to transport in a good staunch steamer all United States military mail, officers, enlisted men, and employes; also all military supplies, &c.; seven round trips per week, and \$30 for each extra trip, from Astoria, Oreg., to Fort Canby, Wash.	June 30, 18
Col. J. D. Bingham, C. Q. M., Department of California, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	A. D. Martin	Apr. 16, 1885	Between Astoria, Oreg., and Fort Canby, Wash., touching at Fort Stevens, Oreg. Route No. 1, between Reno, Nev., and Fort Bidwell, Cal.	\$775 per month; seven round trips per week, and \$25 for each extra trip, from Astoria, Oreg., to Fort Stevens, Oreg. \$2.95 per 100 pounds for the whole distance, and \$1.75 per 100 pounds per 100 miles between any and all other points within the boundaries of the route.	June 30, 1886.

U.—The indebtedness of the following-named railroad companies has been paid in full, compromised, and settled under the acts of March 3, 1871, February 27, 1875, and March 3, 1877, or dropped from the list of indebted railroad companies because they are insolvent.

No.	Name of company.	Value of property sold.	Interest.	Total expenses, charges, &c.	Total principal interest, expenses, and charges.	Total payments made.	Total principal interest, expenses, and charges.	Date when due, paid, or compromised.
1	Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac.	\$7,449 27			\$7,449 27	\$7,449 27		Debt discharged January 1, 1866.
2	Georgia Railroad and Banking Company.	11,935 05			11,935 05	11,935 05		Debt discharged January 12, 1866.
3	Southwestern.	44,159 89			44,159 89	44,159 89		Debt discharged May 4, 1866.
4	Macon and Western.	83,638 15			83,638 15	83,638 15		Debt discharged November 24, 1866.
5	South Carolina.	23,456 50			23,456 50	23,456 50		Debt discharged January 21, 1867.
6	Muscogee.	5,244 20	\$1,646 76		5,668 77	5,668 77		Debt discharged March 15, 1867.
7	Petersburg.	65,000 00	3,653 80		68,653 80	68,653 80		Debt discharged August 26, 1867.
8	Memphis and Charleston.	547,494 09	80,889 64		578,383 73	578,383 73		Debt discharged October 16, 1867.
9	Mobile and Great Northern.	14,637 73	1,192 55		15,830 28	15,830 28		Debt discharged October 31, 1867.
10	New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern.	200,865 58	15,559 91		216,522 49	216,522 49		Debt discharged February 27, 1868.
11	Mississippi Central.	78,400 00	6,368 56		84,828 56	84,828 56		Debt discharged April 11, 1868.
12	Virginia and Tennessee.	102,880 00	14,271 05		117,251 05	117,251 05		Debt discharged April 16, 1868.
13	Montgomery and West Point.	38,559 66	3,324 93		41,884 59	41,884 59		Debt discharged July 16, 1868.
14	Virginia Central.	70,000 00	10,364 66		80,364 66	80,364 66		Debt discharged July 21, 1868.
15	Rome.	22,086 05	1,778 57		23,864 62	23,864 62		Debt discharged August 27, 1868.
16	Western and Atlantic.	472,944 66	70,194 71		543,139 37	543,139 37		Debt discharged August 27, 1868. new settlement made under act of March 3, 1877, and \$196,038 56 refunded to State of Georgia April 26, 1877.
17	Orange and Alexandria.	118,895 74	12,497 44		131,393 18	131,393 18		Debt discharged October 3, 1868.
18	Manassas Gap.	4,623 51	864 87		5,488 38	5,488 38		Debt discharged November 4, 1868.
19	Wilmington and Weldon.	81,500 00	9,946 31		91,446 31	91,446 31		Debt discharged May 31, 1869.
20	Alabama and Florida.	51,913 00	6,355 18		58,267 18	58,267 18		Debt discharged August 21, 1869.
21	New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western.	113,773 45	11,947 35		125,720 80	125,720 80		Debt discharged January 11, 1870.
22	Norfolk and Petersburg.	2,112 00			2,112 00	2,112 00		Debt discharged June 6, 1870.
23	Western North Carolina.	14,269 82	2,094 08	\$43 00	16,401 90	16,401 90		Debt discharged July 31, 1870.
24	Atlantic and North Carolina.	51,453 93	11,040 15		62,494 08	62,494 08		Debt discharged January 25, 1871.
25	Macon and Brunswick.	24,820 00	4,861 44	61 50	31,743 24	31,743 24		Debt discharged June 13, 1871.
26	Salina and Meridian.	146,857 92	28,856 79	568 00	176,823 71	176,823 71		Debt discharged June 14, 1871.
27	San Antonio and Mexican Gulf.	48,775 16	17,048 49	4 26	65,827 91	65,827 91		Debt discharged August 10, 1871.
28	Washington, Alexandria and George.	48,775 16	17,048 49	4 26	65,827 91	65,827 91		Debt discharged August 27, 1871.
29	Memphis and Ohio.	104,929 13	22,998 78		129,927 91	129,927 91		Company's interest account therefore dropped from list of indebted companies.
30	New Orleans and Ohio.	32,150 00	13,719 95	4,647 20	50,517 15	54,728 26	\$25,788 87	Debt discharged July 12, 1872.
31	Pacific Railroad of Missouri.	125,433 65			125,433 65	125,433 65		

22	Alabama and Florida, for repairs.	27, 100 04		7, 029 40	34, 138 44	54, 138 44	Debt discharged January 8, 1873.
23	Indiana.	127, 000 00			20, 000 00	127, 000 00	Debt discharged May 24, 1873.
24	Mississippi and Tennessee.	127, 718 52			138, 260 83	138, 260 83	Debt discharged May 31, 1873.
25	Alabama and Chattanooga.	50, 245 52		543 09	44, 457 81	44, 457 81	Debt discharged November 1, 1873.
26	Nashville and Chattanooga.	1, 566, 551 73		2, 284 13	2, 184, 417 55	390, 077 22	Compromised under act March 3, 1871, for \$1,000,000, payable one-half in ten and one-half in twenty years from June 1, 1871. Companies consolidated; debts comprised under act of March 3, 1871, for \$103,000; \$3,000 cash, balance payable one-half in ten and one-half in fifteen years from January 1, 1872. Compromised under act of March 3, 1871, for \$70,000; \$6,000 cash, balance ten years from July 1, 1872. Company insolvent; account therefore dropped from list of indebted companies. Settled under act of March 3, 1871, for \$4,000 in Tennessee State bonds. Debt discharged May 8, 1876.
37	East Tennessee and Georgia.	396, 133 02		4, 401 73	531, 571 52	165, 542 08	
38	East Tennessee and Virginia.	265, 655 65		2, 822 73	384, 834 45	153, 438 76	
39	Nashville and Decatur.	405, 193 92		302 35	549, 904 26	245, 473 39	
40	Mississippi, Gainesville and Tuscaloosa.	23, 476 39		67 75	53, 601 49	9, 856 09	
41	Knoxville and Kentucky.	12, 335 63		154 27	18, 270 90	7, 901 15	
42	Southwest branch of Pacific Railroad of Missouri.	57, 115 24			57, 115 24	57, 115 24	
43	Selma, Rome and Dalton.	183, 276 40		53 95	291, 325 91	186, 754 19	Settled under act of February 27, 1875.
44	Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire.	62, 592 96		175 73	84, 409 15	84, 409 15	Debt discharged April 11, 1876.
45	Nashville and Northwestern.	525, 400 26		2, 257 91	1, 004, 120 86	151, 085 42	Company insolvent; account therefore dropped from list of indebted companies.
46	Memphis and Little Rock.	153, 673 89		16, 664 01	237, 674 30	147, 181 53	Settled February 12, 1876, under act of February 27, 1875.
Total		6, 532 676 49	2, 080, 529 41	41, 536 23	8, 674, 742 13	4, 862, 567 68	3, 812, 174 45

I certify the above statement to be correct.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 11, 1886.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

V.—Statement of the indebtedness of the following-named railway companies for railway material and rolling stock purchased under provisions of executive orders of August 8 and October 14, 1865, and orders of the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., for the month ending June 30, 1885.

Name of company.	Appraised value of property sold in 1865-'66.	Total interest on same, expenses and charges to June 30, 1885.	Total principal, interest, expenses, and charges to June 30, 1885.
Edgefield and Kentucky	\$114, 772 86	\$172, 443 40	\$287, 216 26
McMinnville and Manchester	46, 508 54	74, 145 14	120, 653 68
Mobile and Ohio	505, 143 70	144, 464 29	649, 607 99
Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville	356, 932 36	490, 589 57	847, 521 93
Total	1, 003, 357 46	881, 612 40	1, 884, 969 86

Name of company.	Total payments made to June 30, 1885.	Principal unpaid June 30, 1885.	Interest, expenses, and charges unpaid June 30, 1885.	Total principal, interest, expenses, and charges unpaid June 30, 1885.
Edgefield and Kentucky	\$2, 137 88	\$114, 772 86	\$170, 905 52	\$287, 678 26
McMinnville and Manchester	10, 964 38	46, 508 54	63, 180 77	109, 653 69
Mobile and Ohio	535, 210 25	60, 848 69	53, 649 05	114, 397 74
Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville	71, 030 94	356, 932 36	419, 558 63	756, 490 99
Total	619, 343 45	559, 062 45	706, 593 96	1, 285, 656 41

I certify that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. G. SAWTELLE,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

September 11, 1885.

7.—Report of Lieut. Col. B. C. Card, Deputy Quartermaster-General United States Army, of the operations of the claims branch during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., August 1, 1885.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, so far as it relates to the investigation and adjudication of claims for quartermaster stores taken or furnished for the use of the Army during the war of the rebellion in States not in insurrection, as provided for in section 300 A, Revised Statutes of the United States.

The third section of the act of March 3, 1879, provides that all claims for such stores not presented and filed prior to the 1st day of January, 1880, shall be forever barred. Consequently no new claims are now being received.

During the war many claims were presented to certain military boards and commissions appointed by department and district commanders, and received a greater or less investigation, but no final and complete action.

The Quartermaster-General in 1880 held that the presentation of a claim before such boards and commissions was such a presentation and filing as to save it from being barred under the third section of the act of March 3, 1879. During the fiscal year last past, ninety-three of this

class of claims have been called up in this office by the parties interested, and have been considered under the act of July 4, 1864, section 300 A, Revised Statutes of the United States.

In addition to the military board claims above referred to, there were a number of claims originally filed in this office, under act July 4, 1864, during 1865 and 1866, which were returned prior to January 1, 1880, to the claimants or their attorneys for certain information. Forty-nine of this class of claims have been refiled in this office during the past fiscal year, and have been considered.

The following table shows the names of the agents employed, the total amount paid for salaries, for per diem, and for traveling expenses to each, the number of claims investigated, and the average cost of the investigation of claims by each agent for the past fiscal year:

Names of agents.	Period of service.		Amount paid to each.			Total.	No. of claims investigated.	Cost per claim per investigation.
	From—	To—	Salary.	Per diem while traveling.	Expenses of transportation.			
Bostwick, C. B.	July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	\$1,369 56	\$903 00	\$412 46	\$2,685 02	195	\$13 77
Britton Wiley	do	do	1,400 00	1,071 00	1,215 85	3,686 85	242	15 23
Cooper, John S.	do	do	1,400 00	1,085 00	211 25	2,646 25	146	18 12
Dougherty, J. C.	do	do	1,400 00	1,065 00	260 65	2,725 65	157	17 36
Ekin, Wm. M.	do	do	1,400 00	1,029 00	111 65	2,540 65	160	15 88
Fitz, Henry E.	do	do	1,361 95	969 00	246 75	2,577 70	130	19 83
Hoffman, George E.	do	do	1,388 58	519 00	286 65	2,194 23	127	17 28
Ingalls, Rufus, 2d.	do	do	1,400 00	989 00	499 45	2,838 45	62	45 79
Kinsman, O. D.	do	do	1,400 00	1,074 00	517 22	2,991 22	142	21 06
Latahaw, Henry C.	do	do	1,400 00	480 00	376 90	2,256 90	123	18 35
Livsey, Joseph	do	do	1,400 00	918 00	49 80	2,367 80	119	19 90
Lynch, Alexander	do	do	1,291 12	900 00	92 65	2,283 77	167	13 67
Melandy, Peter	do	do	1,400 00	1,062 00	106 97	2,568 97	118	21 77
Putman, James	do	do	1,384 78	1,029 00	112 60	2,526 38	207	12 20
Quinn, Timothy	do	do	1,400 00	1,056 00	102 90	2,558 90	174	14 71
Reeve, Arthur T.	do	do	1,164 13	870 00	249 10	2,283 23	117	19 51
Sallawell, Madison	do	do	1,400 00	1,062 00	164 80	2,626 80	125	21 01
Saunders, Thomas J.	do	do	1,400 00	954 00	169 75	2,523 75	111	22 74
Sawyer, Fred A.	do	do	1,400 00	1,041 00	225 27	2,666 27	189	14 11
Speel, Alexander R.	do	do	1,377 17	867 00	170 60	2,414 77	121	19 96
Taylor, C. W.	do	do	1,400 00	1,071 00	137 45	2,608 45	183	14 25
Thatcher, Thomas M.	do	do	1,400 00	1,077 00	222 40	2,699 40	145	18 62
Woodburn, M. A.	do	do	1,400 00	1,023 00	195 65	2,618 65	121	21 64
Dobbin, John F.	do	May 31, 1885	1,284 62	915 00	163 57	2,363 19	98	24 11
Austin, Richard W.	do	Mar. 1, 1885	353 33	195 00	89 65	637 98	21	30 38
Hawkins, Ernest; ..	Mar. 3, 1885	June 30, 1885	455 00	315 00	80 95	850 95	13	65 46
Total			33,830 24	23,439 00	6,472 94	63,742 18	3,503	.....
Average cost per claim by all the agents ..								18 11

* Resigned May 31, 1885.

† Resigned March 1, 1885.

‡ Appointed March 3, 1885.

While the foregoing table shows the number of claims investigated and reported to this office by each agent, and the cost attending the same, still it does not fairly show the extent of service rendered by each agent, because (1) while some claims are of such a character that but few hours would be required in their investigation and in making up the reports, and require but little travel and the examination of but few witnesses, others demanded several days of investigation, the examination of many witnesses, and involved much travel and a large record; and (2) in States like West Virginia, where the remaining claims are few in number, and the residence of claimants remote from each other, a much longer time and greater cost is unavoidable in the investigation than in a State like Tennessee, where the claims are more numerous and the claimants nearer to each other.

The authorized force of clerks and others employed by the Quarter-

master-General on the investigation of claims under the statute herein referred to is as follows :

One clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, eleven clerks of class one, two clerks at \$1,000 dollars each, eleven copyists, three assistant messengers, one watchman, and twenty-five agents at \$1,400 each.

The act of March 3, 1885, making appropriation for the payment of these persons, provides "that hereafter vacancies occurring in the offices of clerks and others provided for in this paragraph shall not be filled." Two vacancies have occurred since the passage of that act, viz, one agent and one clerk of class three. Those vacancies have not, of course, been filled.

The total number and amounts of claims investigated and reported upon by agents, and the amounts recommended by them for allowance, are as follows :

Between what dates.	No. of claims.	Amount claimed.	Amount recommended
July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.....	3,503	\$1,752,351 87	\$320,800 17

The following statements show the number and amount of claims on hand July 1, 1884; number of claims presented to military boards and commissions prior to January 1, 1880, and called up in the Quartermaster-General's Office during the last fiscal year number of claims originally filed in 1865 and 1866 returned to claimants and attorneys and refilled during the last fiscal year; number of claims adjudicated by the Quartermaster-General; the amount approved in full or in part; the amounts disallowed, and the amount of those remaining on hand July 1, 1885 :

	No.	Amount
On hand July 1, 1884	3,119	\$6,450,250 06
Military boards and claims called up	83	
Refilled claims	142	82,334 37
Total on hand and received during the year.....	3,261	\$6,541,584 43

Upon the above action was taken as follows :

	No.	Amount
Approved in whole or in part	1,064	
Upon those claims (1,064) there was allowed \$235,647.14, and disallowed \$355,587.09		\$591,234 23
Rejected	2,209	1,507,979 12
Total on which action was had.....	3,333	2,099,213 35
Remaining on hand July 1, 1885	4,928	4,442,371 10

In addition to the above there were received during the fiscal year 64 claims of a miscellaneous character, amounting to \$9,018.77, and 929 of that character, amounting to \$68,201.23, received action and were reported to the accounting officers of the Treasury.

Also, in compliance with the acts of January 20, 1885, and February

13, 1885, respectively, the following described claims have been investigated by agents of this Department and are now being prepared for report to Congress: Elizabeth Carson, of Bourbon County, Kentucky, for fuel, subsistence stores, &c., valued at \$4,323.45; Katherine C. B. Merrill, executrix of Ayers P. Merrill, deceased, late of Mississippi, for quartermaster and commissary stores and supplies, valued at \$99,675.

These miscellaneous claims are principally such as have been referred to this office by the accounting officers of the Treasury. After receiving an administrative examination in this office they are returned, with an appropriate report in each case, for settlement under any law applicable. Besides these there are cases commonly known as soldiers' cases, being claims for private horses turned into the regiment and appropriated to the public service. These likewise are classed as miscellaneous claims, and are examined, reported upon, and disposed of as in the cases first above mentioned.

The following statement shows the total number and aggregate amount of claims presented under section 300 A, Revised Statutes (act of July 4, 1864, &c.), and action thereon since the passage of the act:

Year when presented.	Total received.		Approved.		Disallowed in claims on which allowances were made.	Wholly rejected.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
1864-'65	2,890	\$1,687,858 25	788	\$278,880 80	\$56,786 17	1,404	\$1,023,420 87
1865-'66	13,219	7,731,253 83	2,230	877,151 76	280,008 30	7,419	4,792,306 79
1866-'67	7,068	3,807,903 24	1,197	479,640 84	263,470 81	3,102	1,634,088 81
1867-'68	2,778	1,602,870 74	401	248,124 71	157,449 77	603	387,704 80
1868-'69	847	670,542 82	173	108,406 78	47,645 51	222	142,006 45
1869-'70	637	610,707 22	119	66,681 45	24,596 98	113	196,598 18
1870-'71	690	1,800,004 58	47	26,216 71	47,765 42	60	132,148 17
1871-'72	1,124	1,483,814 18	665	367,102 72	410,234 95	274	396,100 75
1872-'73	1,963	2,024,725 16	642	296,776 90	818,486 52	325	443,689 75
1873-'74	2,606	3,144,672 84	881	495,234 38	537,250 47	528	694,152 19
1874-'75	2,044	2,345,815 22	408	188,581 63	352,882 33	871	1,314,460 29
1875-'76	1,098	1,204,634 38	302	186,229 50	237,210 51	1,254	1,995,767 89
1876-'77	836	679,202 04	480	155,272 52	295,796 44	642	1,852,159 88
1877-'78	1,408	902,490 99	987	255,084 99	337,791 09	1,345	1,741,197 86
1878-'79	1,640	961,420 00	635	121,568 26	199,517 37	1,032	1,077,212 92
1879-'80	12,757	7,527,051 56	594	157,650 70	156,814 19	921	738,420 46
1880-'81	44	37,290 08	1,149	227,680 39	344,898 93	1,995	1,885,173 82
1881-'82	124	142,916 05	1,889	296,346 39	349,691 41	1,630	1,302,700 82
1882-'83	71	44,388 91	1,879	312,151 70	573,383 13	3,114	2,606,673 38
1883-'84	113	90,667 82	1,033	198,315 00	334,942 74	2,935	2,413,295 38
1884-'85	142	82,834 37	1,064	235,647 14	355,587 09	2,269	1,507,979 12
Total	53,999	38,481,863 78	17,013	5,571,724 27	5,682,109 93	32,058	27,777,238 58
Less amount previously reported in column of disallowance on claims allowed in part, which again was included in column wholly rejected.							4,991,580 10
							22,785,658 48

RECAPITULATION.

Number of claims presented from July 4, 1864, to June 30, 1885	53,999
Number of claims approved in whole or in part from July 4, 1864, to June 30, 1885	17,013
Number of claims disallowed from July 4, 1864, to June 30, 1885	32,058
Total acted upon	49,071
Number on hand July 1, 1885	4,928
Amount of 53,999 claims presented	\$38,481,863 78
Amount of 49,071 claims acted upon	24,039,492 68
Remaining claims (4,928)	4,442,371 10

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. C. CARD,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

The QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY.

8.—*Report of Capt. John F. Rodgers, military storekeeper, U. S. A., of the operations of the clothing supply branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1885.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office pertaining to the clothing and equipage supplied during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

The amount of money appropriated by act of Congress, approved July 5, 1884, for the purchase of cloth, woollens, materials, and for the manufacture of clothing for the Army; for issue and for sales at cost price, according to the Army Regulations; for altering and fitting clothing when necessary; for equipage and for packing and similar necessities, was \$1,400,000.

There was deposited in the Treasury of the United States, credited to the appropriation for clothing and equipage, the sum of \$74,162.30, making a total of \$1,474,162.30; of this amount, \$1,474,134.78 were remitted to officers for the purchase and manufacture of clothing and equipage during the last fiscal year. A balance \$27.52 was left in the Treasury of the United States on the 30th of June last to the credit of the appropriation; all of which, together with such amounts still to be credited, will be required in the liquidation of contracts entered into during the last fiscal year.

Statement A accompanying this report shows in detail the stock of the various articles of clothing and equipage and materials on hand at the general supply depots at Philadelphia, Pa., Jeffersonville, Ind., San Francisco, Cal., Saint Louis, Mo., and at the United States Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., on the 30th of June, 1884, the quantities received from all sources, the quantities transferred, sold, expended and issued to the Army, during the last fiscal year; also the quantities available for issue on the 30th June, 1885.

Of the issues made to the Army the following are the principal items:

Articles.	Quantity.	Present cost price.	Articles.	Quantity.	Present cost price.
Helmets.....number	9,111	\$1 25	Woolen stockings.....pairs	158,444	\$0 26
Cork helmets.....do	8,226	1 25	Cotton stockings.....do	183,195	10
Forage caps.....do	44,353	50	Berlin gloves.....do	238,496	12
Campaign hats.....do	82,222	1 40	Woolen mittens.....do	9,061	27
Overcoats.....do	6,706	8 70	Fur gauntlets.....do	13,195	1 18
Uniform dress-coats.....do	3,634	8 22	Leather gauntlets.....do	26,592	2 73
Blouses.....do	27,699	3 18	Boots, brass screwed.....do	8,768	2 29
Canvas fatigue coats.....do	25,804	89	Boots, sewed.....do	12,436	1 73
Stable frocks.....do	8,410	50	Shoes, brass screwed.....do	17,953	3 06
Overalls.....pairs	12,970	43	"Post" shoes.....do	9,750	7 73
Trousers.....do	56,904	2 58	"Field" shoes.....do	7,552	7 73
Canvas fatigue trousers.....do	23,867	85	"Campaign" shoes.....do	531	7 73
Suspenders.....do	26,919	17	Arctic overshoes.....do	5,243	2 40
Dark blue flannel shirts.....number	39,253	2 25	Woolen blankets.....number	82,697	5 52
Knit undershirts.....do	73,251	54	Gold lace chevrons.....pairs	18,468	5 52
Drawers.....pairs	70,663	56			

The following are the principal articles of clothing and equipage, which were manufactured at the depots at Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, and San Francisco depots of the Quartermaster's Department from materials purchased under contract during the last fiscal year :

Articles.	Quantity.	Cost of man- ufacture.	Articles.	Quantity.	Cost of man- ufacture.
Overcoats	7, 426	\$2 00	Pairs drawers	87, 943	\$0 25
Uniform dress coats	1, 091	3 25	Pairs overalls	15, 290	20
Blouses	31, 816	75	Stable frocks	9, 010	25
Canvas fatigue coats	63, 962	70	Hospital tents	172	8 33½
Pairs of trousers made, average	45, 213	87½	Hospital-tent flies	204	2 00
Pairs trousers unmade, cutting	43, 856	04	Wall tents	630	3 86½
Pairs whitelinen trousers	2, 949	35	Wall-tent flies	805	1 00
Pairs canvas fatigue trousers	62, 317	35	Common tents, with wall	933	2 80½
Dark blue flannel shirts	41, 960	45	Conical wall tents	447	6 23½
			Sibley tents	75	5 24
			Mattress covers and	31, 833	04
			Barraack bags	7, 756	13

Statement B herewith gives in great detail the articles of clothing equipage, and materials purchased during the last fiscal year at the general purchasing and manufacturing depots, and at the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. The statement shows how they were purchased, whether by contract or in open market, date of purchase, quantities, price of each article, cost, also the name and residence of the parties of whom the purchases were made.

It is believed that the articles purchased have been fully up to the established standards and specifications. They have been carefully inspected, and fair samples of each purchase were sent to this office from the purchasing depots for the personal examination of the Quartermaster General, who has found them satisfactory.

Fewer complaints than ever before of the clothing and equipage issued to the Army during the last year have reached this office, and the impression seems to have obtained that but little fault can justly be found. The Army seems to be satisfied, and that is the best criterion by which this Department can be guided. The Quartermaster-General has paid special attention to the various improvements that have taken place in the uniform of the enlisted men, and with the intelligent aid of the officers in charge of the Philadelphia and other general depots, and of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., the result has been highly successful. These improvements have been made with scarcely any increase in the cost of clothing the Army.

The following is a general *résumé* of the principal subjects acted upon by the clothing-supply branch during the last fiscal year:

UNIFORM DRESS COATS.

On the 17th of October, 1884, the honorable the Secretary of War approved the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, concurred in by the Lieutenant-General, that the sky-blue facings on the uniform dress coats of the enlisted men be changed from sky-blue, a color highly fugitive upon exposure to the air and sun, to white. In preparing patterns and samples for adoption as standards, a change was made in providing for the facings to extend all around the coat-collars and in lengthening the facings on the back-skirts, as will better be seen by reference to plates 5 to 7 of the accompanying illustrations and comparison with the illustrations on plates 11 to 14 accompanying the

last annual report. The measurements and sizes have also been improved upon and increased from four to six, and a much better fit can now be obtained from the assortment of sizes supplied. This change was announced to the Army by General Order No. 120, H. Q. A. of 1884.

STRIPES FOR INFANTRY TROUSERS.

The change in the facings on the coats from blue to white necessitated a corresponding change in the stripes of the trousers for the non-commissioned officers and musicians of the infantry arm of the service. White linen webbing was considered more suitable and serviceable than facing-cloth. The necessary quantity was contracted for, but, not being an article of domestic manufacture, it had to be imported, consequently considerable delay occurred in filling requisitions from the Army. It was also discovered that this webbing was liable to shrinkage; hence it became necessary to cause all of it to be shrunk before using it. In the contract awarded for the new fiscal year provision has been made for deliveries of the webbing ready for issue. This sudden change from sky-blue to white, requiring the enlisted men to draw new facings and stripes, to be substituted for those already drawn and charged, involved extra expense; and to relieve them of this extra charge the Quartermaster-General recommended to the War Department that the sum of \$2 be allowed in addition to the clothing allowance for the last fiscal year for the purpose of altering the coat and trousers to conform to the requirements of the general order referred to.

UNIFORMS FOR BAND MUSICIANS.

To regulate the matter of uniforms for bandsmen, with a view to establishing a proper clothing and money allowance, as well as to add such articles as have heretofore been provided by councils of administrations of regiments, the Quartermaster-General addressed circular letters to all regimental commanders calling upon them for such suggestions and recommendations as they thought proper to offer. After carefully considering the various responses, the Quartermaster-General, on February 10, 1885, recommended to the War Department that in addition to their regular clothing the musicians be furnished with lyres for caps and helmets, mounted helmets, aiguillettes with shoulder knots, music-pouches, and white linen trousers; also that until the publication of the annual price-list of clothing the money allowance for musicians be fixed at \$45, and for principal musicians at \$48 per annum. The Secretary of War approved these recommendations, and they were promulgated to the Army in General Orders No. 23, H. Q. A., c. s. Steps have been taken to procure these additional articles, and they are being issued to all the bands in the Army upon proper requisitions.

OVERCOATS.

With the approval of the Secretary of War, dated June 25 last, a new overcoat pattern has been adopted. This coat, by a system of buttons and hooks and eyes, will enable the soldier to walk with greater ease and freedom and add greatly to his comfort and staying qualities. Plates 2, 3, and 4 of the illustrations accompanying this report show the improvements referred to.

BLOUSES.

The new sizes of blouses, referred to in the annual report for the last fiscal year, appear to give universal satisfaction; and, to render these

garments still more serviceable and useful, the Quartermaster-General directed that they be provided with outside pockets in addition to those on the inside. Standard samples and specifications have been adopted, and all the blouses are now manufactured in conformity thereto. Plates 9 and 10 of the illustrations show the improvements referred to.

WOOLEN BLANKETS.

One of the most important articles supplied to the enlisted men of the Army is the woollen blanket, and the greatest care and most constant vigilance is necessary to prevent their deterioration. Heretofore logwood has been used as a coloring in the filling to bring the wool to the required shade. The quality of the wool has been raised to a higher grade, and directions have been given to require the best quality of indigo to be substituted for the logwood. New standards and specifications conforming to these modifications have been adopted, and it is believed that the woollen blankets as now purchased for the Army have been brought to the highest state of perfection.

COAT BUTTONS.

To give the uniform dress coats as handsome an appearance as practicable, with a due regard to economy and serviceability, provisions have been made to have the buttons gilded by a fire process, treating the shell of the button in such manner that the gold will appear only on the outside surface. The increase in the cost of the buttons is very small, while considerable labor required to keep the buttons bright and clean will be saved to the enlisted men. The buttons on the forage caps will hereafter be fire gilt also.

FLY AND SUSPENDER BUTTONS.

Neat black japanned suspender and fly buttons, adding greatly to the appearance of the trousers, have been adopted, and are now being purchased and used on these garments. Similar buttons of white metal will be used on the drawers, stable frocks, and overalls.

SKY-BLUE KERSEY (STANDARD AND FINE QUALITY).

Owing to the great difficulty experienced by manufacturers to make the kersey of a uniform color, due to the peculiar action of the indigo, the Quartermaster-General directed that experiments be made to make the goods of a somewhat darker and more serviceable color, less liable to result in the diversity of shades found in the deliveries of the various contracts. As a consequence the kersey purchased during the last fiscal year has been of the new shade, and being of the same quality heretofore in use, the change will prove to be wise and judicious. All exclusively indigo dyed woollen fabrics have a tendency, after being worn for a short while, to show at the parts most exposed a whitish tinge. This has been the case in the kersey of finer quality purchased for issue to non-commissioned officers. Steps have been taken to remedy this defect, and experiments are now being made to obtain a proper "bottom" for the indigo dye. A greater uniformity of color will be the result. At present the difference between the old and new shades will be quite marked, but this will not exist after the old stock is exhausted. The specifications have not been changed, but new standard samples have been adopted, sealed, and distributed to the purchasing and manufacturing depots.

BLOUSE FLANNEL.

The quality of flannel used in the manufacture of blouses has also been raised during the last fiscal year. New standards and specifications have been adopted, and deliveries under the contracts now being executed will conform to the new standards. Instructions have been given not to issue blouses made of the new flannel until the old stock shall have become exhausted, owing to the disinclination on the part of the enlisted men to draw garments of older issues if articles of improved quality and finer grade can be procured. As a matter of economy, the greatest care will be taken to absorb the blouses of the old standard flannel.

TROUSERS.

With the introduction of the increased number of sizes of trousers it has been found difficult to issue those of the old sizes. All requisitions received call for the new sizes, and hence there are now on hand at the Saint Louis depot 16,773 of made and unmade trousers which have been set aside for issue in cases of emergency.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The issue of boots and shoes during the last fiscal year has been confined to the old stock of brass screwed, of which there were still on hand on the 30th June last 9,622 pairs of boots and 25,924 pairs of shoes. These will be issued whenever called for at cost prices. With the beginning of the new fiscal year the distribution of the sewed boots and shoes has been commenced. The "Campaign" shoes referred to in my annual report for the last fiscal year, of which 500 pairs were manufactured and distributed for trial in active service, having been quite favorably reported upon, it has been determined to discontinue the manufacture of the "Field" shoes, which did not seem to give the satisfaction anticipated. "Campaign" shoes are manufactured in lieu thereof. The cost of the latter is 35 cents per pair less than the field shoe. An illustration of the new shoe is given in plate 13, accompanying this report.

COMPANY MARKING-STAMPS.

A full supply of these stamps, one for each company or troop, has been procured and distributed to the Army.

BUNK-BOTTOMS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF BEDDING.

With the approval of the honorable the Secretary of War quite a radical, and it is hoped beneficial, change has been made in the soldier's bed. Wire-woven bunk-bottoms have been substituted for the slats, and mattresses and pillows of good strong ticking filled with cotton lintners for the bed and pillow sack heretofore filled with straw. In addition to these, bed-sheets and pillow-cases are furnished, together with two covers for each mattress, to keep the latter in a clean condition. The bunk-bottoms purchased have been selected from samples submitted to the Quartermaster-General from time to time, and those issued were procured after competition in the usual manner. Those for troops at Western stations were purchased in Chicago, Ill., and those for Eastern stations at the New York depot. Those for the Pacific coast were sent from the East. There were purchased and distributed to the Army

during the last fiscal year 24,934 bunk-bottoms, 724 iron bedsteads with wire-woven bunk-bottoms, 12,544 mattresses, 12,444 pillows, 24,000 pillow-cases, and 48,000 bed-sheets. Thirty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-three mattress-covers were manufactured from the old stock of shelter-tents on hand for which there was no other use. The Army has been nearly supplied with these articles, and sufficient are being contracted for and manufactured to complete the quantity required. The wooden bunk-slats, rendered obsolete by the adoption of the wire-woven bunk-bottoms, are being utilized at the posts for whatever purposes they may be found suitable.

ACCOUNTABILITY FOR BEDDING.

The question having arisen as to whom the new articles of bedding should be invoiced, the honorable the Secretary of War, on the 3d of March last, approved the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, that the articles required for actual use by batteries, troops, and companies should be invoiced to the respective battery or company commanders.

BARRACK CHAIRS.

To further strengthen the barrack chairs of the enlisted men instructions have been given and specifications changed providing for their manufacture from hickory instead of white oak as heretofore.

FLAG HALIARDS.

Great difficulties having been experienced in the unfastening of the flags from the haliards, a device or "toggle" to remedy the evil complained of has been subjected to trial and found satisfactory.

COLORS AND GUIDONS.

The silken colors and guidons issued to regiments and companies since the war were from the stock left on hand at its close. They have become deteriorated from storage, rendering them unfit for issue. They were painted, and upon exposure to the air cracked and were found to be totally unfit for issue. The regulations for the Army provide that the colors and guidons be embroidered, and all those issued during the last fiscal year have been made in accordance therewith. They are of exquisite and most artistic workmanship. Suitable cases to protect them when not in use are furnished with each set. The guidons for cavalry, under authority of the Secretary of War, after approval by the Lieutenant-General, have been changed to what they were previous to the late war, viz, two horizontal stripes, each one-half the width of the flag, the upper red and the lower white, with the letters of the troop and number of the regiment suitably inscribed thereon. The guidons for artillery have not been changed.

The regimental colors for artillery, after consultation with regimental commanders, and by direction of the Secretary of War, were changed from yellow to scarlet, the latter being the designating color of the artillery arm of the service.

The standards for cavalry regiments have, up to the present, been made upon a ground-work of blue silk, which is also used for regimental colors of infantry. Orders have been given to prepare a suitable sample made of yellow silk, the designating color of cavalry. As soon

as some minor details in the arrangement of the design shall have been effected, final action will be taken by the honorable the Secretary of War. Markers and general guides, made of silk, have also been adopted for foot regiments; they conform in design to the national color. The former, with the numbers of the regiments in block letters, have a spike of ash 8 feet long with a spear-head and ferrule, while the general guides are trimmed with yellow fringe and fastened to rods of brass tubing, nickel-plated, to fit the muzzle of the gun.

A new

COLOR BELT AND SLING

has also been devised and substituted for the pattern heretofore in use. Crossed straps are fastened to the sling, bringing the weight of the color upon both shoulders of the carrier.

UNIFORMS FOR POST QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANTS.

With the appointment of the new post quartermaster-sergeants it became necessary to adopt a special and distinguishing uniform. Buff has been selected as the color of the facings and stripes, while of several designs under consideration a crossed pen and key has been adopted as the most suitable device for chevrons and hat and cap ornaments.

DRUM CASES,

made of white cotton duck and suitable for the new Army drum, have also been provided and issued whenever called for.

BRASSARDS.

General Order No. 70, H. Q. A., C. S., provides for the issue of brassards to acting hospital stewards, to be worn on the cuff of the left arm. Standards and specifications have been adopted according to the design furnished this office by the Surgeon-General of the Army.

BARRACK BAGS.

It having been found from experience that the barrack bags adopted were unnecessarily large, their size has been decreased.

RUBBER COATS, BLANKETS, AND PONCHOS.

On the 15th of September, 1884, the Quartermaster-General informed the War Department that previous to the war a rubber talma or coat had been issued to the enlisted men; that during the war, as a matter of economy, rubber blankets and ponchos were substituted, and that owing to the large stock left on hand at the close of the war they have since been issued to the enlisted men as a part of their clothing allowance; also that the stock still on hand has become deteriorated from storage. He recommended that a rubber coat, of which he submitted a sample, be adopted, and that ponchos and rubber blankets on hand be issued gratuitously to the Army as equipage in the same manner as canvas fatigue clothing. The latter recommendation was approved by the honorable the Secretary of War, but the adoption of the rubber coat deferred for the present.

BUFFALO OVERSHOES.

Previous to the introduction of the arctic overshoes the troops serving in extreme northern latitudes were supplied with buffalo overshoes. The arctics being a much better protection against rain and slush than the shoes having buffalo uppers, the troops declined to draw the latter, and, being of a perishable character, the Quartermaster-General recommended to the honorable the Secretary of War on the 4th of March last that those on hand at the Saint Louis and San Francisco depots (about 2,200 pairs) be issued gratuitously to troops in the Division of the Missouri and in the Department of the Columbia. The Secretary of War has approved the recommendation, and issues are being made whenever called for.

TARIFF OF SIZES OF CLOTHING.

Owing to the various changes made in the sizes of clothing since the publication of the Regulations of 1881, it became necessary to revise the tariff so as to conform to the established sizes. The modifications have been approved and published to the Army in general orders.

NAVAL EXPEDITION TO THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

In compliance with the directions of the honorable the Secretary of War, this Department has supplied the Navy Department with certain articles of clothing and equipage required for said expedition. Statement F shows the articles thus transferred, money value of the property, articles returned upon return of the expedition to the United States, and amount of loss or damage involved for which the appropriation of clothing and equipage should be reimbursed by the Navy Department.

FLAGS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

In obedience to orders from the War Department, a sufficient number of flags suitable for decorative purposes were sent to the New Orleans International Exhibition to decorate the part of the building set aside for the exhibits of the Government of the United States. The flags were to be returned to the Philadelphia depot at the close of the exhibition.

SAMPLES OF CLOTHING MATERIALS FOR THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

Under authority of the honorable the Secretary of War, and at the request of General Lew. Wallace, United States minister to Turkey, samples of the various articles of textile fabrics entering into the manufacture of clothing and equipage for the Army, handsomely mounted in cases, and samples of boots and shoes issued to the enlisted men, have been furnished through the Department of State to the Turkish Government.

MILITARY PRISON AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., under existing orders, manufactured for this Department during the last fiscal year—

Brass-screwed boots	pairs..	5,309
Sewed boots	do...	13,981
Brass-screwed shoes	do...	2,010
"Post" shoes	do...	28,043
"Field" shoes	do...	21,022
"Campaign" shoes	do...	4,002
Barrack chairs		5,000
Corn brooms		28,500

all at a total cost of \$216,125.41, exclusive of prison labor. The value of the latter amounted to \$26,525. The value of the materials used in the manufacture of the above articles amounted to \$208,991.32. The cost of the civilian labor employed in the supervision of the work amounted to \$4,022.79, while \$3,111.30 were paid on account of royalty on machinery. There was realized from the sale of scrap leather the sum of \$4,101.18, which, under the law, was covered into the Treasury credited to miscellaneous receipts. As the amount cannot be again used, it should be considered as lost to the appropriation for clothing and equipage. It cannot therefore be taken into consideration in fixing the cost price of boots and shoes.

The cost of the various articles of clothing and equipage manufactured, exclusive of the prison labor, is reported to have been as follows:

Boots:	
Brass-screwed	per pair.. \$2 51
Sewed	do..... 3 65
Shoes:	
Brass-screwed	do..... 1 81
"Post"	do..... 2 70
"Field"	do..... 2 42
"Campaign"	do..... 2 34
Barrack chairs	each... 1 27
Corn brooms	do..... 19

The value of labor of all kinds performed for the Quartermaster's Department by the Military Prison during the last fiscal year is \$35,872.45, of which \$26,525 should form a charge against the appropriation for clothing and equipage. Boots and shoes to the value of \$4,709.45 were issued to the Military Prison during the last fiscal year. No quartermaster's stores are reported to have been transferred. Statements G, H, and I, herewith, give the information referred to in the foregoing in detail.

TRANSFER OF CLOTHING TO THE SIGNAL CORPS.

Clothing and equipage to the value of \$4,823.69 have been transferred during the last fiscal year to the Signal Corps of the Army, and the appropriation of clothing and equipage for the Army has been reimbursed out of the special appropriation made by Congress for the support of said corps. Statement E, herewith, shows the articles in detail and their cost.

DRAWINGS OF ARTICLES OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

The drawings L, herewith, illustrate the various articles of clothing and equipage adopted or changed since the publication of the last annual report. They give the measurements and dimensions of each article and details of each section of each garment manufactured by this department. The plates are numbered from 1 to 24, inclusive.

STANDARDS.

Standards of the following articles of clothing and equipage and materials have been adopted and distributed to the general depots of the Quartermaster's Department during the last fiscal year:

Trousers, mounted; painted designs for cavalry standards; cotton duck; leather gauntlets; mosquito bars; canvas clothing; gold lace; buff facing-cloth; color belt and sling; canvas mittens; blouses; drum

cases; woolen mittens; company marking-stamps; gold lace and cloth chevrons; woolen blankets; guidons; commissary sergeants' chevrons; uniform dress coats; barrack bags; metallic hat and cap ornaments for post quartermaster sergeants; dark blue blouse flannel; uniform coat buttons; mattresses; pillows; pillow-cases; bed-sheets; sky-blue kersey; fly and suspender buttons; cavalry guidons; brassards; overcoats; post shoes, and crimped campaign shoes.

SPECIFICATIONS

of the following articles have been adopted and distributed to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, viz:

Mosquito bars; Sibley or conical wall tent stove-pipe; color belts and slings; canvas mittens; blouses; drum cases; woolen mittens; company marking stamps; gold lace and cloth chevrons; woolen blankets; cavalry guidons; metallic helmet and forage cap ornaments; uniform dress coats; barrack bags; dark blue blouse flannel; stripes for trousers; facing-cloth; uniform coat buttons; mattresses; pillows; pillow-cases; bed-sheets; silk and silk twist; muskrat gauntlets; forage caps; dark blue wool shirting and cape-lining flannel; fly and suspender buttons; markers and general guides for foot regiments; barrack chairs; overcoats and brassards.

SAINT LOUIS DEPOT.

By direction of the honorable the Secretary of War, published in Special Orders No. 172, A. G. O., 1884, the Quartermaster's depots at Saint Louis, Mo., was made a general depot for issues to the Army, and most of the clothing and equipage required at the various posts in the Division of the Missouri are distributed therefrom. This necessitates the sending of all the requisitions and estimates to this office, where, after careful scrutiny, the orders for issue are given. This involves considerable labor on the part of the

CLERICAL FORCE,

which, during the past year, consisted of four clerks and one copyist. There were received during the last fiscal year 4,240 letters, an increase of 656 over those received during the previous fiscal year, and 7,168 letters have been written, an increase of 3,584 letters over those written during the previous fiscal year. Notwithstanding this great increase in the clerical work, the force remained the same as during the previous year. An increase in the clerical force is a necessity. For further and more detailed information I respectfully refer to the accompanying tabular statements, viz:

A.—Statement showing articles of clothing, equipage, and materials on hand at the issuing depots of the Quartermaster's Department June 30, 1884; quantities purchased, manufactured, received from posts and depots, taken up, sold, transferred to general depots, expended, issued to the Army, and the quantities remaining in depot June 30, 1885.

B.—Detailed statement of articles of clothing, equipage, and materials purchased by the Quartermaster's Department, and paid from the appropriation for clothing and equipage, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

C.—Statement of amounts received and remitted by the Quartermaster's Department on account of clothing and equipage during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

D.—Statement showing remittances on account of clothing and equipage during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

E.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage transferred to the Signal Corps of the Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885; also money value of the property.

F.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage transferred to the Navy Department, under special authority of the honorable the Secretary of War, for use of the naval expedition to the Isthmus of Panama during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885; money value of the property, articles returned, and amount of loss or damage involved.

G.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage manufactured at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885; also cost of materials, labor, &c.

H.—Statement showing value of labor performed for the Quartermaster's Department by the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

I.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage issued to the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, and money value of the property.

K.—Statement showing average prices at which the various articles of clothing and equipage are charged to the Army of the United States.

L.—Drawings of the various articles of clothing and equipage adopted or changed since the publication of the last annual report, giving measurements and dimensions of each article and details of each section of each garment manufactured by the Quartermaster's Department.

M.—Specifications for clothing, equipage, and materials for the manufacture of clothing and equipage, adopted or amended and distributed to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Respectfully submitted:

JOHN F. RODGERS,

Captain and Military Storekeeper, U. S. A.

The QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY.

A.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage and material on hand at the issuing depots of the Quartermaster's Department June 30, 1884, and the quantities purchased, manufactured, received from posts and depots, taken up, sold, transferred to general depots, expended, issued to the Army, and the quantities remaining in depot June 30, 1885.

Articles.	On hand June 30, 1884.	Pur- chased.	Manu- factured.	Received from general depots.	Received from posts and distribu- ting depots.	Gained.	Total received.	Sold.	Trans- ferred to general depots.	Expend- ed.	Issued to the Army.	Total issued.	Remain- ing on hand June 30, 1885.
Helmets:													
Untrimmed number.	20,477	2,500	—	1,482	22	—	24,481	18	782	—	9,111	9,981	14,600
Cork do.	2,184	5,134	—	1,648	226	—	12,101	2	647	—	8,735	8,735	8,735
Helmets hair plumes do.	5,044	8,671	—	394	—	—	12,109	—	260	6	5,529	5,529	8,250
Helmets cords and bands do.	3,314	7,263	—	216	—	—	11,923	84	190	—	2,621	2,885	9,098
Helmets top bases do.	25,812	20,000	—	2,445	16	—	48,247	11	17	—	7,021	7,049	40,998
Helmets plume sockets do.	11,880	8,500	—	924	—	—	22,220	81	400	3	3,245	2,582	18,488
Helmets spikes do.	17,411	10,000	—	577	—	—	28,000	—	177	—	3,970	4,147	23,853
Helmets eagles do.	48,480	10,000	—	985	56	—	64,321	—	407	4	4,008	5,379	49,142
Helmets acrolia and rings pairs.	21,051	10,000	—	2,075	—	—	33,126	—	—	—	4,008	4,008	28,117
Helmets side buttons do.	78,769	10,000	—	2,554	140	—	91,863	12	1,222	4	9,532	11,180	80,782
Helmets numbers number.	68,353	9,800	—	22,888	71	—	101,116	30	11,120	—	20,707	31,837	69,250
Helmets devices do.	3,641	1,200	—	212	—	—	5,053	—	68	8	923	999	4,054
Helmets chin straps do.	—	—	—	—	27	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	27
Forage caps do.	24,950	47,886	—	13,437	73	—	86,296	40	4,067	6	44,353	48,486	37,660
Forage cap covers do.	171	—	—	—	—	—	171	—	—	—	—	—	171
For cap do.	3,054	—	—	—	464	—	3,518	188	45	—	2,402	2,585	983
Canvas caps, blanket-lined do.	—	—	—	6,538	516	—	15,072	—	—	—	11,979	12,184	3,486
Campaign hats do.	10,385	16,038	—	15,342	7	—	50,783	24	203	—	23,229	23,446	17,337
Campaign cords and tassels do.	30,717	—	—	—	183	—	39,900	510	—	—	1,592	2,092	37,808
Forage cap crossed cannons do.	9,884	2,000	—	1,500	—	—	13,384	5	—	—	2,346	2,351	11,033
Forage cap crossed sabers do.	10,336	10,000	—	800	—	—	23,248	98	800	—	5,967	6,865	21,383
Forage cap crossed rifles do.	26,749	5,000	—	1,000	1,265	—	32,654	18	—	—	5,768	5,781	27,173
Forage cap castrils do.	—	—	—	8	—	—	1,025	—	8	—	667	675	350
Forage cap shells and frames do.	715	300	—	5	46	—	1,065	—	—	—	251	256	810
Forage cap crests do.	217	200	—	2	40	—	459	7	—	—	24	37	37
Forage cap wreaths do.	—	—	—	—	32	—	1,855	—	17	4	105	126	1,729
Forage cap buckles do.	1,806	—	—	17	—	—	38,778	5	5,316	—	38,416	38,416	34,042
Forage cap numbers do.	32,362	—	—	5,316	2,100	—	182,125	10	8,736	—	248	47,162	134,963
Forage cap laces do.	149,200	10,000	—	18,783	4,183	—	20,267	—	—	—	1,881	1,881	252
Numbers, cap laces do.	—	500	—	—	—	—	500	—	—	—	—	—	500
Numbers, white metal do.	9,147	—	—	11,120	—	—	20,267	—	—	—	—	—	18,896
Letters, brass do.	132,795	10,000	—	10,841	4,319	—	157,455	—	8,341	5	28,326	37,172	120,283
Overcoats:													
Kerney, made do.	8,058	1	7,426	2,793	737	—	19,015	48	1,583	2	6,706	8,339	10,676
Kerney, unmade do.	—	—	1,069	578	—	—	3,550	—	—	—	1,997	1,997	3,453
Buffalo do.	3,498	—	—	600	115	—	4,213	22	50	—	668	718	108
Canvas, blanket-lined do.	3,753	—	1	73	—	—	4,526	—	73	—	28	—	—

A.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage and material on hand at the issuing depots of the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand June 30, 1884.	Pur- chased.	Manu- factured.	Received from general depots.	Received from posts and distributing depots.	Gained.	Total received.	Sold.	Trans- ferred to general depots.	Expend- ed.	Issued to the Army.	Total issued.	Remain- ing on hand June 30, 1885.
Uniform dress coats:													
Musicians, foot and mounted, made.....number.....	888		62	61	163	3	1,187	21	138		208	387	820
Musicians, foot and mounted, un- made.....number.....	7		144	73			224	1			223	224	
Privates, foot and mounted, made.....number.....	14,700		1,029	2,037	1,566	1	19,333	178	2,540	16	3,426	6,160	13,173
Privates, foot and mounted, un- made.....number.....	8		2,176	863	19		3,066				2,233	2,233	833
Crews,.....do.....	256	200			12		468				22	446	22
Crews,.....do.....	1,056						1,056				681	681	375
Shells and flames.....do.....	957				7		964				51	51	
Blouses:													
Lined.....number.....	20,009		31,816	17,996	5,643	41	75,565	200	18,235		27,690	43,134	29,371
Unlined.....do.....	1,024				280	4	1,258	594			205	789	459
Unmade.....do.....	3		10,369	2,577			12,949	1	2,577		8,132	10,730	2,219
Canvas, plain and plaid.....do.....	987		63,852	18,156	43		83,138	12	13,126		25,804	38,942	44,196
Sack coats.....do.....	8						8						8
Rubber coats.....do.....													
Stable frocks.....do.....													
Overalls:													
Cavalry and artillery.....pairs.....	5,948		9,010	2,704			20,662	109	2,343		5,410	10,962	9,066
Engineers.....do.....	110		15,290	2,900	13		24,151	39	1,860		12,970	14,869	9,232
Trowsers:													
Mounted, made.....do.....	17,758		13,048	5,944	1,471		38,221	283			22,157	22,441	15,780
Foot, made.....do.....	2,069		32,185	10,830	2,728		63,832	76			31,747	34,824	31,008
Mounted, unmade.....do.....	2,507		19,466	13,708	2,642		38,403	62	850		20,274	22,867	16,467
Foot, unmade.....do.....	2,383		24,370	18,832	3,163		48,970	49	1,756		36,106	38,644	9,026
Canvas.....do.....	1,160		62,317	16,604	13		80,993	10	13,572		23,967	37,444	42,044
Linen.....do.....			2,949				2,949				317	317	2,632
Suspenders.....do.....	12,111	40,000		15,685	80		67,776	22	8,000		26,919	34,945	82,831
Shirts:													
Flannel, gray.....number.....	10,769				13,797		23,566	372			2,203	2,587	23,979
Flannel, dark blue, made.....do.....	83,462		41,980	17,947	475		143,844	95	17,943		39,238	57,336	86,508
Flannel, dark blue, unmade.....do.....			824				824				824	824	
Knit, under.....do.....	51,841				229		142,406	102	352		73,251	73,708	66,700
Drawers.....pairs.....	52,317		87,943	22,616	60		163,966	100	20,068		70,563	70,734	71,232
Drawers, suspensory.....do.....	5						5						5
Stockings.....do.....													
Woolen.....do.....	43,481	123,680		43,124	82		217,497	101	251		158,444	158,902	84,698

Cotton	do	110,519	75,504			257,442	100	20,829	6	188,195	208,800	45,752
Felt	do	72				72						72
Gloves:												
White Berlin, rights and lefts, num-		223,458	320,106		15,885	618,459	8,619	16,852		463,644	484,115	134,344
ber		1,878			1,671	3,549		374	3	1,671	2,048	1,501
White Berlin	pairs											
Mittens:												
Woolen	do	4,280	4,460		504	12,152	471	69	3	9,061	9,604	2,548
Fur	do	4,543	1,425			1,968						1,968
Canvas	do			7,060	3,801	10,673				7,814	7,814	2,550
Gauntlets:												
Fur	do	1,067	16,460		533	22,001	23	300				
Leather	do	1,152	19,533			37,320	87	3,368		13,185	13,518	8,483
Canvas	do	79				79				26,592	26,997	7,323
Boots:												79
Brass-screwed	do	9,622			4,202	28,095	9	8,854		12,436	21,299	7,396
Sewed	do	1,455			8,332	36,450	77	18,742		8,763	27,212	9,238
Felt	do	3				3						3
Shoes:												
Brass-screwed	do	25,924	2		7,968	45,970	15	8,762		17,953	26,730	19,240
"Foot"	do	7,264		24,013	15,580	70,029	75	34,406		8,750	44,231	23,787
"Field"	do	7,861		21,022	9,500	58,943	9	30,039		7,332	37,611	20,634
"Campaign"	do	500		4,002	3,001	6,903		2,931		381	3,462	3,021
Overshoes:												
Buffalo	do	647				647						647
Artic	do	9,930	6,012		346	18,913	27	1	1	5,242	5,271	13,642
Gaiters, buck, Artic.	pairs	1				1						1
Snow-excluders	do	1				1						1
Protectors, foot and leg	do	2				2						2
Blankets:												
Woolen	number	14,339	30,142		36	55,478	230	200	716	32,997	34,043	21,435
Rubber	do	37,336			1,115	40,451	2,128	2,000		1,412	5,538	84,913
Ponchos:												
Rubber	do	29,006			335	29,361	834			1,498	2,332	27,029
Chevrons:												
Gold lace, all kinds	pairs		2	19,702	20	19,724		100	11	18,468	18,579	1,145
Cloth, non-commissioned staff and	do											
first sergeants	pairs	2,288	2	1,429	615	4,611	31	337	22	2,127	2,517	2,094
Regimental quartermaster-sergeant,	pairs											
Regimental color-sergeants	do	35				35						35
Sergeants	do	15		38		48	2			17	19	29
Corporals	do	2,559		5,515	611	10,585	46	268	8	7,306	7,628	2,957
Farriers and pioneers	do	3,186		5,297	537	10,647	47	193	4	7,495	7,739	2,908
Service, peace	do	7,598		190	51	504	11	28	4	182	225	369
Service, war	do	5,446		238	10	17,477	17	3,606	6	2,417	6,046	19,238
Campaign	do	11,478		196	56	26,753	76	2,061	4	1,897	4,038	12,715
Sample	cases		25		9,017	20,485	18	6,754		1,95	6,867	13,628
Agullettea, with shoulder knota, num-	ber		219			219				30	30	189
Signal corps devices	number	175				328		10		314	324	2

A.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage and material on hand at the issuing depots of the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand June 30, 1884.	Pur- chased.	Manu- factured.	Received from general depots.	Received from posts and distrib- uting depots.	Gained.	Total received.	Sold.	Trans- ferred to general depots.	Expend- ed.	Issued to the Army.	Total issued.	Remain- ing on hand June 30, 1885.
Trouser stripes:													
Non-commissioned staff.....pairs.	166		841	250	48	4	1,305	1	2	1	1,080	1,084	271
Sergeants.....do.	1,015		11,434	1,879	318		14,646				13,148	13,169	1,477
Corporals.....do.	604		17,624	2,678	335		21,241	20		1	19,465	19,505	1,736
Facings for uniform dress-coats.....sets.	219		18,066	1,839	712		20,826				19,140	19,140	1,696
Housing trimmings.....do.			27				27				27	27	
Trouser trimmings.....do.			31				31				31	31	
Barrack bags.....number.	4,200		7,756	4,000			15,956		1,000		10,189	11,189	4,767
Bunks:													
Iron.....do.	1,182	2,000		601	289		4,072	116	100		1,758	1,974	2,098
Stalls.....do.	1,316	2,855		1,000	274		5,445	186	1,000		1,707	2,893	2,532
Bells.....do.		500					500				500	500	
Wire-woven bottoms.....do.		24,884		2,065	3		27,032		1		19,243	19,245	7,787
Iron bedsteads with wire-woven bank bottoms and mosquito-bar frames, number.	724						724						724
Mattresses.....number.	95	12,544		2,065			14,734		2,065	1	11,922	14,018	716
Mattress covers.....do.	5		31,333	4,190			35,528		4,190		22,142	27,322	8,196
Pillows.....do.	100	12,544		2,065			14,739		2,065	1	11,989	13,064	2,444
Pillow-cases.....do.		24,000		4,985			28,985		4,985		21,589	26,564	2,431
Pillow-sacks.....do.	32,341			2,034	2,069		36,476	120			4,589	4,709	31,767
Bed-sacks, single and double.....do.	18,402		250	7,412		5	23,143	336	2,400	140	8,984	12,840	10,303
Bed-sheets.....do.		48,001		5,190			53,191		5,190		43,700	51,890	4,301
Mosquito-bars, single and double.....do.	6,765	4,620		2,000	887	101	14,373	863	2,000		7,121	7,242	7,242
Pots, iron.....do.	6,023						6,023				19	37	885
Kettles, camp.....do.	19,223			1,600	9		21,209	2,761	380	297	2,852	5,790	15,419
Pans, mess.....do.	227,441			800	363		227,946	150,072	300		1,089	151,461	76,485
Axes.....do.	4,109	5,829		2,216	21		12,175	24	2,204		4,097	6,325	5,895
Ar-belts.....number.	7,639	3,000		7,586	7		18,182	5	3,000		11,810	14,315	3,867
Ar-belts.....do.	1,088				17		1,105	174			10	184	921
Hatchets.....do.	84,574			1,000	17		25,591	309			1,041	1,800	24,241
Hatchet-helms.....do.	50,143	500		1,000	194		51,837	33,099			2,022	26,121	16,716
Hatchet-helms.....do.	860	24			9	23	869	23			40	63	812
Spades.....do.	19,164			24	244		19,432	1,010			1,150	2,160	15,263
Spade-helms.....do.	11	100		24	135		135	11			24	36	100
Shovel-helms.....do.	304			3			307	228			22	245	63
Shovels:													
Short handle.....do.	9,028	420		1,967	39		11,456	4,216	900		3,270	8,386	2,080
Long handle.....do.	2,446			1,667	4		3,117	13	686		1,415	1,495	1,175
Shovel handles.....do.	200						200						

Pickaxes.....do	19,004	713	253	12,970	6,301	500	840	7,641	12,329
Pickaxe-helms.....do	7,226	3,068	6	10,890	197	1,120	4,212	6,009	4,381
Pickaxe-slings.....do	51	51	5	51	4	8	12	19	32
Drum, complete.....do	168	201	6	455	39	39	92	132	323
Drum-heads.....do									
Batter.....do	1,552	100	171	1,853	83	100	453	636	1,217
Snare.....do	3,300	50	221	3,587	1,099	50	203	1,442	2,145
Drum-slings.....do	2,495	50	43	2,589	1,063		58	1,127	1,492
Drum-logs.....do	200	100		800			111	111	1,189
Drum-logs.....do	6		7	13			13	13	
Drum-logs.....do	80			80					80
Drum-logs.....do	4,474		391	4,866	8		53	62	4,804
Drumsticks.....do	2,515		286	2,799	3		20	25	2,776
Drumstick-carriages.....do	1,870		106	1,976	84		83	167	1,991
Drum-cords.....do	3,961	100	47	4,108	93	100	83	276	3,852
Drum-snare.....do	565		265	4,108	110		19	129	675
Drum-cases.....do	847	34	265	864			689	659	388
Trumpets.....do	176	185	22	1,287	5	12		886	234
Trumpets, extra mouth-piece.....do	768		117	885					
Trumpet-crooks.....do	250	43	174	467		15	218	233	
Bugles.....do	101		12	113					113
With extra mouth-piece.....do	36			36					
Extra mouth-piece.....do	3,211	30	272	3,649	36	80	462	1,220	2,429
Cords and tassels, trumpet and bugle, number.....do	138				36				
Fifes.....do	3,274		181	3,455	18		52	71	3,384
Books.....do									
Company clothing account.....do	4,370		112	4,482	419		21	440	4,042
Company descriptive.....do	4,720		34	4,754	350		61	411	4,843
Company inspection.....do	2			2	2				2
Company letter and index.....do	340			5,389		712	3,705	4,421	968
Company morning report.....do	5,644	1,957	2,092	5,667	4,810	178	685	4,835	882
Company order.....do	1,627	280	581	2,747	524	2		1,399	1,358
Post guard report.....do	6			6		4		6	
Letter and index.....do	776	452	952	2,919	356	256	1,046	1,663	1,256
Order.....do	626	164	477	1,415	403	97	4,244	1,748	1,745
Regimental descriptive.....do	354	8	61	415	116	11	8	135	280
Regimental general order.....do	79		12	12			16	16	83
Regimental index.....do	186		39	235	28		8	39	196
Regimental letter and index.....do	186	712	50	1,418	114	84	7	693	873
Regimental orders.....do	203	100	60	463	2	16	158	179	294
Consolidated morning report.....do	2			2	2			2	
Indorsement and memorandum.....do	1			1					
Inspection.....do	29			29					29
Brigade letter.....do			1	1					1
Tents.....do									
Conical wall.....do	27	447	205	679			395	395	284
Shanty.....do	156	75	75	306			147	147	159
Hospital.....do	218	101	16	507	24	10	244	279	228
Wall.....do	842	680	19	1,461	37	150	616	1,683	318
Common.....do	1,036	100	50	1,136	28	100	391	524	662
Common, with wall.....do	1,142	953	600	1,675	6	150	1,073	1,229	446
Bell.....do	8			8	5				5

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Articles.	On hand June 30, 1884.	Pur- chased.	Manu- factured.	Received from general depots.	Received from posts and distrib- uting depots.	Gained.	Total received.	Sold.	Trans- ferred to general depots.	Expend- ed.	Issued to the Army.	Total issued.	Remain- ing on hand June 30, 1885.
Tents.—Continued:													
Shelter, halves	49,792			21,566	191		709,689	9,529	195,246	294,107	9,139	497,021	212,668
Pyramid	4			4			2						4
do.	2						2						2
French wall	2						2						2
do.	3						3						3
Pattern	1						1						1
Pattern, with tripods and poles	2						2						2
Marque	1						1						1
Conical wall model	2						2						2
Model	1						1						1
Kites, hospital	240		204	51	17	5	517	16	50	6	243	309	208
Kites, wall	415		605	260	24		1,305	27	130		769	926	379
Kites, wall, French	2						2						2
Kites, pattern	2						2						2
Kites, model			2							2			2
Poles, Shibley	263	550		200	15		1,028	5			403	408	620
Poles, shelter, upright	35,334	98			1,854		37,237	15,087			1,059	16,140	21,111
Poles, hospital, upright	2,263			2	31		2,236	365			180	845	1,091
Poles, hospital, ridge	1,711			1	21		1,736	141			87	228	1,508
Poles, wall, ridge	1,416	400			400	72	2,288	191	372		668	1,229	1,059
Poles, wall, upright	2,927	750		800	144		4,621	124	744		1,338	2,208	2,415
Poles, common, upright	4,705	1,200			732		6,637	380			1,415	4,832	4,832
Poles, common, ridge	2,097	600			856		3,053	225			670	1,925	2,128
Poles, bell	6						6					2	4
Poles, pyramid													4
Pins, all kinds	128,699	104,949		62,802		2,594	297,044	10,860	46,660	2,539	88,860	148,839	148,105
Grays	2,803						2,303			1,613		1,613	690
Strops	169	31			12		212				39	39	173
Ropes	544						504						504
Silps	41,645	33,060					74,705	21,775		34,728		56,503	19,202
Rings	8,651	100					8,751			522	20	56,542	8,209
Rings, Shibley					42		48						
Staves, Shibley	678	201			49		928	113			28	28	523
Stave-pipe joints, Shibley	1,639	4,563		3,000			8,202	545	9,000		292	405	
Stave-pipe flanges, Shibley	77						77				2,447	4,962	8,240
Chains, Shibley	8,311				54		8,365				43	565	2,800
Trips, Shibley	1,838			100	72		2,010	9			309	318	1,902
Pole-sockets	52	25		25			102				84	84	66
Flags													
Post	232	150		147	128		657	13	111		317	445	212
Garrison	261	25		97	99		482		99	1	196	267	196

Storm and recruiting	do.	291	400	94	365	342		1,422	19	314	2	700	1,038	423
Recruiting	do.	154						760		199	94	190	364	60
Deadweight	do.	847	1		219	199	8	215				18	369	370
Post and field hospital	do.	361	1		361	20	3	64	50		1	12	94	121
General hospital	do.	62	1			1		1			1	2	1	61
Mexican	do.													
Colon	do.													
National	do.	273	29		153	8		482	154	160	15	29	889	92
Regimental	do.	491	14		70	14		579	229		19	42	364	215
Camp	do.	143			87			245	1	37	2	132	182	58
Guidons	do.	496	28		228	209	26	963	36	296	22	409	702	261
Guidon-cases	do.	107						114					54	60
Guidon, ambulance	do.	5	5			7	3	20		1		8	9	11
Guidon-pikes	do.		15					15						15
Guidon-pikes	do.		5					15						15
Standards	do.	664			924	137	1	1,026	388	252	28	324	937	89
Markers	do.		4			4		2						4
General guides	do.		2											4
Color cords and tassels	do.	667			32		2	701		32	42	2	76	625
Color cases	do.			50		10	4	64				22	22	42
Color-cases	do.	2						2						2
Color-helts	do.	2						2						2
Color belts and slings	do.	10	104			2		116			4	59	63	53
Color-staffs	do.	2,067	25			132		2,224			145	6	145	2,079
Flagstaffs, hospital and guidon	do.	27				4		31					6	25
Halliards	do.													
Garrison and post	do.	401	12		95	57		565	17	6		290	313	262
Storm and recruiting	do.	2,071			275	166		2,572		275		53	828	2,184
Stencil, complete, in box	do.	149				6		155				42	42	113
Stencil-plates	do.	627				4		631				31	31	600
Company marking-stamps	do.		485					485				440	440	45
Brooms, corn	do.	5,073	8,132	28,500	22,980	60	1	59,746	112	24,029	414	25,364	49,819	9,827
Brushes, scrubbing	do.	2,924	15,072		6,634	4		25,634	305	6,622	40	13,490	20,457	5,177
Scrubbing-brush handles	do.	548						548						
Alphabets:	do.													
1-inch	sets	39						39	10			5	15	24
1-inch	do.	3						3	3					
1-inch	do.	35				1		36	16			4	20	16
Numbers:	do.													
1-inch	do.	37						37	8			2	10	27
1-inch	do.	4						6						
1-inch	do.	37						36	9			3	12	26
Barrack chairs	do.	735				1		8,133	68	2,611	9	4,139	6,837	1,206
Cardholders	number	9,425		5,000	872	1,511	15	15,444		5,000		5,098	8,098	7,546
Shoe-files	do.	146			6,129	90		15,153	7			7	14	139
Shoe-files	do.	2				7		2						2
Wasteand, camp	do.													
Alpacas	do.	88						88	23			3	26	62
Awls:	do.													
Assorted	dozen	29	86					65			19		19	46
Sewing	do	192						198					198	
Pricking	number	100						100					100	
Hats, assorted	dozen	17						149	1				13	136
Block-plates	number		8					8					8	

A.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage and material on hand at the issuing depots of the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand June 30, 1884.	Pur- chased.	Manu- factured.	Received from general depots.	Received from posts and distrib- uting depots.	Gained.	Total received.	Sold.	Trans- ferred to general depots.	Expend- ed.	Issued to the Army.	Total issued.	Remain- ing on hand June 30, 1885.
Baling presses..... number.	17						17						17
Band-saws..... do.	1						1						1
Baskets..... do.	2						2						2
Beeswax..... pounds.		257					257			199		199	58
Blades, cloth-cutting machine..... number.	30						30						30
Boards, pattern..... pounds.	202						202						202
Books:													
Text..... number.	20						20						20
Ticket..... do.	2						2			2		2	
Scientific..... do.													5
Boot-crimping boards..... do.	6						6					6	
Boot-crimping forms..... do.	525	240	495				1,260			316		316	944
Boot-esson rubber..... do.	2						2						2
Boot-trees, automatic, with table..... do.	3	2					5			3		3	2
Boxes, patent..... do.	9						9						9
Braid, worsted..... yards.	6,041	5,302			59		12,002			7,305	228	7,533	4,469
Bristles, sewing..... pounds.		15					15			15		15	
Broom-corn..... do.	3,006	60,000					63,006			63,006		63,006	
Broom-handles..... number.		28,500					28,500			28,500		28,500	
Broom-twine..... pounds.		500					500			500		500	
Broom-wire..... do.		1,000					1,000			1,000		1,000	
Brushes:													
Button..... number.	2						2						2
Cloth..... do.	12						12						12
Ink, flat..... do.		36					36			36		36	
Ink, round..... do.	5	60					65			60		60	5
Bristle, round..... number.	1						1				1		1
Stencil..... do.					12		12						12
Barney's, kit-lamp..... do.		12					12						
Buckles:													
Gilt..... do.	22,043	150,192				919	205,234		27,240	155,007		182,247	22,147
Shoe..... do.	21,368	84,000		82,240			105,568			42,738		42,738	62,630
Buckram..... yards.	14						14	14					
Bunting..... do.	72			60			132		60				72
Button-gauge..... number.		1					1						1
Buttons:													
Iron..... pounds.						717	717						717
Coat, large..... number.	170,329	249,466		141,719			661,514		201,744	549,200	432	531,376	110,160
Rubber, large..... gross.	86	2,534		1,153			8,776		1,211	2,460	14	3,685	80
Rubber, small..... number.	287,328	144,000		242,466			673,814		112,400	534,000		547,200	94,624

Shirt and 57	do	474,840	310,888	1,109,664	1,795,392	310,960	1,342,234	1,553,184	242,308
Suspender	do	544,438	246,142	295,200	1,721,232	209,963	1,440,439	1,650,864	70,948
Vest	do	3,721,713	8,176	57,898	3,787,776	122,256	122,256	3,665,520	1,330
Tent	do	1,330	553	553	1,330	553	553	553	553
Metal	pounds	83	83	83	83	60	60	60	60
Brown leather	gross	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Cast-iron	number	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
Castings	do	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Channel cement	gallons	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Chalk	boxes	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
Clamps	number	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Clamps, band knife-machine	do	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cloth	do	22,586	11,472	8	20,693	1,007	10,379	11,299	9,377
Beans	do	8,184	2,914	8	20,693	1,007	10,379	11,299	9,377
Baling	yards	3,688	18	8	20,693	1,007	10,379	11,299	9,377
Dark blue uniform, 6-4	do	1,140	25	4	7,666	884	5,528	18	4
Dark blue uniform, 6-4, fine qual-	yards	4,131	4	4	5,431	1	1,343	40	1,319
Facing	do	5,373	4	4	5,373	4	4	4	4,477
Italian	do	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5,370
Blanket	do	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	10,000
Holders	do	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Weights	do	485,652	485,652	485,652	485,652	485,652	485,652	485,652	285,352
Clothing tickets	do	63,691	63,691	63,691	63,691	63,691	63,691	63,691	56,008
Cord	do	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	8
Cord	do	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5
Tent	feet	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	109
Worned	yards	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	19
Cotton	pounds	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	11
Crimping brakes	number	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	72,588
Crimp screws	do	52,887	52,887	52,887	52,887	52,887	52,887	52,887	82
Crispin hammer	do	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	13
Cressers, or strip sets	number	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	7
Cutters	do	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	9
Cuttings, all kinds	pounds	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Dies	do	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Assorted	number	317	317	317	317	317	317	317	142
Counter	do	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	81
Heel	do	26,053	26,053	26,053	26,053	26,053	26,053	26,053	3,384
Shank	do	55,206	55,206	55,206	55,206	55,206	55,206	55,206	38,615
Drill groovers	do	577	577	577	577	577	577	577	29
Doekin	yards	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	35
Dressing, shoe	gallons	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	12
Drilling, 3-4	yards	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	10
Duck	do	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cotton	yards	138,660	138,660	138,660	138,660	138,660	138,660	138,660	2
Blue	do	55,206	55,206	55,206	55,206	55,206	55,206	55,206	38,615
Brown	do	577	577	577	577	577	577	577	29
Edge-planes	number	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	35
Edge chaves	do	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	12
Emery powder	pounds	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	10
Emery-wheels	number	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

A.—Statement showing articles of clothing and material on hand at the issuing depots of the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand June 30, 1864.	Pur- chased.	Manu- factured.	Received from general depots.	Received from posts and distrib- uting depots.	Gained.	Total received.	Sold.	Trans- ferred to general depots.	Expend- ed.	Issued to the Army.	Total issued.	Remain- ing on hand June 30, 1865.
Eyes.	212, 792	591, 977					804, 769			669, 074		669, 074	125, 666
Eyeglass-machine.	1				1		1			1			1
Eyeglass-machine.	1												
Flannel.													
Canton.	22, 631	245, 843				5, 000	276, 085	49	2, 611	211, 122	4, 290	218, 072	58, 013
Gape lining.	3, 398	3, 568			68		7, 024	9	70	5, 106	1, 153	6, 338	6, 666
Dark blue 6-4 blouse.	39, 905	85, 615			110	900	140, 220	211	7, 719	108, 723	16, 880	133, 033	7, 187
Dark blue, 6-4 blouse, fine qual- ity.					1		1			33		33	1
Dark blue 3-4.	91												53
Gray shirting.	24, 472	55, 247		8, 174	28	100	88, 021	225	5, 094	52, 003	12, 717	69, 949	18, 072
Dark blue shirting 6-4.	81, 263	69, 828			878	16	102, 045	10	500	56, 875	447	57, 832	44, 233
Red.	9						9						9
Crimson lining.					3		3						3
Flannel.					5		5						5
Figura steel.	4	1											3
Files, assorted.	54												
Files for heel filing-machine.	4	1											
Glue.		250					250						
Goose-irons.	5												
Goose-iron stands.	4												
Grommets.	6, 222	30, 940				9, 949	47, 111			47, 111		47, 111	
Gun tracacanth.	10						10			10		10	
Gun-tracacanth.	13						13			10		2	
Heel-burnishers.	53	120					173	2				144	29
Heel-shavers.	230, 892	559, 977					780, 869	144		611, 874		611, 874	169, 266
Hooks.	32						32						32
Illustrations of French uniforms, plates.													
Jackets.	69	100					159			159		159	
Burnishing.	galls.												
Indelible.	4	8					12			8		8	4
Iron.		10, 000					10, 000			10, 000		10, 000	
Hoop-iron.	pounds.	4, 550				250	4, 800			2, 983		2, 883	1, 917
Round iron.	do.	800					800				300	300	
Forward iron.	do.												
Iron lasts.	number.						6						6
Iron lasts.	do.						21						9
Iron lasts.	pounds.	600					600			600		600	
Iron shank.	number.						3						3
Jackets.	number.						3						
Post-staples.	do.						20					20	

Shoe-crippin	do.	44	14,111	149,704	72	80,708	27,248	181,432	81
Orbow	do.	3	231	2,800	18	200,800	1,511	27,356	3
Jeans, correct	yards	14,868	149,704	8,300	208	200,800	1,511	181,432	28,428
Korvy, sky blue, 6-4	do.	54,868	149,704	8,300	208	200,800	1,511	181,432	28,428
Knives:									
Guard	number	170	72			242		55	187
Skiver, large	do.	18				18		18	
Skiver, small	do.	107				107		100	7
Cutting	do.	59	144			203		203	
Assorted	do.	10	52			62		50	13
Band	do.	6				6		6	6
Breasting	do.	64	48			112		112	
Ripping	do.	1				1		1	1
Knife-blocks	do.	4				4		4	
Knife-guards	do.	4				4		4	
Lacing-cord	feet.	6,200		30,000		38,200		32,060	4,200
Laces, shoe	number	28,814	41,868			68,702		65,226	3,476
Laces, gold	yards	2,141	17,511			19,652		19,605	38
Lamps:									
Microscope	number	1				1			1
Kit	do.	24				24		24	
Lasts	pairs	688	1,120			1,968		66	1,922
Lasts, calf boot	do.	1				1		1	
Lasts, hooks	number	2				2		2	
Lath, complete	do.	1				1		1	1
Lath figures	do.	33				33			33
Leather:									
Counter	pounds	8,308	15,000			18,308		17,603	705
Russet	feet.	23	207			230		183	47
Scrap	pounds	18,200				107,816		107,816	
Sole	do.	48,625	173,700			222,325		199,171	23,154
Wax upper	do.	54,130	245,000			299,130		258,095	41,025
Pebble grain	feet.	24,200	88,000			112,200		107,288	9,902
Welt	pounds	4,200	29,000			33,200		22,857	10,348
Calf, light	do.	1,867	4,000			5,867		3,117	2,750
Calf, heavy	do.	5,695	40,355			46,050		41,634	4,418
Linen:									
Brown	yards	275				275		4,423	275
White	do.		5,125			5,125		4,423	702
Line:									
Tent	pounds	18,823	7,499			26,322		9,660	16,662
Gilling	do.	495	1,300			1,795		1,379	418
Lumber:									
Hickory	feet.	35,300				35,300		35,300	
Assorted	do.	7,956				7,956		7,956	
Pine	do.	109,000		5,000		114,000		97,000	16,940
Poplar	do.	9,900				9,900		8,260	1,640
Machines:									
McKay's channeler	number	1				1			1
Chase-activing	do.	1				1			1
Band knife	do.	2				2			2
Burnishing	do.	1				1			1

A.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage and material on hand at the issuing depots of the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand June 30, 1884.	Pur- chased.	Manu- factured.	Received from general depots.	Received from ports and distrib- uting depots.	Gained.	Total received.	Sold.	Trans- ferred to general depots.	Expend- ed.	Issued to the Army.	Total issued.	Remain- ing on hand June 30, 1885.
Machines.—Continued.													
Cloth-cutting..... number	5						5						5
Counter skiving..... do	2						2						2
Cloth-spraying..... do	1						1						1
Cloth-cutting..... do	1						1						1
Head-rolling..... do	1						1						1
Head-breasting..... do	1						1						1
Measuring..... do	4						4						4
Rolling..... do	1						1						1
Sand-paper..... do	1						1						1
Sewing..... do	12	6					18						18
Sewing, extra parts for..... do		241					241						241
Shank..... do	1						1						1
Feather-edge..... do	2						2	1				1	1
Side-welt..... do		1					1						1
Silving..... do		1					1						1
Sole-cutting..... do	1						1						1
Sole-molding..... do	2	1					3						3
Splitting..... do	1						1						1
Strap-hole cutting..... do	1						1						1
Stripping..... do	2						2						2
Steel-die..... do	2						2						2
Turning..... do	2						2						2
Tying..... do	4						4						4
National wax thread..... do	7						7	1				1	6
Button fastening..... do	2						2						2
Magnifying glasses..... do	3						3						3
Marking paste..... boxes					11	1	12				1		11
Microscopes..... number	3						3						3
Microscopes, pocket..... do	1						1						1
Molds..... pairs		1					1						1
Models..... sets		3				1,000	3						3
Muslin, unbleached..... yards	83,179	40					84,219		5,064	17,530		22,594	61,625
Nails, cut..... pounds		200					200			200			200
American..... do	1,227	3,719					4,946			8,600		8,600	1,227
Swedish..... do	5,487	7,000					12,487			7,240		7,240	5,197
Chambré..... do		486					486			486			486
Common..... do		200				200	200			200			200
Wrought..... do		2,500				200	2,500			2,500			2,500

[illegible]

A.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage and material on hand at the issuing depots of the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand June 30, 1884.	Pur- chased.	Manu- factured.	Received from general depots.	Received from posts and distrib- uting depots.	Gained.	Total received.	Sold.	Trans- ferred to general depots.	Expend- ed.	Issued to the Army.	Total issued.	Remain- ing on hand June 30, 1885.
Screws.....grogs.	62	265					327			150		150	177
Screw wire.....pounds.	777	200					977			829		829	148
Seals:													
No. 1.....number.	1						1						1
C. and E.....do.	2						2						2
Sets, hook and eyelet.....do.	4						4						4
Sewing cuffs.....do.	24						24			15		15	9
Sewing-processes.....do.	4						4						4
Shears.....pairs.	14	7					21						21
Sheepskin skivern.....feet.	2,256	10,000					12,256			7,812		7,812	4,444
Shoes.....sets.	5	4					9			1		1	8
Shoetrees.....yards.	4,908	30,075		13,730		2,682	52,393	6	13,227	35,727		49,960	1,433
Silk measure.....number.	2						2						2
Silk bonnet.....do.	1						1						1
Silk sewing.....spools.	2,708	4,919			25		7,652			3,534		8,537	4,115
Do.....ounces.	3,543	1,440					4,983	3		1,251		1,251	3,732
Do.....yards.	75,149	1,184,310					1,259,460			497,565		497,565	768,894
Silk-trial.....do.	27,145	155,708					182,853			144,644		144,644	38,207
Do.....do.	2,704	843		925			4,577		830	2,892		3,892	615
Silk chevron.....pounds.	20						21			15		15	6
Silk-taster.....number.	2						2						2
Slue blocks.....do.	7						7						7
Slivers.....do.	7						7						7
Sponge.....pounds.	1	17					18			7		7	
Spring-bobbin holders.....number.	4	12					16			18		18	
Squares.....do.	4						12			12		12	
Stand, sewing-machine.....do.	1						1	1				1	4
Stamps:													
Steel.....do.	6	2					8	2				2	6
Rubber.....do.	10						10					10	
Bay binding.....do.	1,144						1,144			89		89	1,055
Steel bar.....pounds.	27						27			27		27	
Sticks:													
Pants.....number.	1						1						1
Shoulder.....do.	1						1						1
Rise and colt.....do.	27						27			18		18	10
Yard.....do.	9						9						9
Staves.....do.	2						2						2
Staves, gas.....do.													

[illegible]

Respectfully submitted,

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1885.

JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storeskeeper, U. S. A.

B.—Detailed statement of articles of clothing, equipage, and materials purchased by the Quar
the fiscal year end

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Articles.	Purchased under contract.				
	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Quantity delivered.	Price.	Cost.
Cloth, black Italian.....	Michael, Jas. R., New York	June 30, 1884	1, 300 yds.	\$0 00	\$730 00
Cloth, D. B. coat.....					
Cloth, facing.....	Pippey, B. Y., & Co., New York	June 25, 1884	2, 512½ yds.	2 62	6, 582 75
Kersey, S. B. heavy.....	do	July 18, 1884	60, 000 yds.	1 22½	73, 740 00
Do.....	do	do	50, 000 yds.	1 23½	61, 704 16
Do.....	Lewis Bros. & Co., Philadelphia	June 25, 1885	16, 000 yds.	1 19½	19, 100 00
Kersey, S. B. light.....	Smith, Francis H., New York	July 18, 1884	15, 444½ yds.	1 16	17, 915 76
Flannel, blouse lining.....	Pippey, B. Y., & Co., New York	June 25, 1884	14, 658½ yds.	22½	3, 356 68
Do.....	Kent, Thomas, Clifton Heights, Pa.	June 25, 1885	9, 000 yds.	20	1, 800 00
Flannel, canton.....	Whiteside, Jos. S., New York	June 30, 1884	50, 758 yds.	06½	4, 282 70
Flannel, blouse.....	Kent, Thomas, Clifton Heights, Pa.	June 23, 1884	8, 500 yds.	87	7, 386 00
Do.....	Slater Woolen Co., Webster, Mass.	June 28, 1884	8, 455½ yds.	87	7, 356 56
Do.....	Milliken, Seth. M., New York	June 16, 1885	10, 000 yds.	80½	8, 000 00
Flannel, shirting.....	Kent, Thomas, Clifton Heights, Pa.	June 23, 1884	16, 014½ yds.	85	13, 612 00
Flannel, cape lining.....	do	do	2, 013½ yds.	90	1, 811 82
Do.....	Milliken, Seth. M., New York	Feb. 11, 1885	6, 150 yds.	85	5, 237 50
Flannel, D. B. lining.....					
Flannel, D. B. cloth finished.....	Lewis, Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	June 25, 1885	9, 000 yds.	1 10	9, 900 00
Doeskin, S. B.....					
Do.....					
Silecia, black.....	Welsh, John, Philadelphia.	June 30, 1884	25, 042½ yds.	08½	2, 085 80
Do.....					
Padding, canvas.....	Pippey, B. Y., & Co., New York	June 25, 1884	6, 520 yds.	10½	673 08
Padding, black.....	Welsh, John, Philadelphia.	June 30, 1884	8, 000 yds.	08½	648 00
Jeans, corset.....					
Do.....					
Linnings.....					
Do.....					
Linen, white.....					
Do.....					
Cotton, duck, 12-oz.....	Michael, Jas. R., New York	June 30, 1884	10, 523 yds.	16½	1, 735 34
Do.....	Pitkin & Thomas, Philadelphia.	June 23, 1884	27, 000 yds.	16½	4, 479 30
Do.....	Welsh, John, Philadelphia.	June 25, 1885	72, 000 yds.	14½	10, 487 00
Cotton, duck, 10-oz.....	Whiteside, Jos. S., New York	June 30, 1884	54, 894 yds.	18	7, 136 22
Do.....	Pitkin & Thomas, Philadelphia.	June 25, 1885	60, 000 yds.	12½	7, 336 00
Cotton, duck, 8-oz.....	Whiteside, Jos. S., New York	June 30, 1884	7, 000 yds.	10½	735 00
Do.....	Pitkin & Thomas, Philadelphia.	June 25, 1885	10, 000 yds.	09½	965 00
Cotton, duck, brown.....	do	do	185, 000 yds.	10½	14, 076 00
Gloves, white, Berlin.....	Pippey, B. Y., & Co., New York	do	100, 000 pairs	11½	11, 981 67
Do.....	do	Feb. 14, 1885	47, 241 pairs	11½	5, 636 67
Do.....	do	do	547	05½	22 71
Do.....	do	do	4, 971	05½	297 36
Blankets, woolen.....	Ashburner, T. A., Philadelphia.	June 19, 1884	15, 000	3 95	22, 250 00

termaster's Department, and paid from the appropriation for clothing and equipage, during June 30, 1885.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Purchased in open market.					Total.	
From whom purchased.	Date of purchase.	Quantity purchased.	Price.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Clafin, H. B., & Co., New York.	Oct. 14, 1884	191½ yds.	\$3 25	\$623 18	1,800 yds.	\$780 00
Horstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	Mar. 16, 1885	162½ yds.	2 70	489 08	191½ yds.	623 18
					2,075 yds.	7,021 88
					126,003½ yds.	154,604 16
					15,444½ yds.	17,915 76
Kent, Theo., Clifton Heights, Pa.	Mar. 18, 1885	5,439½ yds.	22	1,196 72		
					29,097½ yds.	6,353 40
					50,758 yds.	4,282 70
					26,955½ yds.	22,841 50
					16,014½ yds.	13,612 00
					8,163½ yds.	7,036 42
Clafin, H. B., & Co., New York.	Oct. 14, 1884	313½ yds.	1 60	501 60	313½ yds.	501 60
					9,000 yds.	9,900 00
Clafin, H. B., & Co., New York.	Oct. 14, 1884	221 yds.	3 15	696 15		
Hicks & Keeler, Philadelphia.	Oct. 14, 1884	96½ yds.	3 10	299 15	317½ yds.	996 30
Welsh, John, Philadelphia.	May 15, 1885	1,261½ yds.	07½	100 13		
Harrington & Goodman, Philadelphia.	May 15, 1885	1,271 yds.	08	101 68	27,574½ yds.	2,267 80
					6,520 yds.	678 08
					8,000 yds.	648 00
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia.	Jan. 3, 1885	4,785 yds.	05½	280 42		
Harrington & Goodman, Philadelphia.	Jan. 3, 1885	7,627 yds.	06½	514 82	12,362 yds.	775 24
Hood, Bonbright & Co., Philadelphia.	May 16, 1885	1,213½ yds.	05½	71 00		
do	June 4, 1885	436 yds.	05½	25 51	1,649½ yds.	96 51
Samuel, Lewis S., New York.	May 2, 1885	4,503½ yds.	51	2,296 91		
do	June 8, 1885	621½ yds.	51	316 84	5,125 yds.	2,613 75
					109,523 yds.	16,712 14
					114,894 yds.	14,474 22
					17,000 yds.	1,722 00
					136,000 yds.	14,076 00
					150,000 pairs.	17,911 08
Pitkin & Thomas, Philadelphia.	Nov. 4, 1884	117	2 40	280 80		

B.—Detailed statement of articles of clothing, equipage, and material

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Continued.

Articles.	Purchased under contract.				
	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Quantity delivered.	Price.	Cost.
Blankets, woolen	Pippey, B. Y., & Co., New York.	Feb. 14, 1885	5,000	\$3 48	\$17,400 00
Do.	do	June 25, 1885	3,300	3 43	11,310 00
Do.	do	do	3,300	3 46	11,418 00
Do.	San Francisco Pioneer Woolen Factory, San Francisco.	do	3,000	3 40	10,200 00
Forage caps	Hirschberg & Co., New York.	June 24, 1884	35,000	0 53½	18,856 25
Do.	Pippey, B. Y., & Co., New York.	Feb. 14, 1885	15,000	51½	7,725 00
Stockings, woolen	Alling, A. H. and C. B., Birmingham, Conn.	June 17, 1884	100,000 pairs	32½	23,025 00
Stockings, cotton	Lippmann, Martin, New York.	June 24, 1884	50,000 pairs	9½	4,950 00
Suspenders	Michael, Jas. R., New York.	June 30, 1884	24,996 pairs	2 04 per doz.	4,249 32
Do.	do	do	do	do	do
Knit undershirts	Morris, A. V., & Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.	June 17, 1884	60,000	\$0 53½	32,100 00
Helmets, cork	Horstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	Feb. 6, 1885	4,993	1 36	6,790 48
Helmets, untrimmed	Raymond & Whitlock, New York.	June 25, 1884	2,500	1 25	3,125 00
Hats, drab, campaign	do	June 25, 1884	8,007	1 67	12,371 00
Do.	Isaacs, Jacob S., New York.	Feb. 7, 1885	2,000	1 50	4,500 00
Gauntlets, muskrat	Lyon Bros., Philadelphia.	Sept. 5, 1884	5,000 pairs	1 65½	8,275 00
Do.	do	Mar. 5, 1885	5,000 pairs	1 50	7,500 00
Mittens, muskrat	do	Mar. 5, 1885	1,000 pairs	1 42½	1,425 00
Mittens, woolen	Wakeman, C. E., & Co., Pontiac, Mich.	June 19, 1884	2,973 pairs	3 56½	863 23
Do.	Thorn, C. W., & Co., Washington, D. C.	Feb. 13, 1885	2,000 pairs	per doz. 20	570 00
Overshoes, Arctic	Levick, Richard, Son & Co., Philadelphia.	June 24, 1884	6,012 pairs	per pair. 2 70	16,232 40
Flags, post	Livingston, Cornelius A., Lowell, Mass.	June 23, 1884	150	per pair. 12 00	1,800 00
Flags, garrison	do	June 23, 1884	25	37 00	925 00
Flags, storm and recruiting.	Holt, John, Lowell, Mass.	June 25, 1884	400	3 45	1,380 00
Guidons, cavalry	do	do	do	do	do
Guidon samples	do	do	do	do	do
Do.	do	do	do	do	do
Do.	do	do	do	do	do
Do.	do	do	do	do	do
Do.	do	do	do	do	do
Guidon dikes	do	do	do	do	do
Do.	do	do	do	do	do
Do.	do	do	do	do	do
Do.	do	do	do	do	do
Guidons, artillery	do	do	do	do	do
Do.	do	do	do	do	do
Do.	do	do	do	do	do
Do.	do	do	do	do	do
Standards, cavalry	do	do	do	do	do
Colors, regimental, artillery.	do	do	do	do	do
Colors, regimental, infantry.	do	do	do	do	do
Do.	do	do	do	do	do
Colors, national	do	do	do	do	do
Do.	do	do	do	do	do
Do.	do	do	do	do	do
Do.	do	do	do	do	do
Colors, stand of, for headquarters Army.	do	do	do	do	do

purchased by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Continued.

Purchased in open market.					Total.	
From whom purchased.	Date of purchase.	Quantity purchased.	Price.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Pitkin & Thomas, Philadelphia.	Nov. 4, 1884	430	\$2 13	\$915 90		
					30, 147	\$110,783 7 0
					50, 000	26, 581 25
					100, 000 pairs.	23, 625 00
					50, 000 pairs.	4, 950 00
Michael, Jas. R., New York.	Feb. 2, 1885	7, 000 pairs	\$1 99 per doz.	\$1, 160 83		
do	Feb. 3, 1885	3, 000 pairs	2 20 per doz.	550 00	34, 996 pairs.	5, 960 15
					60, 000	32, 100 00
					4, 993	6, 790 48
					2, 500	3, 125 00
Isaac, Jacob S., New York.	Aug. 1, 1884	5, 000	\$1 26 1/2	\$6, 325 00		
					16, 007	24, 196 60
					10, 000 pairs.	15, 775 00
					1, 000 pairs.	1, 425 00
					5, 973 pairs.	1, 753 2
					6, 012 pairs.	16, 232 40
					150	1, 800 00
					25	925 00
					400	1, 380 0
Hart, C. A. & Co., Philadelphia.	Aug. 29, 1884	19	\$12 75	242 25		
Hornstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	Feb. 9, 1885	4	4 32	17 28		
do	Apr. 14, 1885	9	4 32	38 88		
do	Apr. 21, 1885	2	4 32	8 64		
do	June 22, 1885	16	4 32	69 12		
do	June 29, 1885	7	4 32	30 21		
do	June 30, 1885	28	4 32	120 96	85	527 2
Hart, C. A., & Co., Philadelphia.	Feb. 9, 1885	4	1 70	6 80		
do	June 22, 1885	27	1 70	45 90		
do	June 29, 1885	7	1 70	11 90		
do	June 30, 1885	22	1 70	37 40	60	102 0
do	Aug. 29, 1884	1		12 75		
do	Oct. 20, 1884	1		12 75		
do	Apr. 17, 1885	2	12 75	25 50		
do	June 15, 1885	1		12 75		
do	June 30, 1885	1		12 75	6	76 50
Hornstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	Aug. 29, 1884	2	43 50	87 00	2	87 0
do	Aug. 29, 1884	1		114 00		
Hart, C. A., & Co., Philadelphia.	Sept. 29, 1884	1		132 50		
do	Oct. 21, 1884	21	132 50	2, 782 50	23	3, 029 00
do	Aug. 29, 1884	1		69 00		
do	Sept. 29, 1884	1		69 00		
do	Oct. 21, 1884	21	69 00	1, 449 00		
do	Mar. 25, 1885	3	69 00	207 00	26	1, 794 00
Wilson, J. H., Philadelphia.	Dec. 6, 1884	1 stand		485 00	1	485 00

B.—Detailed statement of articles of clothing, equipage, and materials

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Continued.

Articles.	Purchased under contract.				
	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Quantity delivered.	Price.	Cost.
Flag designating headquarters Lieutenant-General Army.					
Silken colors, markers.					
Do					
Silken colors, general guides.					
Do					
Axes	North Wayne Tool Company, Hallowell, Me.	June 17, 1884	996	\$0 54	\$537 84
Helves, hatchet.					
Slings, hatchet.					
Scrubbing brushes					
Buckles, gilt	Horstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	June 30, 1884	700 gross	1 25	875 00
Do					
Shovels, short handles					
Buttons, suspender					
Do					
Do					
Buttons, rubber	Horstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	June 30, 1884	1,000 gross	48½	485 00
Buttons, coat, large	do	June 30, 1884	2,100 gross	1 40	2,940 00
Buttons, coat, large, staff corps.					
Buttons, coat, small					
Buttons, coat, small, staff corps.					
Buttons, coat, small					
Buttons, fly	Michael, Jas. R., New York	June 30, 1884	6,000 gross	06½	399 00
Do					
Do					
Buttons, brown, lasting.					
Tape, white					
Do					
Tape, brown					
Silk, black, sewing	Michael, Jas. R., New York	June 30, 1884	120 dozen spools.	\$5 87 doz.	704 40
Do					
Do					
Silk, white, sewing					
Do					
Do					
Silk, yellow, sewing					
Silk, twist	Horstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	June 30, 1884	504 ounces	46 ea.	231 84
Do					
Do					
Do					
Do					
Cotton, white.	Michael, Jas. R., New York	June 30, 1884	2,400 dozen spools.	16 dozen	384 00
Cotton, white, No. 30.					

purchased by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Continued.

Purchased in open market.					Total.	
From whom purchased.	Date of purchase.	Quantity delivered.	Price.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Hart, C. A., & Co., Philadelphia.	Jan. 7, 1885	1	.....	\$29 50	1	\$29 50
do	Apr. 16, 1885	121	\$8 40	1,016 40		
do	June 30, 1885	8	8 40	67 20	129	1,083 00
do	Apr. 16, 1885	61	7 45	454 45		
do	June 30, 1885	4	7 45	29 80	65	484 25
					996	537 84
Field, Chas. J., Philadelphia	Jan. 3, 1885	500	02½	\$13 50	500	13 50
Field, Paul J., Philadelphia	Jan. 30, 1885	24	69	16 56	24	16 56
Pickering & Colescott, Philadelphia.	June 10, 1884	2,000	13½	270 00	2,000	270 00
					700 gross	875 00
Hood, Bonbright & Co., Philadelphia.	May 4, 1885	3,168	48½ gross.	10 72	3,168 gross	10 72
Cundy, Francis, Philadelphia.	Jan. 3, 1885	120	4 00 doz.	40 00	120	40 00
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia.	Dec. 23, 1884	1,000 gross	72½ cts. per gt. gross.	60 42		
Michael, Jas. R., New York	Jan. 30, 1885	900 gross	70c. gt. gra.	52 50		
Horstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	May 2, 1885	150 gross	11c. gross	16 50	2,050 gross	129 42
do	Jan. 23, 1885	1,050 gross	56c. gross	588 00	2,050 gross	1,073 00
Allen, H. V., & Co., New York.	Dec. 22, 1884	315 gross	1 35 gross	452 25		
Wilson, J. H., Philadelphia	Nov. 6, 1884	9 gross	4 89 gross	44 01	2,424 gross	3,409 26
Allen, H. V., & Co., New York.	Dec. 22, 1884	402 gross	67½c. gross	271 36		
Wilson, J. H., Philadelphia	Nov. 6, 1884	6 gross	2 45 gross	14 70		
Helberger, F. J., Washington, D. C.	Nov. 29, 1884	6	1 50 dozen	75	408½ gross	286 81
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia.	Dec. 23, 1884	1,000 gross	66c. gt. gra.	55 00		
Michael, Jas. R., New York	Jan. 30, 1885	600 gross	60c. gt. gra.	30 00		
Horstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	May 2, 1885	100 gross	09c. gross	9 00	7,700 gross	484 00
do	Sept. 2, 1884	2,016	50c. gross	7 00	2,016	7 00
Mülliken, S. M., New York	June 11, 1884	19,944 yards	07½c. per 4 yards.	74 79		
Adams, Jos. & Co., Philadelphia.	April 16, 1885	23,000 yards	½c. yard	76 67	42,944 yards	151 46
Horstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	Sept. 2, 1884	5,520 yards	70c. gro. yd.	26 83	5,520 yards	26 83
Hood, Bonbright & Co., Philadelphia.	Dec. 23, 1884	2,001 spools	47½c. dozen	79 20		
Harrington & Goodman, Philadelphia.	Jan. 10, 1885	4,500 spools	04c. each	180 00		
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia.	Jan. 10, 1885	4,500 spools	04c. each	180 00	12,441 spools	1,143 60
Hood, Bonbright & Co., Philadelphia.	Dec. 23, 1884	1,199 spools	70c. dozen	69 94		
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia.	Jan. 10, 1885	7,500 spools	01½c. each	93 75		
The Brainerd & Armstrong Co., Philadelphia.	Jan. 10, 1885	8,112 spools	01½c. each	101 40	16,811 spools	285 09
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia.	Jan. 10, 1885	1,000 spools	01½c. each	17 50	1,000 spools	17 50
					504 ounces	231 84
Harrington & Goodman, Philadelphia.	Dec. 22, 1884	2,000 spools	02½c. each	50 00		
do	Jan. 10, 1885	999 spools	02½c. each	24 97		
The Brainerd & Armstrong Co., Philadelphia.	Jan. 10, 1885	8,975 spools	01c. each	89 75		
do	Jan. 10, 1885	1,020 spools	02½c. each	25 50		
do	Jan. 10, 1885	2,500 spools	½c. each	21 87	15,494 spools	212 09
					28,800 spools	284 00
Horstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	May 2, 1885	1,500 spools	03½c. each	54 37	1,500 spools	54 37

B.—Detailed statement of articles of clothing, equipage, and materials

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Continued.

Articles.	Purchased under contract.				
	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Quantity delivered.	Price.	Cost.
Cotton, Willimantic.....					
Do					
Twine, cotton, 5 fold.....					
Do					
Do					
Thread, black lap, No. 35.....	Michael, Jas. R., New York	June 30, 1884	1,600 lbs.	\$0 03½	\$1,336 00
Thread, black, machine, No. 70.....	do	June 30, 1884	21,152 spools	06½¢ each	1,364 20
Thread, white, machine, No. 70.....	do	June 30, 1884	5,248 spools	07 each	367 36
Do					
Helmet plume sockets.....	Raymond & Whitlock, New York.	June 25, 1884	9,500	17 each	1,615 00
Helmet side buttons.....	do	June 25, 1884	10,000	00½ each	50 00
Helmet hair plumes.....	Eloke, Edward, New York.	June 19, 1884	3,500	45½ cents each.	1,597 50
Do					
Do					
Do					
Do					
Buffalo hair plumes with sockets.....					
Helmet spikes.....	Horstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	June 30, 1884	10,000	7 cents each.	700 00
Helmet eagles.....	do	June 30, 1884	10,000	4½¢ cents each.	475 00
Helmet bases.....	Raymond & Whitlock New York.	June 25, 1884	20,000	2½ cents each.	500 00
Helmet scrolls and rings.....	Horstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	June 30, 1884	10,000	½ cent each.	70 00
Helmet numbers.....	Allen, H. V. & Co., New York.	June 30, 1884	9,810	75 cents per 100.	73 57
Helmet cords and bands.....	Horstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia	June 30, 1884	7,271	4½¢ cents each.	3,328 43
Do					
Helmet eagle devices.....	Horstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	June 30, 1884	800	1½ cents each.	12 00
Cap crescents.....	do	June 30, 1884	200	1½ cents each.	3 50
Cap shells and flames.....	do	June 30, 1884	300	1½ cents each.	5 25
Cap castles.....	do	June 30, 1884	100	1½ cents each.	1 75
Cap crossed sabers.....	do	June 30, 1884	10,000	\$1.47 per hundred.	147 00
Cap crossed rifles.....	do	June 30, 1884	5,000	\$1.47 per hundred.	73 50
Cap crossed cannon.....	do	June 30, 1884	2,000	\$1.47 per hundred.	29 40
Coat crescents.....	do	June 30, 1884	200	1½ cents each.	3 50
Grommets, brass, No. 1.....	do	June 30, 1884	15 gross.	\$0 55	8 25
Grommets, brass, No. 3.....	do	June 30, 1884	7 gross.	88	6 16
Grommets, brass, No. 4.....	do	June 30, 1884	12 gross.	1.29	14 40
Grommets, brass, No. 5.....					
conical points.					
Rings, iron tent, 18 inch.....					
Rings, galvanized iron.....					
Do					
Mosquito bars.....	Michael, James R., New York.	June 30, 1884	1,000	81 cents each.	810 00

purchased by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Continued.

Purchased in open market.					Total.	
From whom purchased.	Date of purchase.	Quantity purchased.	Price.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Colladay, W. Y., Philadelphia.	Dec. 12, 1884	700 dozen spools	41c. dozen	\$287 00		
.....do	Dec. 20, 1884	500 dozen spools	41c. dozen	205 00	1,200 doz. sp'ls	\$492 00
Milliken, S. M., New York	June 11, 1884	1,000 lbs.	22c. lb.	220 00		
Uhler & English, Philadelphia.	Mo. 16, 1885	200 lbs.	23 ¹ / ₁₀ c. lb.	47 90		
.....do	May 15, 1885	150 lbs	22 ¹ / ₁₀ c. lb.	35 17	1,250 pounds	303 07
.....do					1,600 pounds	1,338 00
.....do					21,152 spools	1,364 30
.....do					5,248 spools	807 36
Michael, Jas. R., New York	Jan. 30, 1885	658 lbs.	\$1 51 lb.	993 58	658 pounds	993 53
.....do					9,500	1,615 00
Hertmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	Jan. 27, 1885	200 pairs	02c. pair	4 00	10,400	54 00
Elke, Edward, New York.	Mar. 16, 1885	20	50 cents each.	10 00		
.....do	April 27, 1885	56	50 cents each.	28 00		
.....do	May 23, 1885	92	43 cents each.	39 56		
.....do	Jan. 29, 1885	14	43 cents each.	6 02		
.....do	June 30, 1885	96	43 cents each.	41 28	3,778	1,717 36
.....do	Oct. 18, 1884	3	\$3 50	10 50	3	10 50
.....do					10,000	700 00
.....do					10,000	474 00
.....do					20,000	500 00
.....do					10,000	70 00
.....do					9,810	73 87
Elke, Edward, New York.	May 23, 1885	92	54 ¹ / ₂ cents each.	50 48		
.....do	June 30, 1885	59	54 ¹ / ₂ cents each.	32 37	7,422	3,609 28
Hertmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	Jan. 27, 1885	200	2 cents each.	4 00	1,000	16 00
.....do					200	3 50
.....do					300	5 25
.....do					100	1 75
.....do					10,000	147 00
.....do					5,000	73 50
.....do					2,000	29 40
.....do					200	3 50
Field, Paul J. Philadelphia.	May 8, 1885	3,004	99 cents per gross.	20 65		
Field, Paul J., Philadelphia.	May 15, 1885	10 gross	2 94 cents per gross.	29 40	7,900	49 49
.....do	June 17, 1885	100	25 cents each.	25 00	10 gross.	29 40
.....do	June 12, 1885	175 lbs.	16 cents per lb.	28 00	100	25 00
.....do	June 12, 1885	375 lbs.	14 cents per lb.	52 50	550 lbs.	80 50
.....do					100	810 00

B.—Detailed statement of articles of clothing, equipage, and materials

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Continued.

Articles.	Purchased under contract.				
	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Quantity delivered.	Price.	Cost.
Tent slips, metal	Townsend, Isaac, Philadelphia.	June 24, 1884	250	10 cents each.	\$25 00
Do	do	June 24, 1884	750	8 cents each.	60 00
Do	do	June 24, 1884	13,000	4½ cents each.	617 50
Do	do	June 25, 1885	1,000	10 cents each.	100 00
Do	do	June 25, 1885	2,000	8 cents each.	160 00
Do	do	June 25, 1885	15,400	4½ cents each.	721 50
Tent poles, Sibley					
Do					
Tent poles, wall	Coss, Manufacturing Company, Lima, Ohio.	June 25, 1885	8 sets.	78.44 per set.	621 44
Tent poles, common	do	June 25, 1885	1,000 sets.	58.44	58 44
Tent poles, conical	do	June 25, 1885	500	43 cents each.	215 00
Do					
Tent poles, shelter					
Tent-pole sockets, Sibley					
Tent pins, hospital, large					
Tent pins, hospital, small					
Tent pins, wall, large					
Tent pins, wall, small					
Tent pins, shelter					
Do					
Tent-pins, 28 inch					
Do					
Tent-pins, 24 inch					
Tent-pins, 20 inch					
Do					
Tent-pins, 16 inch					
Do					
Tent-pins, 28 inch	Campbell, C. H., Jeffersonville, Ind.	June 25, 1885	7,000	} lot.	504 75
Tent-pins, 24 inch	do	June 25, 1885	7,000		
Tent-pins, 20 inch	do	June 25, 1885	8,000		
Tent-pins, 16 inch	do	June 25, 1885	24,000		
Manila line	Uhler & English, Philadelphia.	June 24, 1885	5,360 lbs.	12c. per pound.	643 20
Do	Townsend, Isaac, Philadelphia.	June 25, 1885	6,000 lbs.	12½c. per pound.	750 00
Rope, cotton					
Rope, manila					
Gilling line					
Do					
Do					
Do					
Do					
Do					
Cord, Silver Lake cotton					
Do					

purchased by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Continued.

Purchased in open market.					Total.	
From whom purchased.	Date of purchase.	Quantity purchased.	Price.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Townsend, Isaac, Philadelphia.	Mar. 16, 1885	150	10 cents each.	\$15 00		
.....do	Mar. 16, 1885	900	8 cents each.	72 00		
.....do	Mar. 16, 1885	6,650	4½ cents each.	315 87		
.....do	May 8, 1885	150	10 cents each.	15 00		
.....do	May 8, 1885	300	8 cents each.	24 00		
					40,550	\$2,135 87
Cundy, Francis, Philadelphia.	Dec. 2, 1884	50	94 cents each.	47 00		
.....do	Jan. 30, 1885	50	96 cents each.	48 00	100	96 00
					800 sets.	631 44
					1,000 sets.	589 40
.....do	Jan. 3, 1885	100	94 cents each.	94 00		
.....do	Feb. 7, 1885	250	98 cents each.	245 00		
Ott, Thomas, Philadelphia	Jan. 30, 1882	69	6 cents each.	4 14	919	558 14
Field, Paul J., Philadelphia	Jan. 3, 1885	25	49 cents each.	12 25	25	12 25
Welsh, Wm. H. jr. & Bro., Philadelphia.	Aug. 12, 1884	1,000		28 00		
.....do	Aug. 12, 1884	3,000	\$20 per M.	60 00	4,000	88 00
.....do	Aug. 12, 1884	4,000	23 per M.	92 00		
.....do	Aug. 12, 1884	2,000	19 per M.	38 00	6,000	130 00
.....do	Aug. 12, 1884	3,000	14 per M.	42 00		
Ott, Thomas, Philadelphia.	Jan. 30, 1885	525	24 cents each.	11 81	3,525	53 81
Roberts, A. C., Philadelphia.	Apr. 16, 1885	504	35 00 per M.	17 64		
Welsh Bros., Philadelphia.	May 4, 1885	1,000	28 00 per M.	28 00	1,504	45 64
Roberts, A. C., Philadelphia.	Apr. 16, 1885	1,034	30 00 per M.	31 02	1,034	31 02
.....do	Apr. 16, 1885	4,062	27 00 per M.	109 67		
Welsh Bros., Philadelphia.	May 4, 1885	2,000	22 00 per M.	44 00	6,062	153 67
Roberts, A. C., Philadelphia.	Apr. 16, 1885	7,688	18 95 per M.	145 69		
Welsh Bros., Philadelphia.	May 4, 1885	3,000	18 00 per M.	54 00	10,668	199 69
					45,000 lot.	584 75
Horstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	Apr. 20, 1885	1,300 lbs.	12½ per lb.	165 75	12,660 lbs.....	1,597 56
Milliken, S. M., New York.	June 11, 1884	1,130 lbs.	15½ per lb.	180 57	1,130 lbs.....	180 57
Field, Charles J., Philadelphia.	Mar. 16, 1885	515 lbs.	13½ per lb.	67 46	515 lbs.....	67 46
Field, Paul J., Philadelphia.	June 17, 1885	365 lbs.	19½ per lb.	71 17		
.....do	Feb. 10, 1885	266 lbs.	18½ per lb.	49 21		
Uhler & English, Philadelphia.	Feb. 10, 1885	264 lbs.	18½ per lb.	48 84		
Welsh, John, Philadelphia.	Apr. 21, 1885	405 lbs.	17½ per lb.	70 87		
Wheeler, W. A., New York.	June 29, 1885	1,000 lbs.	13 per lb.	130 00	2,300 lbs.....	370 00
Townsend, Isaac, Philadelphia.	Feb. 15, 1885	500 lbs.	37½ per lb.	187 50		
Field, Paul J., Philadelphia.	May 15, 1885	250 lbs.	34 per lb.	85 00	750 lbs.....	272 50

B.—Detailed statement of articles of clothing, equipage, and materials

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Continued.

Articles.	Purchased under contract.				
	Name of contractor.	Date of contract.	Quantity delivered.	Price.	Cost.
Braid, worsted, white.					
Russet leather	Uhler & English, Philadelphia.	June 24, 1884	207 sq. ft.	19c	\$39 33
Bunk slats					
Mattresses	Smith, Francis H., New York.	May 18, 1885	12,000	\$2 17 ³ / ₄ c	26,150 40
Do	Hood, Thos. G., Philadelphia.	June 25, 1885	4,000	2 16 ¹ / ₂	8,670 00
Pillows	Smith, Francis H., New York.	May 18, 1885	12,000	33 ³ / ₄ c	4,008 00
Do	Hood, Thos. G., Philadelphia.	June 25, 1885	4,000	32 ¹ / ₂ c	1,310 00
Pillow cases	Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia.	May 19, 1885	24,000	9 ¹ / ₂ c	2,280 00
Do	Hood, Thos. G., Philadelphia.	June 25, 1885	8,000	9 ³ / ₄ c	750 00
Bed sheets	Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia.	May 19, 1885	48,000	29 ¹ / ₂ c	14,280 00
Do	Mettler, Wm. B., New York.	June 25, 1885	16,000	27 ¹ / ₂ c	4,448 00
Gold lace	Allien, H. V. & Co., New York.	June 30, 1884	6,000 yds.	90c	5,400 00
Webbing linen, 1 inch					
Do					
Do					
Do					
Webbing linen, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch					
Do					
Do					
Webbing linen, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch					
Needles					
Do					
Clothing tickets					
Hooks and eyes					
Drums	Wurlitzer, Rudolph & Bro., Cincinnati.	June 23, 1884	200	\$6 75 each	1,350 00
Drum rods					
Trumpets	Horstmann, Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	June 30, 1884	50	1 80 each	94 00
Do	do	Feb. 6, 1885	100	1 84 each	184 00
Beeswax	Uhler & English, Philadelphia.	June 24, 1884	75 lbs.	40	30 00
Trumpet cords and tassels.					
Do					
Marking-stamps					
Do					
Do					
Indelible ink	Horstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	June 30, 1884	10,000	21 cts. per 100	21 00
Letters, brass	do	June 30, 1884	10,000	21 cts. per 100	21 00
Numbers, brass					
Books, clothing record					
Books, clothing-cutters' record					
Books, tickets for clothing operatives					
Sibley or conical tent stoves.					

purchased by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Continued.

Purchased in open market.					Total.	
From whom purchased	Date of purchase.	Quantity purchased.	Price.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Horstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	Jan. 10, 1885	5,013 yds.	\$0 01 per yd.	\$50 13	5,013 yds.	\$50 13
					207 sq. ft. ...	30 33
Allison & Son, Philadelphia.	Oct. 15, 1884	330 sets.	37½	123 75	330 sets.	123 75
					16,000	34,820 40
					16,000	5,316 00
					32,000	3,030 00
					64,000	18,728 00
Horstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	Mar. 16, 1885	8,000 yds.	88	2,640 00	9,000 yds.	8,040 00
Allen, H. V. & Co., New York.	Nov. 8, 1884	8,000 yds.	06	480 00		
Hood, Bonbright & Co., Philadelphia.	Feb. 10, 1885	3,950 yds.	07½	296 25		
Horstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	Feb. 10, 1885	4,016½ yds.	07½	301 25		
Allen, H. V. & Co., New York.	June 13, 1885	4,462 yds.	06	267 72	20,428½ yds.	1,245 32
do	Nov. 8, 1884	15,000 yds.	04	600 00		
do	Feb. 16, 1885	15,000 yds.	05	750 00		
do	June 13, 1885	842 yds.	05	42 10	30,842 yds.	1,892 10
Horstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	Apr. 8, 1885	714½ yds.	08½	63 09	714½ yds.	63 09
Hood, Bonbright & Co., Philadelphia.	Sept. 16, 1884	50,000	1 45 per 100.	72 50		
Milliken, S. M., New York.	Jan. 27, 1885	150,000	1 38 per 100.	207 00	200,000	279 60
Mortlack & Harvey, Philadelphia.	Mar. 12, 1885	150,000		60 00	150,000	60 00
Michael, James R., New York.	Jan. 13, 1885	200 gross.	67½	135 00	200 gross. ...	135 00
					200	1,250 00
Wurdlitzer, Rudolph & Bro., Cincinnati.	Apr. 17, 1885	200	30	60 00	200	60 00
Kretschmar, Robert C., Philadelphia.	Feb. 3, 1885	100	1 84	184 00		
					250	462 00
Field, Paul J., Philadelphia.	Mar. 16, 1885	167 lbs.	33½	56 11	242 lbs.	86 11
Horstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	Jan. 3, 1885	35	62½	21 87		
Maurer, F. W., & Son, Philadelphia.	Mar. 16, 1885	100	57½	57 50	135	79 37
Quint, S. H., & Son., Philadelphia.	Aug. 23, 1884	439	2 10	921 90		
do	Feb. 25, 1885	6	6 50	39 00		
do	Apr. 27, 1885	40	4 50	180 00	485	1,140 00
do	Apr. 18, 1885	1 gall.		9 00	1 gall.	9 00
					10,000	21 00
					10,000	21 00
Murphy's Sons, William F., Philadelphia.	July 10, 1884	1		10 00	1	10 00
Altman & Co., Philadelphia.	Dec. 19, 1884	2		9 25	2	9 25
do	Mar. 12, 1885	2		12 75	2	12 75
Field, Charles J., Philadelphia.	Oct. 16, 1884	150	\$1 75 each	262 50	150	262 50

B.—Detailed statement of articles of clothing, equipage, and materials

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Continued.

Articles.	Purchased under contract.				
	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Quantity delivered.	Price.	Cost.
Sibley stove-pipe joints.....					
Color belts and slings.....					
Flag halyards, braided linen.....					
Flag halyards, braided cotton.....					
Baling-cloth.....	Pippey, B. Y., & Co., New York.	June 23, 1885	15,000 yds.	\$19 96	\$2,967 00
Ornaments, forage cap.....					
Camp color-staffs.....					
Wrapping paper.....	Phillip, Rudolph, Philadelphia.	June 23, 1885	400 reams.	4 00	1,594 00
Petroleum.....					
Do.....					
Shoulder knots with signal-ettes.....					
Do.....					
Music pouches with shoulder belts.....					
Do.....					
Lyres, silver plated.....					
Do.....					
Shoes.....					
Woven-wire mattress.....					
Button gauge.....					
Cadet overcoat.....					
Circulars to bidders.....					
Do.....					
Do.....					
Bunks, iron.....					
Do.....					

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Blankets, woolen.....	San Francisco Pioneer Woolen Factory, San Francisco.	May 6, 1884	3,000	\$4 49 each	\$12,470 00
Do.....	Golden Gate Woolen Manufacturing Company, San Francisco.	June 23, 1884	3,000	4 12 each	12,360 00
Gauntlets, leather.....	Angora Robe and Glove Company, San José, Cal.	June 24, 1884	4,000 pairs	14 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ per doz.	4,815 33
Do.....	do	July 1, 1884	6,000 pairs	14 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ per doz.	7,227 50
Do.....	Conklin, F. G., & Co., San Francisco.	Dec. 1, 1884	10,000 pairs	1 19 per pair.	11,900 00
Undershirts.....	San Francisco Pioneer Woolen Factory, San Francisco.	June 23, 1884	13,800	66c. each.	9,108 00
Stockings, woolen.....	do	June 23, 1884	25,073 pairs	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pair.	6,885 07
Stockings, cotton.....					
Do.....					
Flannel blouse.....	San Francisco Pioneer Woolen Factory, San Francisco.	June 23, 1884	6,056 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	\$0 97 $\frac{1}{2}$...	5,905 33

purchased by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Continued.

Purchased in open market.					Total.	
From whom purchased.	Date of purchase.	Quantity purchased.	Price.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Field, Charles J., Philadelphia.	Oct. 16, 1884	793	13½ each	\$107 05	793	\$107 05
Horstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	Oct. 27, 1884	100	\$2 36 each	236 00	100	236 00
Field, Charles J., Philadelphia.	Nov. 17, 1884	6		38 61		
do	Nov. 17, 1884	8		23 97	12	62 58
Conrad, Charles & Son, Philadelphia.	Nov. 24, 1884	1,007 yds.	\$0 17	171 19	14,007 yds.	3,168 19
Horstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	Jan. 27, 1885	200	2 cts. each	4 00	200	4 00
do	Apr. 27, 1885	25	74 cts. each	18 50	25	18 50
Rudolph, Philip, Philadelphia.	May 14, 1885	15 reams.	\$4 72	70 80	415 reams.	1,934 80
Page, Booth & Co., New York.	May 15, 1885	2,500 lbs.	02½	67 50		
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia.	June 25, 1885	20,000 lbs.	02½	475 00	23,500 lbs.	542 50
Eicke, Edward, New York.	May 23, 1885	219	1 49	326 31		
do	June 29, 1885	39	1 49	58 11		
do	June 30, 1885	287	1 49	397 33	525	782 25
Horstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	May 25, 1885	219	5 75	1,259 25		
do	June 29, 1885	151	5 75	868 25		
do	June 30, 1885	218	5 75	1,253 50	528	3,851 00
Wilson, J. H., Philadelphia.	May 25, 1885	500	08½	17 50		
do	June 30, 1885	500	08½	17 50	1,000	35 00
Mundell, John, Philadelphia.	Oct. 11, 1884	2 pairs.	\$3 00 per pr.	6 00	2 pairs.	6 00
Carlton Spring Bed Co., Chicago.	Nov. 17, 1884	1		3 25	1	3 25
Darling, Brown & Sharp, Connecticut.	Feb. 13, 1885	1		3 62	1	3 62
Cadet, Quartermaster's Department, West Point, N. Y.	Apr. 23, 1885	1		20 65	1	20 65
Altemus, & Co., Philadelphia.	Apr. 18, 1885	500		67 50		
do	Apr. 18, 1885	150		13 00		
do	June 12, 1885	300		37 00		
do	June 30, 1885	150		10 50	1,100	128 00
Woven Wire Mattress Co., Hartford, Conn.	June 4, 1885	1		6 50		
do	June 4, 1885	1		5 75	2	12 25

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

					6,000	\$25,830 00
Angora Robe and Glove Company, San José, Cal.	June 27, 1884	611 pairs.	\$14 45½ per dozen.	\$736 00		
					20,611 pairs.	24,681 83
					18,800	9,108 00
					25,072 pairs.	6,895 07
Strauss, Levi & Co., San Francisco.	June 15, 1885	55 dozen pairs.	1 67½ per dozen.	92 13		
do	June 15, 1885	29 dozen pairs.	1 50 per dozen.	43 50	84 doz. prs.	135 63
					6,066½ yards.	5,905 28

B.—Detailed statement of articles of clothing, equipage, and material

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Continued.

Articles.	Purchased under contract.				
	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Quantity delivered.	Price.	Cost.
Flannel, d. b. shirting....	San Francisco Pioneer Woolen Factory, San Francisco.	June 28, 1884	25,001½ yds.	\$0 92	23,061 63
Flannel, blouse lining....	Pippey, B. Y., & Co., New York.	July 1, 1884	10,148½ yds.	28½	2,823 37
Flannel, canton.....	do	July 1, 1884	40,085½ yds.	12½	4,970 63
Hats, campaign.....	do	July 1, 1884	5,032	1 98	9,963 36
Gloves, Berlin.....	do	July 1, 1884	15,000 pairs	14½	2,127 50
Forage caps.....	Horstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	July 1, 1884	4,000	67½	2,708 00
Kersey.....	Pitkin & Thomas, Philadelphia.	July 18, 1884	17,630½ yds.	\$1 43½	25,398 15
Axes.....	Hanley, G. F., San Francisco.	July 18, 1884	1,000	82	820 00
Tent pins.....					
Do.....					
Do.....					
Do.....					
Sibley tent stoves and pipe.					
Do.....					
Silk, twist.....					
Silk, thread.....					
Silk, chevron, black.....					
Silk, chevron, white.....					
Scrubbing-brushes.....					
Corn brooms.....	Unna, J., San Francisco	Sept. 6, 1884	3,000	\$2 50 per dozen.	625 00
Padding, vest.....	Arnstein, L., San Francisco.	July 1, 1884	2,500 yds.	\$0 12½	300 37
Padding, canvas.....					
Silesia.....	Arnstein, L., San Francisco.	July 1, 1884	1,000 yds.	11½	115 00
Thread, linen, No. 90.....	do	July 1, 1884	80 lbs.	2 75	137 50
Thread, linen, No. 80.....	do	July 1, 1884	50 lbs.	2 47½	123 75
Thread, linen (skein), No. 30.....	do	July 1, 1884	120 lbs.	98	117 00
Cotton, spool, No. 40.....	do	July 1, 1884	500 doz.	52½	261 25
Cotton, spool, No. 38.....	do	July 1, 1884	200 doz.	52½	104 50
Cotton, spool, basting.....	do	July 1, 1884	200 doz.	25	50 00
Twine.....					
Do.....					
Hooks and eyes.....					
Baling needles.....					
Paper, wrapping.....					
Paper, pattern.....					
Tent-poles, wall, uprights.....					
Do.....					
Tent-poles, common.....					
Pins.....					
Varnish.....					
Whit-lead.....					
Chrome-green.....					
Machine oil.....					
Indelible ink.....					
Chalk.....					
Cutters' knives.....					

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

641

purchased by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Continued.

Purchased in open market.					Total.	
From whom purchased.	Date of purchase.	Quantity purchased.	Price.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
					25,001½ yards.	\$23,001 03
					10,148½ yards.	2,892 32
					40,085½ yards.	4,970 60
					5,032	9,963 36
					15,000 pairs.	2,137 50
					4,000	2,700 00
					17,630½ yards.	25,886 15
					1,000	820 00
Wigmore, John, San Francisco.	Aug. 21, 1884	7,000	6½c. each.	\$455 00		
Enterprise Mill and Building Company, San Francisco.	Dec. 5, 1884	5,000	4½c. each.	237 50		
do.	Dec. 5, 1884	10,000	3½c. each.	375 00		
Wigmore, John, San Francisco.	May 23, 1885	18,000	4c. each.	720 00		
Enterprise Mill and Building Company, San Francisco.	May 25, 1885	7,000	4½c. each.	332 50	47,000	2,120 00
Montague, W. W., & Co., San Francisco.	Sept. 1, 1884	50	\$3 80	190 00	50	190 00
do.	Sept. 1, 1884	200 joints	25	50 00	200 joints.	50 00
Yates & Conklin, San Francisco.	Sept. 3, 1884	20 lbs.	7 20	144 00	20 lbs.	144 00
do.	Sept. 3, 1884	10 lbs.	6 90	69 00	10 lbs.	69 00
do.	Sept. 3, 1884	15 lbs.	6 90	103 50		
do.	Sept. 3, 1884	5 lbs.	8 00	40 00	20 lbs.	143 50
Simpson, R. W., San Francisco.	Sept. 3, 1884	1,500	23½	352 50	1,500	352 50
					3,000	625 00
					2,500 yards.	309 37
Stein, Simon & Co., San Francisco.	Nov. 5, 1884	3,000 yds.	15	450 00	3,000 yards.	450 00
do.	Jan. 28, 1885	1,500 yds.	11½	172 50	2,500 yards.	287 60
					220 lbs.	378 85
					900 dozen.	415 75
Unna, J., San Francisco.	June 24, 1885	10 lbs.	35	3 50		
Bancroft, A. L., & Co., San Francisco.	June 30, 1885	300 lbs.	30	90 00	310 lbs.	93 50
Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco.	Apr. 8, 1885	140 gross	35	49 00	140 gross.	49 00
Hanley Brothers Hardware Company, San Francisco.	June 24, 1885	36	4	1 44	36	1 44
Bancroft, A. L., & Co., San Francisco.	Mar. 25, 1885	150 reams	6 37½	956 25	150 reams.	956 25
do.	June 30, 1885	200 lbs.	9½	19 50	200 lbs.	19 50
Enterprise Mill and Building Company, San Francisco.	May 25, 1885	150	58	87 00		
do.	May 25, 1885	100	48	48 00	250	135 00
do.	May 25, 1885	100 sets.	1 73	173 00	100 sets.	173 00
Bancroft, A. L., & Co., San Francisco.	June 30, 1885	10 gross		11 52	10 gross.	11 52
Dietz, A. C., & Co., San Francisco.	Mar. 5, 1885	5 galls.	75	3 75	5 gallons.	3 75
do.	Mar. 5, 1885	100 lbs.	6	6 00	100 lbs.	6 00
do.	Mar. 5, 1885	5 lbs.	10	50	5 lbs.	50
do.	June 26, 1885	1 pint.		50	1 pint.	50
Klaikner, C. A., & Co., San Francisco.	May 13, 1885	4 qts.	4 00	16 00	4 quarts.	16 00
Stein, Simon & Co., San Francisco.	May 13, 1885	20 bxs.	1 75	35 00	20 boxes.	35 00
Price, M., San Francisco.	June 5, 1885	2	4 00	8 00	2	8 00

B.—Detailed statement of articles of clothing, equipage, and materials
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Continued.

Articles.	Purchased under contract.				
	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Quantity delivered.	Price.	Cost.
Sandstones					
Sealing-wax					
Nails, cut					
Do					
Nails, wrought					
Screws					
Hoop-iron					
Shears					
Do					
Clothing tickets					
Abstract books					
Requisition books					
Record books					
City Directory					

PORT LEAVENWORTH MILITARY PRISON.

Awls, pricking	Brooks, James W., Boston, Mass.	June 20, 1884	100	3 cents each.	3 00
Awls, strip	Lang & King, Leavenworth, Kans.	June 20, 1884	24	\$1 75 dozen.	3 50
Do	Laing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	Jan. 20, 1885	12	\$2 20 dozen.	2 20
Blocks, knife	Brooks, James W., Boston, Mass.	June 20, 1884	4	\$1 25 each.	5 00
Breaks, crimping	Eddy, Walker & Co., Boston, Mass.	June 20, 1884	2	\$27 50 each.	75 00
Brush, round bristle	Krieg, J. K., & Co., New York.	Jan. 29, 1885	1		6 00
Cast-offs	Goodyear & McKay Sewing Machine Company, Boston, Mass.	Sept. 9, 1884	6	50 cents each.	3 00
Creasers	Turner & Ray, Chicago ..	June 20, 1884	12	20 cents each.	2 40
Dies	Van Pelt, George H., Chicago.	June 20, 1884	62		177 00
Figures, set	Laing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	June 20, 1884	1		4 00
Files, heel	Eddy, Walker & Co., Boston.	June 20, 1884	1 set.		17 00
Forms, boot crimping	Lang & King, Leavenworth, Kans.	Mar. 23, 1885	120 pairs.	50 cents per pair.	60 00
Guards, knife	Brooks, James W., Boston	June 20, 1884	4	\$1 25 each.	5 00
Hafts, awl, patent	Kipes, L., & Son, Atchison, Kans.	June 20, 1884	72	60 cents dozen.	3 60
Do	Laing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	Feb. 22, 1885	60	\$1 20 dozen.	6 00
Knives, machine	Brooks, James W., Boston, Mass.	June 20, 1884	24	\$3 00 dozen.	12 00
Knives, breasting	Laing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	June 20, 1884	48	\$2 00 dozen.	10 40
Knives, cutting	Kipes, L., & Son, Atchison, Kans.	June 20, 1884	72	\$1 25 dozen.	7 50
Do	Laing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	June 20, 1884	72	\$1 25 dozen.	7 50
Knives, guard	do	June 20, 1884	72	\$1 20 dozen.	7 20
Knives, skiver	Eddy, Walker & Co., Boston.	June 20, 1884	2		21 50
Lamps, kit	Mantle & Cowan, Louisville, Ky.	June 20, 1884	24	\$4 15 dozen.	8 20
Lasts, common	Van Pelt, George H., Chicago.	June 23, 1884	1,000 pairs.	65 cents per pair.	650 00

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

643

purchased by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Continued.

Purchased in open market.					Total.	
From whom purchased.	Date of purchase.	Quantity purchased.	Price.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Hawley Brothers Hardware Company, San Francisco.	June 13, 1885	24	\$0 20	\$4 80	24	\$4 80
Bancroft, A. L., & Co., San Francisco.	June 30, 1885	50 lbs.	90	45 00	50 lbs.	45 00
Hawley Brothers Hardware Company, San Francisco.	Mar. 18, 1885	300 lbs.	3 33 per 100.	9 99		
do	Mar. 18, 1885	100 lbs.	3 08 per 100.	3 08	400 lbs.	13 07
do	Mar. 18, 1885	100 lbs.	6 02 per 100.	6 02	100 lbs.	6 02
do	Mar. 18, 1885	100 gross	20 75	20 75	100 gross.	20 75
do	Mar. 18, 1885	500 lbs.	8 40 per 100.	42 00	500 lbs.	42 00
Price, M., San Francisco.	June 24, 1885	1 pair.		12 00		
do	June 24, 1885	1 pair.		9 00	2 pairs.	21 00
Bancroft, A. L., & Co., San Francisco.	June 30, 1885	20,000	54c. per M.	10 80	20,000	10 80
do	Mar. 25, 1885	2		16 00	2	16 00
do	Mar. 25, 1885	1		10 50	1	10 50
do	June 30, 1885	2	\$10 75 each	21 50	2	21 50
Cowan, H. H., San Francisco.	June 24, 1885	1		5 00	1	5 00

FORT LEAVENWORTH MILITARY PRISON.

					100	\$8 00
					36	5 70
					4	5 00
					2	75 00
					1	6 00
					6	3 00
					12	2 40
					62	177 00
					1	4 00
					1 set.	17 00
					120 pairs.	60 00
					4	5 00
					182	9 ⁰⁰ 00
					24	12 00
					48	10 40
					144	15 00
					72	7 20
					2	21 50
					24	8 80

B.—Detailed statement of articles of clothing, equipage, and materials
FORT LEAVENWORTH MILITARY PRISON—Continued.

Articles.	Purchased under contract.				
	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Quantity delivered.	Price.	Cost.
Leats, common	Van Pelt, George H., Chicago.	Mar. 23, 1885	120 pairs.	65 cents per pair.	\$78 00
Machines, sewing	Mantle & Cowan, Louisville, Ky.	June 20, 1884	6	\$51 00 each.	306 00
Machines, skiving.....	Eddy, Walker & Co., Boston.	June 20, 1884	1	.....	95 00
Machines, sole-cutting.....	.....do.....	June 20, 1884	1	.....	299 03
Machines, splitting.....	.....do.....	June 20, 1884	1	.....	225 00
Molds .....	.....do.....	June 20, 1884	1 pair.	.....	9 00
Machines, stitching, parts for.	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machines, welt, parts for.	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machines, skiving, parts for.	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machines, pricking, parts for.	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machines, needle guides, parts for.	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kit lamp-burners.....	Goodyear & McKay Sewing Machine Company, Boston.	Sept. 18, 1884	4	12 cents each.	48
Knives, dill.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Groovers .....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Groovers, dill.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Channeling knives.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parts for Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine.	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pincers, shoe.....	Turner & Ray, Chicago....	June 20, 1884	48	40 cents per pair.	19 20
Pivots, turn-table.....	Brooks, James W., Boston.	June 20, 1884	24	\$1 44 dozen.	2 88
Planes, edge	Laing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	June 20, 1884	24	\$21 00 dozen.	42 00
Planes, edge, with pressers.	.....do.....	Jan. 29, 1885	12	\$21 00 dozen.	21 00
Pliers.....	.....do.....	June 20, 1884	6 pairs.	75 cents per pair.	4 50
Do.....	Turner & Ray, Chicago....	June 20, 1884	6 pairs.	75 cents per pair.	4 50
Plates, awl block	Brooks, James W., Boston.	June 20, 1884	8	\$1 00 each.	8 00
Punch, bag .....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shaves, heel	Turner & Ray, Chicago....	June 20, 1884	120	50 cents each.	60 00
Spring bobbin-holder .....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stamps, steel	Kreig, J. K., & Co., New York.	Jan. 29, 1885	1	.....	1 50
Do.....	Lang & King, Leavenworth.	Dec. 29, 1884	1	.....	2 25
Trees, boot, automatic	Eddy, Walker & Co., Boston.	June 20, 1884	2 sets.	\$40 per set.	80 00
Trees, shoe, automatic	Turner & Ray, Chicago....	June 20, 1884	4 sets.	\$25 per set.	100 00
Trimmers, welt	Laing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	June 20, 1884	12	\$5.25 per dozen.	5 30
Wheels, emery.....	Mantle & Cowan, Louisville, Ky.	June 20, 1884	1	.....	4 00
Awls, sewing	Laing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	Feb. 23, 1885	1 gross	.....	1 00
Do.....	Lang & King, Leavenworth.	Oct. 18, 1884	7 gross	\$1.80 per gross.	12 60
Do.....	Laing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	Feb. 23, 1885	2 gross	\$1.00 per gross.	3 90
Do.....	.....do.....	Feb. 23, 1885	2 gross	\$1.70 per gross.	3 40
Do.....	.....do.....	June 20, 1884	8 gross	\$1.25 per gross.	4 65

purchased by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

FORT LEAVENWORTH MILITARY PRISON—Continued.

Purchased in open market.					Total.	
From whom purchased.	Date of purchase.	Quantity purchased.	Price.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
					1,120 pairs.	\$738 00
					6	306 00
					1	95 00
					1	299 63
					1	225 00
					1 pair.	9 80
					90 parts.	48 01
Goodyear & McKay Sewing Machine Company, Boston.	Various.	90 parts.		\$48 01		
do	Various.	80 parts.		17 40	30 parts.	17 40
do	Various.	14 parts.		9 10	14 parts.	9 10
McKay & Bigelow Heeling Machine Association, Boston.	Various.	3 parts.		12 25	3 parts.	12 25
Goodyear & McKay Sewing Machine Company, Boston.	Various.	18 parts.		10 86	18 parts.	10 86
do	May 11, 1885	8	25 cents each.	2 00	12	2 48
do	Oct. 20, 1884	12	35 cents each.	4 20	12	4 20
do	Oct. 20, 1884	12	35 cents each.	4 20	12	4 20
do	Mar. 16, 1885	12	35 cents each.	4 20	12	4 20
do	Mar. 16, 1885	12	25 cents each.	3 00	12	3 00
Steenken, H., Saint Louis, Mo.	June 8, 1885	86 parts.		9 52	86 parts.	9 52
					48	19 20
					24	2 88
					24	42 00
					12	21 00
					12	9 00
					8	8 00
Lang & King, Leavenworth	Apr. 15, 1885	1		65	1	65
					120	60 00
Squires, W. A., Leavenworth.	Jan. 10, 1885	12	5 cents each.	60	12	60
					2	3 75
					2 sets.	80 00
					4 sets.	104 00
					12	5 25
					1	4 00
Lang & King, Leavenworth.	Oct. 1, 1884	1 gross		1. 65		
					16 gross	26 80

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

B.—Detailed statement of articles of clothing, equipage, and materials
FORT LEAVENWORTH MILITARY PRISON—Continued.

Articles.	Purchased under contract.				
	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Quantity delivered.	Price.	Cost.
Bristles, sewing	Laing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	June 20, 1884	15 lbs.	\$12 per lb	\$180 00
Brushes, round	do	June 20, 1884	60	50 cents per doz.	2 50
Brushes, flat	do	June 29, 1884	36	\$1 per dozen.	3 00
Buckles, shoe, automatic.					
Do					
Do					
Do					
Castings, iron					
Do					
Cement, channel	Turner & Ray, Chicago	June 20, 1884	23 galls	75 cents per gall.	17 25
Do	Laing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	June 20, 1884	25 galls	75 cents per gall.	18 75
Dressing, shoe	Turner & Ray, Chicago	June 20, 1884	200 galls	65 cents per gall.	130 00
Eyelets	Laing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	June 20, 1884	400,000	8 cents per M.	32 00
Do	Lang & King, Leavenworth.	May 25, 1885	75,000	6½ cents per M.	4 88
Flour, rye	do	June 20, 1884	1,800 lbs.	3½ cents per lb.	63 00
Do	do	Apr. 11, 1885	400 lbs.	3½ cents per lb.	14 00
Do	do	Feb. 23, 1885	200 lbs.	3½ cents per lb.	7 00
Do	do	May 25, 1885	400 lbs.	3½ cents per lb.	14 00
Hooks, eyelet	do	June 20, 1884	380,000	\$1.65 per M.	278 00
Do	Kreig, John K., New York.	May 25, 1885	75,000	96 cents per M.	73 50
Ink, burnishing	Turner & Ray, Chicago	June 20, 1884	100 galls	35 cents per gall.	35 00
Laces, shoe	Lang & King, Leavenworth.	June 20, 1884	5,000 pairs	7½ cents per pair.	375 00
Do	Laing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	June 28, 1884	10,000 pairs	7½ cents per pair.	750 00
Do	Mantle & Cowan, Louisville, Ky.	May 25, 1885	4,000 pairs	8½ cents per pair.	338 00
Leather, calf, light	England & Bryan, Philadelphia.	June 28, 1884	2,000 lbs.	75 cents per lb.	1,500 00
Do	do	June 28, 1884	2,000 lbs.	80 cents per lb.	1,600 00
Leather, calf, heavy	do	June 28, 1884	10,000 lbs.	87 cents per lb.	8,700 00
Do	do	June 28, 1884	10,000 lbs.	91 cents per lb.	9,100 00
Do	do	June 28, 1884	10,000 lbs.	89 cents per lb.	8,900 00
Do	Lang & King, Leavenworth.	June 28, 1884	10,355 lbs.	93½ cents per lb.	9,576 37
Leather, counter	England & Bryan, Philadelphia.	June 28, 1884	5,077 lbs.	31 cents per lb.	2,583 87
Do	do	June 28, 1884	6,923 lbs.	30½ cents per lb.	2,111 51
Leather, pebble grain	do	June 28, 1884	30,900 sq. ft.	19½ cents per sq. ft.	6,141 37
Do	do	June 28, 1884	41,100 sq. ft.	20½ cents per sq. ft.	8,507 75
Do	do	Mar. 11, 1885	1,600 sq. ft.	20½ cents per sq. ft.	3,280 00
Leather, sheep-skin skiv-ers.	Lang & King, Leavenworth.	Jan. 29, 1885	2,000 sq. ft.	12 cents per sq. ft.	240 00
Do	do	Oct. 24, 1884	2,000 sq. ft.	10 cents per sq. ft.	200 00
Do	do	Apr. 11, 1885	6,000 sq. ft.	10 cents per sq. ft.	600 00
Leather, sole	England & Bryan, Philadelphia.	June 28, 1884	43,425 lbs.	32½c. per lb.	14,404 56
Do	do	June 28, 1884	43,425 lbs.	32½c. per lb.	14,275 87

purchased by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

FORT LEAVENWORTH MILITARY PRISON—Continued.

Purchased in open market.					Total.	
From whom purchased.	Date of purchase.	Quantity purchased.	Price.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
					15 lbs.	\$180 00
					60	2 50
					36	3 00
Thompson, Judson L., Syracuse, N. Y.	Apr. 15, 1885	2,000 pairs		\$86 70		
do	Apr. 22, 1885	3,200 pairs		1,301 30		
do	Mar. 26, 1885	1,000 pairs		40 00		
do	Jan. 27, 1885	7,000 pairs		285 50	42,000 pairs	1,713 50
Wilson, John, Leavenworth.	May 11, 1885	2		14 70		
do	Mar. 16, 1885	66 lbs.	4 cents per pound.	2 64		17 34
					48 galls.	36 00
					200 galls.	130 00
Lang & King, Leavenworth.	June 25, 1885	7,000	12½ cents per M.	88		
Leing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	May 27, 1885	25,000	8 cents per M.	2 00	507,000	39 76
					2,800 lbs.	98 00
Lang & King, Leavenworth.	May 26, 1885	25,000	\$1.10 per M.	27 50		
do	June 25, 1885	15,000	\$1.35 per M.	20 25	475,000	499 25
					100 galls.	35 00
Leing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	May 27, 1885	1,944 pairs	7½ cents per pair.	150 66		
					20,944 pairs	1,603 66
					4,000 lbs.	2,100 00
					40,355½ lbs.	36,278 59
					15,000 lbs.	4,615 38
					88,000 sq. ft.	17,889 07
					10,000 sq. ft.	1,040 00

B.—Detailed statement of articles of clothing, equipage, and materials
FORT LEAVENWORTH MILITARY PRISON—Continued.

Purchased under contract.					
Articles.	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Quantity delivered.	Price.	Cost.
Leather, sole	England & Bryan, Philadelphia.	June 28, 1884	43,425 lbs.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.	\$14,384 53
Do	do	June 28, 1884	43,425 lbs.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.	14,710 21
Leather, wax upper	do	June 28, 1884	120,000 sq. ft.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per sq. ft.	20,700 00
Do	do	June 28, 1884	100,000 sq. ft.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per sq. ft.	16,900 00
Do	do	Mar. 11, 1885	25,000 sq. ft.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per sq. ft.	4,350 00
Leather, welt	do	June 28, 1884	18,259 lbs.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.	6,299 35
Do	do	June 28, 1884	10,741 lbs.	34c. per lb.	3,651 94
Nails, American	Laing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	June 20, 1884	3,259 lbs.	6 52 per cwt.	212 48
Nails, Swede	do	June 20, 1884	1,000 lbs.	8 97 per cwt.	89 70
Do	do	June 28, 1884	6,000 lbs.	8 97 per cwt.	538 20
Nails, channel	do	June 20, 1884	495 lbs.	17 94 per cwt.	86 80
Needles, Goodyear & McKay.	do	June 20, 1884	2,600	4 50 per 100.	117 00
Do	Goodyear & McKay Sewing-Machine Company, Boston, Mass.	Sept. 9, 1884	1,000	5c. each.	50 00
Needles, Goodyear & McKay, welt.	Laing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	June 20, 1884	400	4 50 per 100.	18 00
Needles, Goodyear & McKay.	Goodyear & McKay Sewing-Machine Company, Boston, Mass.	Dec. 5, 1884	1,900	5c. each.	95 00
Do	Laing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	Feb. 23, 1885	400	4 50 per 100.	18 00
Needles, Wheeler & Wilson machine.	Mantle & Cowan, Louisville, Ky.	June 20, 1884	2,000	15 00 per M.	30 00
Do	Laing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	Feb. 23, 1885	1,000	18 00 per M.	18 00
Do	do	do	do	do	do
Needles, wax thread	Mantle & Cowan, Louisville, Ky.	June 20, 1884	100 doz.	45c. per doz.	45 00
Oil, mineral	Egersdorff, Theo., Leavenworth.	June 20, 1884	54 galls.	13c. per gall.	7 02
Do	Eddy, George A., Leavenworth.	Sept. 9, 1884	146 galls.	13c. per gall.	18 98
Do	do	Feb. 23, 1885	104 galls.	14c. per gall.	14 56
Oil, neat's-foot	Egersdorff, Theo., Leavenworth.	June 20, 1884	40 galls.	78c. per gall.	29 20
Do	do	Oct. 24, 1884	20 galls.	69c. per gall.	13 80
Do	do	Feb. 23, 1885	80 galls.	80c. per gall.	64 00
Do	Eddy, George A., Leavenworth.	Oct. 21, 1884	25 galls.	70c. per gall.	17 50
Do	do	Jan. 29, 1885	30 galls.	85c. per gall.	25 50
Oil, sperm	Egersdorff, Theo., Leavenworth.	June 20, 1884	10 galls.	1 45 per gall.	14 50
Powder, emery	do	June 20, 1884	10 lbs.	60c. per lb.	6 00
Rivets for shoe-buckles ..	Bray Mellen, Boston, Mass.	Dec. 8, 1884	72 gross	Lot.	13 00
Rope, wire	Park, J. W., Leavenworth	June 20, 1884	100 feet.	4c. per ft.	4 00
Sand-paper, molded	Laing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	Jan. 23, 1885	36 rolls.	10c. per roll.	3 60
Steel	Park, Crancer & Co., Leavenworth.	May 11, 1885	27 lbs.	10c. per lb.	2 70
Sponge	Egersdorff, Theo., Leavenworth.	June 20, 1884	12 lbs.	1 65 per lb.	19 80
Do	do	Feb. 23, 1885	5 lbs.	3 50 per lb.	12 50
Tacks, lasting, steel	Lang & King, Leavenworth	June 20, 1884	25 gross	30c. per gross.	7 50

purchased by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

FORT LEAVENWORTH MILITARY PRISON—Continued.

Purchased in open market.					Total.	
From whom purchased.	Date of purchase.	Quantity purchased.	Price.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
					178,700 pounds.	\$57,375 27
					245,000 sq. feet.	41,950 00
					20,000 pounds.	9,951 29
					3,259 pounds.	212 48
					7,000 pounds.	627 90
					495 pounds.	88 80
Goodyear & McKay Sewing-Machine Company, Boston, Mass.	May 27, 1885	400	5c. each.	\$20 00		
do	Jan. 26, 1885	600	5c. each.	30 00		
					7,300	348 00
Laing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	Mar. 30, 1885	200	1 80 per 100.	3 60		
Squires, W. A., Leavenworth.	Mar. 24, 1885	200	2 25 per 100.	4 50		
do	Jan. 26, 1885	100	2½c. each.	2 25	3,500 100 dozen	58 85 45 00
					304 gallons.	40 56
					195 gallons.	150 00
					10 gallons.	14 50
					10 pounds.	60
Tubular Rivet Company, Boston, Mass.	Feb. 28, 1885	828 gross.	Lot.	134 80	1,000 gross.	147 80
					100 feet	4 00
					36 rolls	3 60
					27 pounds.	2 70
					17 pounds.	32 30

B.—Detailed statement of articles of clothing, equipage, and material:
FORT LEAVENWORTH MILITARY PRISON—Continued.

Articles.	Purchased under contract.				
	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Quantity delivered.	Price.	Cost.
Tacks, lasting, steel	Lang & King, Leavenworth.	Feb. 23, 1885	60 gross	30c. per gross.	\$18 00
Do.....	Laing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	June 20, 1884	75 gross	24c. per gross.	18 00
Do.....	Turner & Ray, Chicago.	Jan. 29, 1885	60 gross	29c. per gross.	17 50
Tacks, lasting, Swede.....	Laing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	June 20, 1884	98 lbs.	45 68 per cwt.	44 70
Do.....	do	June 20, 1884	1,000 lbs.	19 58 per cwt.	195 80
Do.....	do	June 20, 1884	1,200 lbs.	17 94 per cwt.	215 28
Thread, linen, dry	do	Feb. 23, 1885	30 lbs.	2 50 per lb.	75 00
Do.....	Mantle & Cowan, Louisville.	June 20, 1884	120 lbs.	2 90 per lb.	348 00
Thread, silk	Laing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	Feb. 23, 1885	85 lbs.	6 80 per lb.	228 00
Do.....	Lang & King, Leavenworth	June 23, 1884	256 lbs.	7 30 per lb.	1,988 80
Thread, shoe, hand	Laing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	June 20, 1884	300 lbs.	per lb. 72½	218 25
Do.....	do	June 20, 1884	100 lbs.	per lb. 70	70 00
Do.....	do	Feb. 23, 1885	100 lbs.	per lb. 71	71 00
Thread, sole	do	June 23, 1884	1,000 lbs.	per lb. 80	800 00
Do.....	do	Feb. 23, 1885	200 lbs.	per lb. 80	160 00
Do.....	Lang & King, Leavenworth.	June 23, 1884	1,500 lbs.	per lb. 80	1,200 00
Beeswax.....	Egersdorf, Theo., Leavenworth.	June 20, 1884	15 lbs.	per lb. 40	6 00
Wax, machine.....	Laing & Maginnis, Philadelphia.	June 20, 1884	1,400 lbs.	per lb. 07½	105 00
Do.....	do	Feb. 23, 1885	300 lbs.	per lb. 07	21 00
Wax, sewing	do	June 20, 1884	880 balls	45 cts. per 100	3 96
Wire, screw .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broom-corn	Kelley, Marcus A., Leavenworth.	June 23, 1884	60,000 lbs.	per lb. 07½	4,500 00
Broom-handles	Park, Jos. W., Leavenworth.	June 20, 1884	25,000	\$15 50 per M.	387 50
Do.....	Korman, B., Leavenworth.	May 11, 1885	2,000	15 87½ per M.	21 75
Do.....	Kelley, Marcus A., Leavenworth.	June 13, 1885	1,500	1 50 per 100.	22 50
Nails, cut.....	Park, Jos. W., Leavenworth.	June 20, 1884	200 lbs.	5 63 per cwt.	11 26
Do.....	Park, Crancer & Co., Leavenworth.	Sept. 3, 1884	300 lbs.	2 70 per cwt.	8 10
Nails, wrought	do	Sept. 9, 1884	2,100 lbs.	per lb. 04½	89 25
Do.....	do	Sept. 3, 1884	200 lbs.	4 45 per cwt.	8 90
Tacks	Park, Jos. W., Leavenworth.	June 20, 1884	600 p'p'ra	04 per paper.	24 00
Twine, broom	do	June 20, 1884	250 lbs.	per lb. 26	65 00
Do.....	Kelley, Marcus A., Leavenworth.	June 20, 1884	250 lbs.	per lb. 26	65 00
Twine, hemp	Park, Crancer & Co., Leavenworth.	Sept. 9, 1884	225 lbs.	per lb. 14	31 50
Twine, flax	do	Sept. 9, 1884	50 lbs.	per lb. 25	12 50
Tags, shipping	do	Sept. 9, 1884	2,000	1 75 per M.	5 25
Wire, broom.....	Mantle & Cowan, Louisville, Ky.	June 20, 1884	1,000 lbs.	per lb. 07½	75 00
Glue.....	Eddy, George A., Leavenworth.	June 20, 1884	250 lbs.	per lb. 20	50 00
Iron	Park, Jos. W., Leavenworth.	June 20, 1884	5,000 lbs.	per lb. 03	150 00
Do.....	Lang & King, Leavenworth.	June 20, 1884	5,000 lbs.	per lb. 03	150 00
Number, hickory	Garrigue, Thomas A., Leavenworth.	June 20, 1884	35,000 feet	per ft. 03½	1,835 00
Nuts, iron	Lang & King, Leavenworth.	June 20, 1884	800 lbs.	per lb. 07½	45 00
Sand-paper	do	June 20, 1884	150 quils	per qr. 16½	24 75
Seals and thongs, rawhide.....	do	June 20, 1884	5,020	each 80	4,116 00

purchased by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

FORT LEAVENWORTH MILITARY PRISON—Continued.

Purchased in open market.					Total.	
From whom purchased.	Date of purchase.	Quantity purchased.	Price.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
					220 gross.	\$61 00
					2,298 pounds.	455 78
					150 pounds.	422 00
					291 pounds.	2,106 80
					500 lbs.	359 25
					2,700 lbs. 15 lbs.	2,100 00 6 00
					1,700 lbs. 800 balls	126 00 3 00
McK. Metal Fastening Association, Boston, Mass.	Mar. 12, 1885	200 lbs.		\$152 47	200 lbs.	152 47
					60,000 lbs.	4,500 00
					28,500	441 75
					500 lbs.	19 40
					2,300 lbs.	98 15
					600 p'p's	24 00
					500 lbs.	180 00
					225 lbs.	31 50
					50 lbs.	12 50
					3,000	5 25
					1,000 lbs.	75 00
					250 lbs.	50 00
					10,000 lbs. 35,300 feet.	300 00 1,941 50
Garrigue, Thomas A., Leavenworth.	June 8, 1885	300 feet.	06 1/2 per foot.	16 50	600 lbs. 150 quir's 5,020	45 00 24 75 4,116 00

B.—Detailed statement of articles of clothing, equipage, and materials

FORT LEAVENWORTH MILITARY PRISON—Continued.

Articles.	Purchased under contract.				
	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Quantity delivered.	Price.	Cost.
Thongs, rawhide	Lang & King, Leavenworth.	June 28, 1884	85	each 15	\$12 75
Do	do	Oct. 2, 1884	50	each 15	7 50
Iron, hoop	Park, Crancer & Co., Leavenworth.	Sept. 9, 1884	8,800 lbs.	each 04 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.	155 80
Do	do	Sept. 3, 1884	250 lbs.	03 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.	9 75
Lumber, pine	Bubb, Peter, Leavenworth.	Sept. 9, 1884	104,000 feet	13 50 per M.	1,404 00
Do	do	Sept. 3, 1884	5,000 feet	13 40 per M.	67 00
Paper, wrapping	Park, Crancer & Co., Leavenworth.	Sept. 9, 1884	2,000 sh'ts	05 pr she't.	100 00
Screws	do	Sept. 9, 1884	40 gross	per gr. 15	6 00
Do	Turner & Ray, Chicago	Jan. 29, 1885	125 gross	per gr. 18	22 50
Sealing-wax	Crew & Bro., Leavenworth.	Nov. 15, 1884	50 lbs.	per lb. 30	15 00

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

Brushes, scrubbing	Pickering & Colescott, Philadelphia, Pa.	June 20, 1884	8,000	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. each.	1,000 00
Do	Michael, James R., New York.	June 30, 1884	4,000	81	3,240 00
Mosquito bars	Pippey, B. Y., & Co., New York.	June 23, 1884	20,000 yds.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.	4,680 00
Flannel, gray blouse lining.	do	June 23, 1884	125,000 yds.	08 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.	11,175 00
Flannel, Canton	Kent, Thomas, Clifton Heights, Pa.	June 23, 1884	44,827 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	88 per yd.	38,551 41
Flannel, D. B., shirting	States Woolen Company, Webster, Mass.	June 24, 1884	30,000 yds.	87 per yd.	26,100 00
Flannel, D. B., blouse	Milliken, Seth M., New York.	Jan. 6, 1885	40,000 yds.	80 $\frac{1}{2}$ per yd.	32,380 40
Trumpets, "F"	Horstmann Bros., & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	June 28, 1884	450	1 88 each.	846 00
Axes	North Wayne Tool Company, Hallowell, Me.	June 17, 1884	3,000	54 each.	1,620 00
Tent pins, walk large					
Do					
Tent pins, hospital, large					
Crayons, tailors					
Do					
Blades, awl					
Do					
Bed-stone for baling-press					
Ink, printing, black					
Ink, printing, red					
Cement					
Stope-pipe, Sibley tent					
Benzine					
Handles, pegging-awl					
Needles					
Baling-cloth					
Ax-helves					
Carriage-bolts					

purchased by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

FORT LEAVENWORTH MILITARY PRISON—Continued.

Purchased in open market.					Total.	
From whom purchased.	Date of purchase.	Quantity purchased.	Price.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
					135	\$20 25
					4, 050 lbs.	185 55
					109, 000 feet.	1, 471 00
					2, 000 sh'ts	100 00
					185 gross 50 lbs.	28 50 15 00

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

Pickering & Colescott, Philadelphia.	Apr. 28, 1885	2, 000	\$0 14	\$280 00		
do	June 22, 1885	1, 000	14	140 00	11, 000 4, 000	1, 500 00 3, 240 00
					20, 000 yds	4, 680 00
					125, 000 yds. 44, 827½ yds.	11, 175 00 38, 551 41
					70, 000 yds.	58, 460 40
					450	846 00
					3, 000	1, 620 00
Campbell, Charles H., Jeffersonville, Ind.	Sept. 18, 1884	10, 000	11 98 per M.	119 80		
do	Nov. 15, 1884	5, 000	11 98 per M.	59 90	15, 000	179 70
Happy, H. B., Jefferson- ville, Ind.	Oct. 6, 1884	10, 000	11 00 per M.	110 00	10, 000	110 00
Von Borries & Co., Louis- ville, Ky.	Dec. 3, 1884	12 boxes.	30	3 60		
do	Mar. 27, 1885	24 boxes.	30	7 20	36 boxes.	10 80
Lewman & Bro., Jeffers- onville, Ind.	Mar. 13, 1885	72	40 per gross.	20		
Lindley, Thomas J., Jef- fersonville, Ind.	Mar. 20, 1885	72	40 per gross.	20	144	40
Blatz & Krebs, Louisville, Ky.	Sept. 6, 1884	8	5 00 each.	40 00	8	40 00
Rowell, Robert, Louis- ville, Ky.	Aug. 9, 1884	5 lbs.	20	1 00		
do	Aug. 9, 1884	2 lbs.	50	1 00	7 lbs.	2 00
Eaken, E. C. & Co., Jeffers- onville, Ind.	Oct. 24, 1884	4 bbls.	1 25	5 00	4 bbls.	5 00
McNaughton, A. F., Jef- fersonville, Ind.	Oct. 31, 1884	3, 500 j'ints	09 44 100	320 75	3, 500 joints.	330 75
Lewman, G. W., & Bro., Jeffersonville, Ind.	Nov. 28, 1884	15 galls.	15	2 25	15 galls.	2 25
Lindley, Thomas J., Jef- fersonville, Ind.	Mar. 20, 1885	48	50 per doz.	2 00	48	2 00
Trumble, G. W., Balti- more, Md.	Dec. 15, 1884	1 gross.		12 50	1 gross.	12 50
Seasongood, J. L. & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	Feb. 9, 1885	3, 054½ yds.	22½	678 72	3, 054½ yds.	678 72
Woolworth, James, Sand- usky, Ohio.	Mar. 9, 1885	3, 000	1 58 per doz	382 50	3, 000	382 50
Rankins Snyder Hardware Company, Louisville, Ky.	Dec. 5, 1884	800	98 per 100.	7 84	800	7 84

B.—Detailed statement of articles of clothing, equipage, and materials

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.—Continued.

Articles.	Purchased under contract.				
	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Quantity delivered.	Price.	Cost.
Washers.....					
Caustic potash.....					
Bunk-slats.....					
Pins.....					
Shears.....					

SAINT LOUIS, MO.

Bunk-slats.....					
Iron bunk-bolts.....					
Nails.....					
Lumber.....					
Do.....					
Do.....					
Do.....					

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Round iron.....					
Wire-woven bunk-bottoms.....	Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Company, Hartford, Conn.	Feb. 20, 1885	1,500	\$2 75 each.	\$4,125 00
Do.....	do	Mar. 4, 1885	1,500	2 75 each.	4,125 00
Do.....	Marcy, F. A., agent, Hartford, Conn.	Mar. 31, 1885	2,000	2 43 each.	4,860 00
Do.....	Union Wire Mattress Company, Chicago, Ill.	June 29, 1885	1,040	2 14 each.	2,225 60
Do.....	Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Company, Hartford, Conn.	June 30, 1885	845	2 24 each.	772 80
Iron beadsteads with wire-woven bunk-bottoms and frames for mosquito bars.	Wire Web Bed Company, New Britain, Conn.	June 30, 1885	724	3 97 each.	2,874 28

BOSTON, MASS.

Wire-woven bunk-bottoms.....					
Do.....					

DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Slate for iron bunks.....					
Axes.....					
Axes, halves.....					

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.



655

purchased by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.—Continued.

Purchased in open market.					Total.	
From whom purchased.	Date of purchase.	Quantity purchased.	Price.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Rankins Snyder Hardware Company, Louisville, Ky.	Dec. 5, 1884	9½ lbs.	\$0 09	\$0 86	9½ lbs.	\$0 86
Robinson, R. A., & Co., Louisville, Ky.	Nov. 23, 1884	3 lbs.	07	2 01	3 lbs.	2 01
Barr, W. N., Louisville, Ky.	Dec. 9, 1884	1,000 sets.	70 per set.	700 00	1,000 sets.	700 00
Diets, George H., & Co., Louisville, Ky.	Nov. 29, 1884	12 papers.	10	1 20	12 papers.	1 20
Allen, Joseph, Louisville, Ky.	Dec. 12, 1884	2 pairs.	1 75	3 50	2 pairs.	3 50

SAINT LOUIS, MO.

Cole & Glass, Saint Louis, Mo.	Aug. 23, 1884	640 sets.	60	\$384 00	640 sets.	\$384 00
A. F. Shapleigh & Cantwell Hardware Company, Saint Louis, Mo.	Sept. 11, 1884	500	55 per 100.	2 75	500	2 75
Shallenberg & Roedecker Lumber Company, Saint Louis, Mo.	Feb. 6, 1885	200 lbs.	2 25 per 100.	4 50	200 lbs.	4 50
.....do.....	Feb. 6, 1885	640 feet.	30 00 per M.	19 20	.....	.....
.....do.....	Feb. 6, 1885	320 feet.	27 50 per M.	8 80	.....	.....
.....do.....	Feb. 6, 1885	500 feet.	35 00 per M.	17 50	.....	.....
O'Neill Lumber Company, Saint Louis, Mo.	Feb. 9, 1885	7,956 feet.	27 50 per M.	218 75	9,416 feet.	264 28

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Farrington, Joseph F., New York.	Aug. 23, 1884	300 lbs.	08	\$9 00	300 lbs.	\$9 00
Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Company, Hartford, Conn.	Nov. 20, 1885	1	.....	2 45	.....	.....
.....do.....	Dec. 10, 1884	300	3 25 each.	975 00	.....	.....
.....do.....	Dec. 18, 1884	1,000	3 25 each.	3,250 00	.....	.....
Marcy, F. A., agent, Hartford, Conn.	Feb. 2, 1885	500	3 15 each.	1,575 00	.....	.....
Tucker Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass.	Feb. 17, 1885	500	3 00 each.	1,500 00	3,686 724	23,510 85-2,874 28

BOSTON, MASS.

Tucker Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass.	Dec. 1, 1884	1	.....	\$3 25	.....	.....
.....do.....	Dec. 1, 1884	1	.....	3 62	2	\$6 87

DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Sturm, John, Buffalo, N. Y.	Aug. 19, 1884	\$0 60	\$1 04 per set.	\$15 60	60	\$15 60
Church, P. M., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	Dec. 23, 1884	12	60½	8 30	12	8 30
.....do.....	Dec. 23, 1884	12	12½	1 60	12	1 60

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

B.—Detailed statement of articles of clothing, equipage, and material

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Articles.	Purchased under contract.				
	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Quantity delivered.	Price.	Cost.
Corn brooms.....

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Tent-pins, iron	Van Slyke, William A., Saint Paul, Minn.	Oct. 1, 1884	1,416	\$0 23	\$325 08
Do	do	Oct. 1, 1884	2,234	11½	325 90
Tent-poles, Sibley .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stove-pipe, Sibley.....	Decker, Adam, Saint Paul, Minn.	Oct. 1, 1884	188 joints.	14	26 22
Bunk-slats	{ Bohn & Co, Saint Paul, Minn.	Oct. 18, 1884 Nov. 7, 1884	} 1,001	54	540 54
Butts	Strong-Hackett Hardware Company, Saint Paul, Minn.	Mar. 2, 1885			
Hinge-hasp	do	Mar. 2, 1885	1 pair.		04
Handles, chest	do	Mar. 2, 1885	5 pairs.	96 cents per doz.	48
Locks	do	Mar. 2, 1885	10 pairs.	\$2.40 per dozen.	2 00
Padlocks	do	Mar. 2, 1885	2	\$2.20 per dozen.	37
Screws	do	Mar. 2, 1885	1 gross		15
Do	do	Mar. 2, 1885	4 gross	17 cents per gross.	68
Lumber, pine	Abbott, T. A., & Co., Saint Paul, Minn.	Mar. 7, 1885	675 feet.	\$30 per M.	20 25
Do	do	Mar. 7, 1885	100 feet.	\$20 per M.	2 00
Gold sizing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold leaf .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camels' hair brushes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wire-woven bunk-bot- toms.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

657

purchased by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Purchased in open market.					Total.	
From whom purchased.	Date of purchase.	Quantity purchased.	Price.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Zan Brothers, Portland, Oreg.	Aug. 21, 1884	1, 692	\$2 75 per dozen.	\$387 75	1, 692	\$387 75

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Dowell, T. E., Caldwell, Kana.	Feb. 2, 1885	275	\$0 18½	\$50 00		
Dobson, J. W., Caldwell, Kana.	Jan. 10, 1885	24	1 25	30 00	4, 525 24	\$701 58 30 00
					188 joints	26 32
					1, 001	540 54
					8 pairs.	39
					1 pair.	04
					5 pairs.	49
					10	2 00
					2	37
					5 gross	63
Fuller & Fuller, Chicago, Ill.	Aug. 20, 1884	1 bottle.		50	775 feet. 1 bottle.	22 25 50
do	Aug. 20, 1884	1 book.		50	1 book.	50
do	Aug. 20, 1885		15 cents each.	45	3	45
Carleton Spring Bed Company, Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 19, 1885	1, 000	\$3 25 each.	3, 250 00		
do	Feb. 12, 1885	1, 000	\$3 25 each.	3, 250 00		
do	Mar. 21, 1885	2, 563	\$3 25 each.	8, 329 75		
do	May 15, 1885	1, 237	\$3 25 each.	4, 020 25		
do	May 30, 1885	1, 237	\$3 25 each.	4, 137 25		
do	June 19, 1885	1, 682	\$3 25 each.	5, 466 50		
do	June 22, 1885	1, 530	\$3 25 each.	4, 972 50		
do	June 30, 1885	5, 962	\$3 25 each.	19, 373 50	16, 247	52, 802 75

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL OFFICE,
Washington, D. O., September 7, 1885.

5041 WAR—42

C.—Statement of amounts received and remitted by the Quartermaster's Department on account of clothing and equipage during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Appropriated by Congress	\$1,400,000 00	Remitted for purchase and manufacture of clothing and equipage	\$1,474,124 73
Deposited in Treasury to credit of appropriation for clothing and equipage	74,162 30	Balance in Treasury and due on contracts not yet complete	27 51
Total	1,474,162 30	Total	1,474,162 30

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1885.

D.—Statement showing remittances on account of clothing and equipage during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Department of the East	864 73
Headquarters Division of the Missouri	49,554 20
Department of the Missouri	96 00
Department of the Dakota	2,012 96
Department of the Platte	50 00
Division of the Pacific	387 75
Depot at Philadelphia, Pa.	762,522 20
Depot at New York	20,560 00
Depot at Jeffersonville, Ind.	228,614 65
Depot at San Francisco, Cal.	186,650 43
Depot at Saint Louis, Mo.	10,973 30
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	68 00
Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans	208,570 27
Total	1,474,124 73

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1885.

E.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage transferred to the Signal Corps of the Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, also money value of the property.

Articles.	Number or quantity.	Cost.
Helmet, untrimmed	75	\$63 75
Helmet hair plumes	75	34 50
Helmet cords and bands	75	26 75
Helmet bases	75	2 25
Helmet plume sockets	75	12 75
Helmet eagles	75	8 75
Helmet scrolls and rings	75	1 50
Helmet side buttons	75	75
Helmet devices	75	1 50
Fur cap	1	1 15
Overcoats	100	970 00
Uniform dress coats	173	1,505 10
Uniform dress coat facings	50	30 50
Gold lace chevrons:		
Sergeants'	151	468 17
Corporals'	30	53 70
Service, war	45	26 00
Chevron devices	150	43 00
Blouses	3	8 75
Canvas fatigue coats	30	25 00
Trousers	7	34 22

E.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage transferred to the Signal Corps of the Army, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Number or quantity.	Cost.
Canvas fatigue trousers	pairs 30	\$26 10
Trousers' stripes, sergeants'	do. 1	29
Knit undershirts	200	112 00
Drawers	pairs 200	110 00
Wool stockings	do. 300	72 00
Cotton stockings	do. 500	50 00
Berlin gloves	do. 900	108 00
Boots	do. 100	273 00
Shoes	do. 100	176 00
Dark-blue cloth	yards 992	263 34
Dark-blue flannel	do. 504	81 81
Sky-blue kersey	do. 1004	180 57
Trumpets	4	7 52
Trumpet crooks, extra	4	1 76
Post flags	2	24 00
Storm and recruiting flags	3	10 35
Charged against the appropriations (in addition to the foregoing) for the Signal Corps on account of clothing issued at Fort Stanton, N. Mex.		15 17
Charged on account of altering certain clothing in possession of the acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Meyer, Va., as per measurement of certain enlisted men furnished.		33 25
Total		4,823 69

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1885.

F.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage transferred to the Navy Department, under special authority of the honorable the Secretary of War, for use of the naval expedition to the Isthmus of Panama, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, money value of the property, articles returned, and amount of loss or damage involved.

Articles.	Price.	To whom transferred.					Condition.	
		Commanding officer naval expedition at New York.	Officer commanding naval forces at Aspinwall.	Commanding officer Brooklyn navy-yard, New York.	Commander McClellan, U. S. N., by depot quartermaster, New York.	Total quantity transferred.	New.	Worn.
Rubber blankets	\$1 13			800		800	800	
Camp-kettles	38	50				50	50	
Mess-pans	25	100				100	100	
Axes	60	52				52	52	
Ax helvcs	15	52				52	52	
Hatchets	40	52				52	52	
Hatchet helvcs	3	52				52	52	
Spades	48	40				40	40	
Pickaxes	63	40				40	40	
Pickaxe helvcs	7	40				40	40	
Conical tents	23 35		30			30	30	
Conical tent poles	1 00		30			30	30	
Tripods	2 25		30			30	30	
Hospital tents, 44	14 67½	} 50	15		10	75	81	44
Hospital tents, 31	29 35							
Hospital tent flies	9 12		15		1	66	66	
Hospital tent poles, sets	8 90	50	15		10	75	75	
Hospital tent pins	4	705	630		420	1,755	1,755	
Wall tent pins	4	1,410				1,410	1,410	
Common tent-pins	24	885	1,500			2,385	2,385	
Shelter tents, halves	1 00	200				200	200	
Shelter tent poles	20	200				200	200	

F.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Nature of—		Returned to depot.	Condition.		Value of—		
	New.	Worn.		Good.	Damaged.	Deficient.	Loss on account of damage.	Loss on account of deficiency.
Rubber blankets.....	\$904 00		617	41	576	183	\$650 88	\$253 79
Camp-kettles.....	19 00		47	47		3		1 14
Mess-pans.....	25 00		100	100				
Axes.....	31 20		41	19	22	11	13 20	6 00
Ax helves.....	7 80		40	17	23	12	3 45	1 30
Hatchets.....	20 80		39	37	2	13	80	5 30
Hatchet helves.....	1 56		38	38		14		1 50
Spades.....	19 20		36	30	6	4	2 88	1 75
Pickaxes.....	25 20		40	40				
Pickaxe helves.....	2 80		40	40				
Conical tents.....	707 10		29	27	2	1	5 00	23 57
Conical tent poles.....	30 00		29	29		1		1 00
Tripods.....	67 50		29	29		1		2 25
Hospital tents, 44.....						6		176 10
Hospital tents, 31.....	909 85	\$645 70	69	53	16	6	37 50	54 72
Hospital tent files.....	641 92		60	44	16			
Hospital tent poles, sets.....	222 50		75	75		1,088		43 52
Hospital tent pins.....	70 20		667	667				
Wall tent pins.....	56 40		1,410	1,410				
Common tent pins.....	53 66		2,385	2,385				
Shelter tents, halves.....	200 00		200	200				
Shelter tent poles.....	40 00		200	200				
Total.....	4,085 69	645 70					713 71	525 00

Chargeable to Navy Department:

Loss on account of damage.....	\$713 71
Loss on account of deficiency.....	325 00
Expenses connected on account of transportation, drayage, agent, &c.....	206 87

Total..... 1,445 61

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. RODGERS.

Captain and Military Storekeeper, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1885.

G.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage manufactured at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for the Quartermaster's Department, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885; also cost of materials, labor, &c.

Articles.	Number made.	Material.	Civilian labor.	Prison labor.	Royalty on machinery.	Total.
Boots, brass-screwed...pairs..	5,309	\$13,049 01	\$207 49	\$1,167 28	\$88 58	\$14,512 36
Boots, sewed.....do.....	13,981	49,684 99	807 55	6,887 30	614 37	57,994 21
Shoes, brass-screwed....do....	2,010	3,474 55	122 51	211 57	50 09	3,858 72
Shoes, "Post".....do.....	28,043	73,049 25	1,487 15	7,491 47	1,241 15	83,269 02
Shoes, "Field".....do.....	21,022	48,843 22	1,128 59	6,789 88	937 75	57,699 44
Shoes, "Campaign".....do....	4,002	9,074 70	269 50	1,133 00	179 36	10,656 56
Barrack chairs.....number..	5,000	6,344 76		897 00		7,241 76
Corn brooms.....do.....	28,500	5,470 84		1,947 50		7,418 34
Total.....		208,991 32	4,022 79	26,525 00	3,111 80	242,650 91

Value of scrap-leather sold during the fiscal year on account of boots..... \$946 54
Value of scrap-leather sold during the fiscal year on account of shoes..... 3,254 64

Average cost of—	Prison labor.	Material, royalty, civilian labor.	Total.
Boots, brass-screwed per pair.	\$0 22	\$2 51	\$2 73
Boots, sewed do.	49	3 05	4 14
Shoes, brass-screwed do.	10	1 81	1 91
Shoes, "Post" do.	26	2 70	2 96
Shoes, "Field" do.	32	2 42	2 74
Shoes, "Campaign" do.	28	2 38	2 66
Barrack chairs each.	18	1 27	1 45
Corn brooms do.	07	19	26

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1885.

H.—Statement showing value of labor performed for the Quartermaster's Department by the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

	Days' work.	Per diem.	Total.
General work	18,057	\$0 35	\$6,319 95
Making boots and shoes	47,361	50	23,680 50
Making barrack chairs	1,794	50	897 00
Making corn brooms	3,895	50	1,947 50
Making company desks	634	50	317 00
Making mess tables	18	50	9 00
Making boxes and crates	1,214	50	607 00
Making tin and iron ware	1,021	50	510 50
Making harness	2,695	50	1,347 50
Making crimping forms and dies	105	50	52 50
Carpenters	70	50	35 00
Making broom-handles	268	50	149 00
Total			35,872 45

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1885.

I.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage issued to the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, and money value of the property.

Articles.	Quantity.	Condition.	Price.	Amount.
Boots, brass-screwed pairs.	418	New	\$2 73	\$1,141 14
Boots, sewed do.	31	do	4 32	133 92
Shoes, brass-screwed do.	800	do	1 76	1,408 00
Shoes, "Post" do.	181	do	3 25	588 25
Shoes, "Field" do.	482	do	2 68	1,288 16
Shoes, "Campaign" do.	21	do	2 38	49 98
Total				4,709 45

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1885.

K.—Statement showing average prices at which the various articles of clothing and equipage are charged to the Army of the United States.

Clothing.	Post quartermaster sergeants.	Ordnance sergeants.	Hospital stewards.	Commissary sergeants.	Ordnance.	Engineers.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Light artillery.	Cavalry or Signal Corps.
Helmet, without trimmings.....each	\$1 25	\$1 25	\$1 25	\$1 25	\$1 25	\$1 25	\$1 25	\$1 25	\$1 25	\$1 25
Helmet, hair plume.....do							44	44	44	44
Helmet, cord and band.....do							47	47	47	47
Helmet, top-piece or base.....do	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02
Helmet, socket for plume.....do							16	16	16	16
Helmet, spike.....do	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07
Helmet, eagle.....do	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04
Helmet, scroll and rings.....per pair	01	01	01	01	01	01	02	02	02	02
Helmet, side buttons.....do							01	01	01	01
Helmet, device for shield of eagle, each	02	02	02	02	02	02				02
Helmet number (white metal).....do							01	01	01	01
Cork helmet.....do	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25
Fatigue or campaign hat:										
Black, wool.....do	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Drab, fur.....do	1 40	1 40	1 40	1 40	1 40	1 40	1 40	1 40	1 40	1 40
Cord and tassel.....do	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07
Forage cap.....do	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Crossed sabers, cannon or rifles, shell and flame, bugle, castle, pen and key, crescent, caduceus for forage caps.....each	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02
Wreaths for forage caps.....do			03							
Fur cap.....do	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15
Letters, brass.....do						01	01	01	01	01
Numbers, brass.....do						01	01	01	01	01
Overcoat:										
Made.....do	8 70	8 70	8 70	8 70	8 70	8 70	8 70	8 70	8 70	8 70
Unmade.....do	6 70	6 70	6 70	6 70	6 70	6 70	6 70	6 70	6 70	6 70
Uniform coat:										
Musicians', made.....do						8 51	8 46	8 46	8 22	8 22
Musicians', unmade.....do						5 01	4 96	4 96	4 72	4 72
Without chevrons, made.....do	7 93	7 93	7 93	7 93	7 93	7 93	7 88	7 88	7 64	7 64
Without chevrons, unmade.....do	4 93	4 93	4 93	4 93	4 93	4 93	4 88	4 88	4 64	4 64
Blouse:										
Made.....do	3 18	3 18	3 18	3 18	3 18	3 18	3 18	3 18	3 18	3 18
Unmade.....do	2 43	2 43	2 43	2 43	2 43	2 43	2 43	2 43	2 43	2 43
Stable frocks.....do									50	50
Overalls.....per pair						1 19			43	43
Trousers, private's:										
Heavy, made.....do	2 66	2 66	2 66	2 66	2 66	2 66	2 66	2 66	3 43	3 43
Heavy, unmade.....do	1 91	1 91	1 91	1 91	1 91	1 91	1 91	1 91	2 43	2 43
Light, made.....do	2 51	2 51	2 51	2 51	2 51	2 51	2 51	2 51	3 24	3 24
Light, unmade.....do	1 76	1 76	1 76	1 76	1 76	1 76	1 76	1 76	2 24	2 24
Suspenders.....do	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Shirt, dark-blue flannel.....each	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25
Knit undershirt.....do	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
Drawers.....per pair	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Stockings:										
Woolen.....do	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Cotton, all colors.....do	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Berlin gloves.....do	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Gauntlets:										
Leather.....do									1 06	1 06
Fur.....do	1 52	1 52	1 52	1 52	1 52	1 52	1 52	1 52	1 52	1 52
Mittens, woolen.....do	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Boots, sewed.....do									3 99	3 99
Shoes, sewed:										
"Post".....do	3 05	3 05	3 05	3 05	3 05	3 05	3 05	3 05	3 05	3 05
"Field".....do	2 73	2 73	2 73	2 73	2 73	2 73	2 73	2 73	2 73	2 73
"Campaign".....do	2 38	2 38	2 38	2 38	2 38	2 38	2 38	2 38	2 38	2 38
Arctic overshoes.....do	2 70	2 70	2 70	2 70	2 70	2 70	2 70	2 70	2 70	2 70
Blanket, woolen.....each	3 40	3 40	3 40	3 40	3 40	3 40	3 40	3 40	3 40	3 40
Chevrans:										
Cloth, N. C. S. color and first sergeant's.....per pair	2 31	74	87	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
Cloth, sergeant's.....do					40	40	40	40	40	40
Cloth, corporal's.....do					32	32	32	32	32	32
Cloth, pioneer's and farrier's.....per pair						72	72	72	72	72
Device for Signal Corps.....each										26
Gold lace.....per pair	5 52	3 92	1 83	3 56						

K.—Statement showing average prices, &c.—Continued.

Clothing.	Post quartermaster sergeants.	Ordinance sergeants.	Hospital stewards.	Commissary ser- geants.	Ordinance.	Engineers.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Light artillery.	Cavalry or Signal Corps.
Chevrans—Continued.										
Gold lace, sergeant-major's per pair						\$4 50	\$4 50	\$1 50		\$4 50
Gold lace, quartermaster-sergeant's per pair						3 46	4 48	4 48		4 48
Gold lace, chief trumpeter's do.										3 98
Gold lace, principal musician's per pair							3 76	3 76		
Gold lace, saddler sergeant's per pair										3 98
Gold lace, color and first sergeant's per pair						3 50	3 50	3 50	\$3 50	3 50
Gold lace, sergeant's do.					\$2 57	2 57	2 57	2 57	2 57	2 57
Gold lace, corporal's do.					1 89	1 89	1 89	1 89	1 89	1 89
Gold lace, service, peace and war per pair	\$0 60	\$0 60	\$0 60	\$0 60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Stripes, for trousers do.	37	37	37	37						
Stripes, for trousers:										
Sergeant's do.					28	65	28	21	28	28
Corporal's do.					19	55	19	13	19	19
Musician's do.						1 10	38	26	38	38
Facings for uniform coats, including silk per set.	63	63	63	63	63	63	58	58	60	60

			Artillery.	Infantry.	Cavalry or Sig- nal Corps.
Aiguillettes and shoulder knots per set.			\$1 49	\$1 49	\$1 49
White trousers, linen per pair.			1 13	1 13	1 13
Lyres for helmets or forage caps each.			4	4	4
Music-pouches do.			5 75	5 75	5 75
Helmets and trimmings, same as for other enlisted men of the mounted service.					

Articles.	Cost.	Articles.	Cost.
Dark-blue cloth, $\frac{1}{2}$ Army standard, per yard.	\$1 98	Barrack bag.	\$0 64
Dark-blue blouse, flannel, $\frac{1}{2}$ Army standard, per yard.	1 06	Mosquito bar.	90
Dark-blue shirting, flannel, $\frac{1}{2}$ Army standard, per yard.	81	Iron pot.	1 50
Sky-blue kersey, light, $\frac{1}{2}$ Army standard, per yard.	1 14	Camp kettle.	38
Sky-blue kersey, heavy, $\frac{1}{2}$ Army standard, per yard.	1 24	Mess-pan.	25
Canton flannel, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	08	Ax.	57
Blouse-lining, flannel, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	22	Ax-helve.	14
Dark-blue cloth, $\frac{1}{2}$ fine quality do.	2 25	Ax-sling.	31
Dark-blue cloth, flannel, $\frac{1}{2}$ fine quality, per yard.	1 62	Hatchet.	40
Sky-blue kersey, $\frac{1}{2}$ fine quality, per yard.	1 79	Hatchet-helve.	2
Iron bunk, without slats or bunk bottoms.	3 58	Hatchet-sling.	24
Wire-woven bunk-bottoms, with supporting springs.	3 25	Spade.	48
Wire-woven bunk-bottoms without supporting springs.	2 81	Shovel, short handled.	54
Mattresses.	2 18	Shovel, long-handled.	37
Mattress covers.	90	Pick-ax.	63
Pillows.	34	Pick-ax helve.	07
Pillow-cases.	10	Drum, complete, plain shell.	6 20
Bed-sheets.	30	Drum, complete, polished shell.	7 25
Bed-sack.	76	Drum head-batter.	52
Pillow-sack.	16	Drum head-snare.	38
		Drum-sling.	49
		Drum-sticks, pairs.	11
		Drum-stick carriage.	23
		Drum, snare set.	11
		Drum-rod.	30
		Drum-case.	29
		Trumpet, with extra mouth-piece.	1 60
		Trumpet cord and tassel.	45

Articles.	Cost.	Articles.	Cost.
Trumpet crook	\$0 44	Tent-poles, common	set. \$1 00
Trumpet, extra mouth-piece	25	Tent-pins, common	set. 23
Fife, "B" or "C"	17	Tent, common, closed corners, complete	8 64
Books, company order	1 50	Tent, common, laced corners, complete	8 87
Books, company letter received	2 40	Tent, shelter, each half	1 00
Books, company index, letter received	1 40	Tent-poles, shelter	set. 40
Books, company letter sent	2 25	Tent-pins, shelter	set. 12
Books, company index, letter sent	1 40	Tent, shelter, complete	3 23
Books, regimental order	2 05	Tent-pin, hospital, large or small	03
Books, regimental letter received	2 15	Tent-pin, wall, large	08
Books, regimental index, letter received	70	Tent-pin, wall, small or common	02
Books, regimental letter sent	2 05	Tent-pin, shelter	02
Books, regimental index, letter sent	70	Flag, garrison	37 00
Books, post order	5 50	Flag post	10 70
Books, post letter received	5 78	Flag, storm and recruiting	2 86
Books, post index, letter received	1 40	Flag, halyards, garrison and post	1 32
Books, post letter, sent	5 55	Flag halyards, recruiting	26
Books, post index, letter sent	1 40	Colors, national	00 00
Tent, conical wall, complete	25 90	Colors, regimental	123 50
Tent, Sibley	18 71	Standard	55 00
Tent-pole, conical wall or Sibley	98	Guidon, cavalry	6 02
Tent, tripod	2 25	Guidon, artillery	12 75
Tent-pins, conical wall or Sibley	set. 46	Guide, regimental, general	7 45
Tent, Sibley, complete	22 40	Marker	8 40
Tent, hospital	28 62	Color belt and sling	2 36
Tent, fly, hospital	9 08	Camp color	79
Tent-poles, hospital	set. 3 90	Company marking-stamp	2 10
Tent-pins, hospital	set. 99	Stencil-plates	set. 1 05
Tent, hospital, complete	42 11	Scrubbing-brush	14
Tent, wall	13 46	Corn broom	25
Tent, fly, wall	4 27	Canvas fatigue coat	80
Tent-poles, wall	set. 1 25	Canvas fatigue trousers	85
Tent-pins	set. 62	Canvas cap or hood	90
Tent, wall, complete	19 60	Canvas mittens	15
Tent, common, closed corners	7 31	Poncho, rubber	1 55
Tent, common, laced corners	7 54	Blanket, rubber	1 13

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. RODGERS,

Captain and Military Storekeeper, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1885.

L.—Drawings of the various articles of clothing and equipage adopted or changed since the publication of the last annual report, giving measurements and dimensions of each article, and details of each section of each garment manufactured by the Quartermaster's Department.

Twenty-four plates to be found at end of report.
Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. RODGERS,

Captain and Military Storekeeper, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1885.

M.—Specifications for clothing, equipage, and materials for the manufacture of clothing and equipage, adopted or amended and distributed to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

117.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR MOSQUITO-BARS.

Material.—To be made of the best quality barred mosquito-netting and white cotton tape, equal in quality to the same materials in the standard sample.

Dimensions.—Seven feet long, 2 feet 8 inches wide, and 5 feet 8 inches high.

To be bound around top and down the four corners with white tape, and to have two strings of white tape 9 inches long, strongly sewed on each of the four upper corners, and to conform in all respects to the standard sample adopted May 23, 1884.
Adopted June 7, 1884.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[1250 F.—1884.]

118.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR OVERCOATS.

Adopted September 12, 1884. Canceled by the adoption of specifications No. 148.

119.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SIBLEY OR CONICAL WALL TENT STOVE-PIPE.

To be made of best quality refined sheet-iron, No. 24 (American gauge), swaged, grooved, and riveted.

Joints to be 24 inches long, and of proper diameter to fit collar of stove, which is 13 inches outside circumference.

Adopted September 27, 1884, in lieu of specifications of December 3, 1880, which are hereby canceled.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[2242 F.—1884.]

120.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR COLOR BELT AND SLING.

Belt.—To be of best quality of black bridle-leather $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, full, in width, with a girth of 40 inches, exclusive of clasp fastenings, and to be finished with a cast-brass clasp-plate having the letters "U. S." raised in center, and a brass outlet-buckle.

Sling.—The cylindrical cup to receive the end of the pike to be of cast-brass, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in inside diameter, with rim around top edge, and to be firmly attached by a movable ball-socket to a heart-shaped plate of brass of No. 19 Government standard, in the manner shown by sample in office of the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

The brass plate to be securely fastened by six rivets to a leather base of same shape and of double thickness, and having on its under side a tufted pad covered with pebble leather and stuffed with curled hair of best quality. All of the leathers to be well sewed together around the edge.

Two leather straps $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 12 inches long, and two leather straps $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 52 inches long, to be securely sewed to the upper sides and top of the leather heart-shaped base in the manner shown by sample in the office of the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

The shorter straps to be finished with a cast-brass buckle having an opening of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and the longer straps to have holes punched in the ends to receive tongue of buckle.

When in use the long strap on the right to be buckled to the short one on the left, and the short strap on the left to the long one on the right.

All leather, except covering of pad, to be of best quality black bridle-leather.

Adopted October 9, 1884.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[2369 F.—1884.]

121.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR CANVAS MITTENS.

Material.—The mittens to be made of 6-ounce cotton duck, dyed brown.*Style.*—Plain mitten with thumb only, and having a gauntlet cuff neatly stitched on at the wrist.*Sizes and workmanship.*—Length of mittens from the tip of the hand to the wrist at the point where the cuff is joined: for No. 1, 9 inches; for No. 2, 9½ inches; for No. 3, 10 inches. Width across the palm of the hand: No. 1, 4½ inches; No. 2, 4½ inches; No. 3, 5 inches.

Depth of cuff when finished, 4½ inches. Length of thumbs from tip to wrist: for No. 1, 4½ inches; No. 2, 5 inches; No. 3, 5½ inches; to be neatly and securely stitched on the mitten.

The cuff to be formed and neatly stitched to the mitten, and finished with ¼-inch turned in at the edge, and securely and neatly stitched.

The entire mitten to be made in a neat and workmanlike manner, and to conform to the sealed standard samples.

Adopted October 14, 1884.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[2407 F.—1884.]

122.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR BLOUSES.

Material.—Dark-blue wool flannel, Army standard; gray twilled mixed flannel lining for body, and unbleached muslin lining for sleeves.*Pattern.*—To be a single-breasted sack-coat, with falling collar, and having five regulation buttons in front from neck to waist. To have three outside pockets, one on each side of skirt and one on the left breast, and one inside pocket on the right breast.*Workmanship.*—To be cut in accordance with the standard patterns adopted January 16, 1884, and to be made and finished in accordance with the standard samples adopted this date.

Sizes.	Breast.	Length.	Waist.	Collar.	Length of sleeves.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1	34	27	32	16	31
2	35	27½	33	16½	31½
3	36	28	34	17	32
4	38	29	36	18	33
5	40	30½	38	19	34
6	42	30½	40	19½	34½

Adopted October 21, 1884, in lieu of specifications of January 16, 1884, which are hereby canceled.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[2507 F.—1884.]

123.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR DRUM-CASES.

Material.—Six ounce cotton duck, and white cotton cord (65 fathoms to the pound).*Pattern.*—Round bottom case or bag, with drawing strings.

Size.—Bottom 16 inches in diameter when finished; depth when finished 20 inches; width at the opening 30 inches.

Workmanship.—Bottom flat stitched, with two rows of stitching three-eighths inch apart; one inch hem at the opening, with worked holes on each side for the drawing strings, which are arranged to pull both ways, closing the case in the center.

To conform to the sealed standard sample adopted this date.

Adopted October 31, 1884.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[2605 F.—1884.]

124.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR WOOLEN MITTENS.

To be of color of standard sample. To be made of gray woolen yarn, spun from long-staple wool of not less than one-half blood bred, free from shoddy, reworked wool, and other impurities, spun to weigh about 73 grains for each 25 yards of single thread; the yarn to be doubled and twisted.

The mittens to be woven from 16 to 18 inches in length, according to size, and full to the respective sizes, viz: 10, 11, and 12 inches in length, and to be from 5½ to 6 inches in width before being full.

To be manufactured in the following proportion of sizes to the hundred—18, 14, 14=100.

The mittens when finished to weigh an average of three pounds and six ounces per dozen pairs.

Adopted November 6, 1884, in lieu of specifications of May 31, 1876, which are hereby canceled.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[2617 F.—1884.]

125.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

SPECIFICATIONS FOR COMPANY MARKING-STAMPS.

The stamps to be of brass, ¼ inch high, 1½ of an inch wide, and of sufficient length for the inscription.

The face of stamps to bear the necessary inscription in letters and figures cut ¾ of an inch deep; the prominent letters and figures to be ¼ inch long, and other letters ½ inch long.

The stamp to be firmly connected by a rod to a walnut handle 4½ inches long, mounted with a brass cap and ferrule.

The stamp to have a mortised end of sufficient size to contain two numeral types, with a screw fitted in it to hold the types in place.

Two sets of brass numerals, from 0 to 9, inclusive, of such dimensions and finish as to properly fit in the mortise of stamps, and give an even impression with the stamp inscription, and to be furnished with each stamp, as also one marking pad, 2½ inches wide and 4½ inches long, and 1 2-ounce bottle of warranted indelible ink.

The stamp, pad, bottle of ink, and sets of numerals to be put up in a substantial hinged-lid, japanned tin box 4½ inches wide, 8 inches long, and 1½ inches deep, arranged and finished according to sample in office of the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

Adopted November 29, 1884.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[2845 F.—1884.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR GOLD-LACE CHEVRONS.

Lace.—To be of best quality gold on silver, to contain not less than 89 to 90 per cent. silver and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. gold; to be full $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, and in weight, weave, and finish to conform to standard sample.

Cloths.—The cloth forming the groundwork for arms, arcs, and ties of chevrons to be of facing cloth (conforming to published specifications) of the same color as the facings of the uniform coat.

The cloth forming the groundwork for chevron devices (except that for hospital stewards) to be the same as that of the uniform coat. To be cut in shape of a quadrant of a circle having a radius of from 5 to 6 inches (as size of device may require), the straight sides of pieces to be neatly stitched to the under side of the upper edge of cloth of arms, the nap of the cloth to run downward when the chevron is on the sleeve.

Bars and arms.—The bars of the chevron to be a single width of lace, to be neatly joined at the angles and stitched with gold-colored silk upon the facing cloth, on each border of the lace, and also at the outer ends, which are to be turned under. The bars to be placed about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch apart, and a bordering of the facing cloth of about $\frac{1}{4}$ of one inch to show on all sides.

The chevrons for engineers to have a stitching of white silk upon each side of the lace bars.

The arms of the chevron bars to be 6 to 7 inches long, to be the arcs of a circle of about 25 inches radius, and to meet at an angle of about 96 degrees; distance between extreme outer ends about 9 inches.

Designs for chevrons—sergeant major: Three bars and an arc of three bars. The upper edge of outer bar of arc to be the arc of a circle of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches radius.

Quartermaster sergeant: Three bars and a tie of three bars. The upper bar of tie to extend horizontally from the extreme outer end of one arm of the chevron to that of the other.

Saddler sergeant: Three bars and a saddler's round knife; handle upward. Knife of the following dimensions: handle $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide near top, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch near blade; blade $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep in center; from point to point of blade $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; center of edge $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above inner angle of chevron. Lace of handle to run vertically, of ferrule about horizontally, and of blade to be crimped to shape of same.

Chief trumpeter: Three bars and an arc of one bar, with bugle of pattern worn on cap, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above inner angle of chevron. The upper edge of bar of arc to be the arc of a circle of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches radius. Bugle to be of form, dimensions, and finish of the standard sample chevron.

Principal musician: Three bars and a bugle. The bugle to be the same as for chief trumpeter chevron.

Ordnance sergeants: Three bars and an outlined star of lace. Lower point of star to be about 1 inch above inner angle of chevron. Star to be of dimensions and finish of the standard sample chevron.

Post quartermaster sergeant: Three bars and a crossed key and pen. The latter device to be embroidered on gold bullion. The key and pen to cross about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches above the inner angle of the chevron, and to be of form, dimensions, and finish of standard sample chevron.

Commissary sergeant: Three bars and a crescent (points front). Distance from point to point of crescent 2 inches, width in center $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 inch, center of lower edge to be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above inner angle of chevron.

Hospital steward: A half chevron of emerald-green cloth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and about $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, bound with gold tracing braid $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch wide. In the center a caduceus, embroidered in gold thread, to be of the form, dimensions, and finish of the standard sample chevron.

First sergeants: Three bars and an outlined lozenge, having sides about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch wide. Lozenge about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 2 inches wide, placed lengthwise, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above inner angle of chevron.

Sergeants: Three bars.

Regimental and battalion color sergeant: Three bars and a ring $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in outside diameter, and placed $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above inner angle of chevron.

Corporal: Two bars.

To indicate service: A single width of lace neatly stitched upon a piece of cloth of color of uniform coat, the ends of lace to be turned under; a bordering of the cloth $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch wide to appear on all sides. Length of chevron about $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

To indicate service in war: The same as above, except that facing cloth of the color of the facings of the particular arm of service will be substituted for the other cloth.
Workmanship.—To be in accordance with the standard samples adopted this day.
 Adopted January 23, 1885.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[3142 F.—1885.] [275 F.—1885.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR CLOTH CHEVRONS.

Cloth.—The cloth forming the groundwork for arms, arcs, and ties of chevrons to be of facing cloth (conforming to published specifications) of the same color as the facings of the uniform coat, except in the case of the infantry overcoat chevron, when it will be of dark blue cloth.

The cloth forming the groundwork for chevron devices (except that for hospital stewards) to be the same as that for the uniform coat. For pioneers and farriers device to be cut about 9 by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; for Signal Corps device 3 inches square with corners rounded off, and for all other devices to be cut in shape of a quadrant of a circle having a radius of from 4 to 6 inches (as size of device may require), the straight sides of pieces to be neatly stitched to the under side of the upper edge of cloth of arms; the nap of the cloth to run downward when the chevron is on the sleeve.

The cloth forming the background of devices to be facing cloth of same color of facings of the uniform coat.

Bars and arms.—The bars of the chevron to be outlined on the groundwork of facing cloth in rows of heavy stitching of No. 8 silk, the upper and lower edges to be finished with similar stitching.

White stitching for engineers and overcoats for infantry, and black for all others.

The arms of the chevron bars to be 6 to 7 inches long, to be the arcs of a circle of about 25 inches radius, and to meet at an angle of about 96 degrees; distance between extreme outer ends about 9 inches.

Designs for chevrons—sergeant major: Three bars and an arc of three bars. The upper edge of outer bar of arc to be the arc of a circle of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches radius.

Quartermaster-sergeant: Three bars and a tie of three bars. The upper bar of tie to extend horizontally from the extreme outer end of one arm of the chevron to that of the other.

Saddler-sergeant: Three bars and a saddler's round knife, handle upward. Knife of the following dimensions: handle $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide near top; $\frac{1}{4}$ inch near blade; blade, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep in center; from point to point of blade, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; center of edge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above inner angle of chevron.

Chief trumpeter: Three bars and an arc of one bar, with bugle of pattern worn on cap about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above inner angle of chevron. The upper edge of bar of arc to be the arc of a circle of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches radius. Bugle to be of form, dimensions, and finish of the standard sample chevron.

Principal musician: Three bars and a bugle. The bugle to be the same as for chief trumpeters' chevrons.

Ordnance-sergeant: Three bars and an outlined star. Lower point of star to be about 1 inch above inner angle of chevron. Star to be of dimensions and finish of standard sample chevron.

Post quartermaster-sergeant: Three bars and a crossed pen and key, embroidered in gold-colored silk. The key and pen to cross about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches above the inner angle of the chevron, and to be of form, dimensions, and finish of standard sample chevron.

Commissary-sergeant: Three bars and a crescent (points front). Distance from point to point of crescent 2 inches; width in center, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 inch; center of lower edge to be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above inner angle of chevron.

Hospital steward: A half chevron of emerald-green cloth $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and about 94 inches long, piped around the edges with yellow silk. In the center a caduceus embroidered in yellow silk.

First sergeant: Three bars and an outlined lozenge, having sides about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch wide. Lozenge about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and 2 inches wide, placed lengthwise about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above inner angle of chevron.

Sergeant: Three bars.

Regimental and battalion color-sergeant: Three bars, and a ring $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in outside diameter, and placed $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above inner angle of chevron.

Corporal: Two bars.

Farrier : A horseshoe $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long from outer edge of toe-piece to a line between extreme points of heels; between outer lines across center about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; between extreme points of heels about 2 inches. A toe-piece about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and 2 heel-pieces about $\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch each, of gray facing cloth, to be stitched on. Four nail holes on each side of the shoe, at equal distances from each other, to be underlaid with blue cloth.

Pioneer : Two crossed axes of the following dimensions: Handles $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide; ax 2 inches long and about 1 inch wide at the edge.

Signal-Service device : Two embroidered signal flags, crossed, each $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch square, bearing in the center a square $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch; one flag white with red inner square, the other red with white inner square. Flags and squares to be edged with bullion: staffs about 3 inches long, with silver spear-heads.

Workmanship.—To be in accordance with standard samples adopted this day.

Adopted January 28, 1885, in lieu of specifications of March 12, 1879, which are hereby canceled.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[3142—F.—1884.] [275—F.—1885.]

128.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATION FOR WOOLEN BLANKETS.

Wool.—To be pure long staple, free from shoddy, reworked wool or cotton, or any impure materials. The warp to be of not lower grade than three-eighths blood-bred wool; the filling or woof to be of not lower grade than one-half blood-bred wool.

Size.—To be 7 feet long and 5 feet 6 inches wide.

Color.—To be blue and white mixed, conforming strictly to standard sample, with a dark-blue stripe $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 inches wide across each end about 6 inches from edge, the color of stripes to conform to those of the standard sample. The blue color in both warp and filling to be of pure indigo dye of best quality of indigo.

Weight.—To weigh not less than 5 pounds.

Threads.—To have not less than 22 threads of warp and 25 threads of filling or woof to the inch. The threads to be well driven up.

Strength.—To bear a strain of not less than 25 pounds per inch for the warp and 30 pounds per inch for the woof without tearing.

U. S. brand.—Each blanket to have the letters "U. S." 4 inches long in the center, placed lengthwise with the blanket. The letters to be of pure indigo dye and to conform in color to stripes, and may be either woven into the fabric or stamped on the blanket.

Finish.—To conform in all respects to the standard sample adopted this day.

Adopted January 9, 1885, in lieu of specifications of February 5, 1884, which are hereby canceled.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[42—F.—1885.]

129.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR CAVALRY GUIDONS.

Silk.—To be of best quality of banner silk.

Size.—To be 3 feet 5 inches fly from the lance and 2 feet 3 inches on the lance; to be cut swallow-tailed, 15 inches to the fork.

Design.—Two horizontal stripes, each one-half the width of flag, the upper to be red and the lower white. The upper stripe to have on both sides, in the center, the number of regiment in white silk, and the lower the letter of troop in red silk. The letter and number to be block-shaped, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and held in place by a border of needle-work embroidery three-sixteenths of an inch wide, of same color.

Lance.—To be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 9 feet long, including spear and ferrule.

Case or cover.—To be of water-proof material, to protect the guidon when furled.

Workmanship.—To conform to standard sample on file in the Quartermaster-General's Office.

Adopted January 27, 1885.

S. B. HOLABIRD,

Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[245—F.—1885.]

130.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Specifications for metallic ornaments for helmets and forage caps.

FOR HELMETS.

Eagles.—Eagle according to pattern, made of No. 24 sheet-brass (high); American eagle displayed proper with national shield on breast and bearing in beak a scroll with motto "*E pluribus unum*;" olive branch in dexter talon and bunch of arrows in sinister. For troops of the line the distinguishing arms are displayed under the shield, viz: Artillery, the crossed cannon; cavalry, crossed sabers; infantry, crossed rifles, and upon the lower part of shield is borne the regimental number in German silver. For the staff and staff corps, the crossed arms are omitted and the designating badge, in German silver, is borne upon the lower part of shield, viz: For post quartermaster sergeants, the crossed pen and key; for hospital stewards, the caduceus; for commissary sergeants, the crescent; for engineers, the castle; for ordnance and ordnance sergeants, the shell and flame; and for signal service, the crossed flags. When flat the eagle is of about the following dimensions: Greatest width between tips of wings, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; from upper edge of scroll to tip of tail, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It shall be molded to the form of helmet shell and be provided with three wire loops by which to fasten it on.

Spike and base (foot troops).—Spike to be of polished high brass, according to pattern, hexagonal, fluted surface, with screw of brass to fit socket in top of helmet. Height of spike, 3 inches; widest diameter, 1 inch; length of screw (in the clear), $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch; base of No. 24 sheet-brass (high); oak-leaf design according to pattern, 8 points, bed in center to receive base of spike and hole cut for spike-screw.

Plume socket (for mounted men's helmets).—To be of high brass, according to pattern. An inverted fluted cone with mitered top (four points), front ornamented with the national eagle and shield and a single star surmounting eagle head. Spherical base, into the mouth of which the cone is securely brazed, and which is formed into a hexagonal pedestal at the bottom similar to that of spike so as to rest firmly upon the oak-leaf base and be bored for the plume pin. Height of spherical base (including mouth and pedestal), about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; of cone, 2 inches; diameter of cone at top 1 inch, at bottom $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch; diameter of spherical base, 1 inch. Plume pin, with ornamental head and plain washer (each about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter), about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the thread of which shall be cut so as to screw into ventilator socket in top of helmet. For the lower end of pin a large open washer or disk with beveled edge to bear against the inside of helmet shell for the better security of the top piece, and be kept in place by a small brass thumb-nut. Diameter of disk, about 2 inches.

The oak-leaf base to be the same as described for foot helmets.

Side buttons.—Side buttons to be of high brass, according to pattern, with flat brass double stems. Devices on buttons in relief: For engineers, the castle; for ordnance, the shell and flame; for post quartermaster-sergeants, the crossed pen and key; for hospital stewards, the caduceus; for commissary-sergeants, the crescent; for Signal Corps, the crossed flags; for artillery, the crossed cannon; for cavalry, the crossed sabers; for infantry, the crossed rifles.

Numbers.—Numbers to be $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in height and made of No. 18 German silver, according to pattern, with two soft copper wire stems to hold them on shield.

Devices.—Devices for staff and staff corps to be of German silver, according to patterns. Designs as mentioned in description of eagle, and stems as for numbers.

Scrolls and rings (mounted troops).—Scrolls and rings: One on each side, between the leaf-shaped points of the top piece, its lower edge $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below these points. The scroll is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, ornamented to correspond with the fastening of the top piece. On the top of the scroll, in the center, is an eye of thin wire $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch high, holding a thin brass ring $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, to keep the cords and bands in position. The stem of the scroll is formed of two pieces of thin brass wire to fasten it at the inside of helmet. All to be high brass.

FOR FORAGE CAPS.

Bugles for musicians.—Bugles for field and band musicians: Of sheet brass (high) No. 23, representing an old-style bugle with circular crook, and a cord slung three fold around the lower part, terminating in 2 tassels on one, and 1 tassel on the other side. Height across crook, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; width from mouth-piece to outer edge of bowl, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Brass wire loops, same as on letters.

Castles (engineers).—Castles: Of sheet brass (high) No. 23, representing an ancient castle with three towers. Height of center tower, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch; of side towers, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches each; of battlements between towers, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch; width at base, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; at top of side-towers, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Two brass loops strongly soldered on back to fasten to cap.

Shells and flames (ordnance).—Shells and flames: Of sheet-brass (high) No. 23, representing a shell and flame. Diameter of shell, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch; height of flame from upper edge of shell, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch; greatest width of flame, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Brass-wire loops on back, same as on letters.

Crescents (commissary-sergeants).—Crescents: Of sheet white-metal (German silver). crescent-shaped. Width from point to point, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height of arc, 1 inch; greatest width in center, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Brass-wire loops on back, same as on letters.

Wreaths and caduceus (hospital stewards).—Wreaths: Wreath made of dead or unburnished gilt-metal, representing two olive branches, held at the bottom by a loop and knot, turning upward and bending in an oval shape, approaching each other at the top. Height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; greatest distance between outer edges, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; greatest width of single branch, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. Brass-wire loops as on back of letters.

A caduceus of German silver, similar to that on helmet eagle, to be worn within the wreath.

Wreaths and crossed pen and key (post quartermaster-sergeant).—Wreath: Same as above, a crossed pen and key of German silver, similar to that on helmet eagle, to be worn within the wreath.

Crossed cannon (artillery).—Crossed cannon: Of sheet-brass (high) No. 20, representing two cannon crossing each other at the trunnions, muzzle upward; length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; breadth at breeches, 2 inches; at muzzle, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Four brass-wire loops strongly soldered on back to fasten to cap.

Crossed sabers (cavalry).—Crossed sabers: Of sheet brass (high) No. 20, representing two cavalry sabers in scabbards, crossed in the middle, with hilts and edges upward. To be shaped or curved so as to fit the front of cap. Length of sabers, 3 inches; height from hilt of one to point of other, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; from point to point, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Four small brass-wire loops, same as on crossed cannon.

Crossed rifles (infantry).—Crossed rifles: Of sheet-brass (high) No. 20; two rifles crossing each other at a point equidistant from the butt and muzzle; muzzles pointing, upward and outward; hammers upward, their position crossed, making the upper space form an angle of 137° ; length of rifle, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter at point of crossing about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch; to be shaped or curved so as to fit the front of cap. The whole ornament occupying a rectangular space of about $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide, by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches high. Fastenings: Four brass-wire loops firmly soldered, opening horizontally with the rifles, and placed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the muzzles and butts.

Letters "A" to "M."—Brass letters "A" to "M." Roman capitals, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, to be made of sheet-brass (high) No. 23; edges beveled. Two small brass-wire loops strongly soldered on the back of letter to fasten it to the cap.

Numbers "1" to "0."—Brass numbers: Nos. "1" to "0," inclusive, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, to be made of sheet-brass (high) No. 23; edges beveled. Small brass-wire loops, same as on letters.

Adopted February 24, 1885, in lieu of those of April 21, 1882, which are hereby canceled.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

131.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR UNIFORM DRESS COATS.

Material.—Dark-blue cloth, Army standard. Linings for body and sleeves, corset jeans; for skirt, black Italian cloth; regulation brass buttons.

Pattern and dimensions—for foot troops.—Single-breasted, dark-blue frock coat, according to standard sample; nine buttons in front; standing collar, cut square, to hook in front; cloth facings and pipings, of color for the various arms of service on collar, cuff, and back of skirt, according to pattern; shoulder-straps of facing-cloth let into seam at point of shoulder, and to button at collar with one button; inside pocket in left breast, opening perpendicularly.

For mounted troops.—To be similar to the above, except that the skirt be 3 inches shorter, and be slashed and piped at sides to within about 3 inches of the waist, and the back facing to be according to standard sample.

For musicians.—To be the same as above, with the addition of the breast-facings (according to pattern) of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch worsted braid, of proper color for the arm of service.

For enlisted men of the staff corps.—To be the same as the above, except that the piping be white for all corps, and the edges of all facings and straps be piped with white cloth, according to sample.

Measurements for uniform dress coats, foot.

Sizes.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
From collar seam to waist	18	18½	19½	19½	20½	20½
Full length of coat	32	32½	33½	33½	34½	34½
Full length of sleeve	31	31½	32½	34	35	35½
Width of back	7	7½	7½	8	8½	8½
Collar at neck	15½	15½	16	17	17½	18
Height of collar, front	1	1	1	1	1	1
Height of collar, back	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Width of sleeve at hand	5½	5½	6	6½	6½	6½
Breast measure	35	36½	38	40	41	43
Waist measure	32	34	36	38	39	41

Measurements for uniform dress coats, mounted.

Sizes.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
From collar-seam to waist	17½	18	18½	19	19½	20½
Full length of coat	29½	29	29½	30	30½	31½
Full length of sleeve	31	31½	32½	34	35	35½
Width of back	7	7½	7½	8	8½	8½
Collar at neck	15½	15½	16	17	17½	18
Height of collar, front	1	1	1	1	1	1
Height of collar, back	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Width of sleeve at hand	5½	5½	6	6½	6½	6½
Breast measure	35	36½	38	40	41	43
Waist measure	32	34	36	38	39	41

Adopted March 5, 1885, conforming to standard samples adopted this day. The specifications of February 27, 1880, are hereby canceled.

[737 F.—1885.]

5041 WAR—43

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

132.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR BARRACK BAGS.

Material.—To be made of 6-ounce cotton duck, 28½ inches wide, dyed brown; to have drawing strings 60 inches long, made of one-quarter-inch braided cotton cord passing through two sheet-brass grommets, one on each side. To be sewed with No. 24 black cotton.

Size.—Thirty-two inches deep and 15 inches in diameter.

Workmanship.—To be made flat stitched in the bottom and side seams; to have a tabling at the top 2 inches wide for drawing strings, and conform to the sealed standard sample adopted this date.

Adopted March 9, 1885, in lieu of those of March 13, 1884, which are hereby canceled.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[813 F.—1885.]

133.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR DARK-BLUE CLOTH FINISHED BLOUSE FLANNEL.

Wool.—To be pure long-staple American fleece wool of one-half and three-quarters full blood, mixed in equal proportions, and free from shoddy, flocks, or other impurities.

Width.—To be 54 inches or six-fourths of a yard wide.

Threads.—To contain not less than 60 threads of warp and 52 threads of filling in each square inch.

Weight.—To weigh not less than 13 ounces to the linear yard.

Strength.—To be capable of sustaining a strain of 28 pounds to the inch in width of warp and 23 pounds to the inch in width of filling.

Color.—To be of same shade of dark blue as the standard sample, and to be dyed in the wool with pure indigo, best quality, unless otherwise authorized in writing by the contracting officer.

Finish.—To be twilled (kersey twill), nap well raised, cropped, steamed, closely shorn, well pressed, and finished in every way equal to the standard sample.

Adopted March 21, 1885, in lieu of specifications of September 29, 1877, which are hereby canceled.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[1002 F.—1885.]

134.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STRIPES FOR TROUSERS.

Materials.—To be of facing cloth of same color as facing; for uniform dress coat, except for infantry, which will be of white linen webbing. Stripes for engineers to have in addition a white piping one-eighth of an inch wide.

Dimensions.—For non-commissioned staff, 1½ inch wide.

For sergeants, 1 inch wide.

For corporals, one-half inch wide.

For musicians, two stripes, one-half inch wide, placed one-quarter of an inch apart.

All stripes to be cut 45 inches long, and cloth stripes wide enough to be turned in one-quarter of an inch on either side.

To be worn along the outer seam of the trousers, the rear edge following the seam. Adopted March 24, 1885, in lieu of specifications of February 27, 1880, which are hereby canceled.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[984 F.—1885.]

135.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR FACING CLOTH.

To be 54 inches or $\frac{1}{4}$ wide, of best fleece wool, free from shoddy, flocks, or other impurities.

To be dyed in the following colors, viz: dark blue, scarlet, yellow, crimson, orange, gray, emerald green, white, and buff.

To contain 64 threads in the chain, 60 threads in the filling to the square inch, and to weigh from $14\frac{1}{4}$ to $15\frac{1}{4}$ ounces to the linear yard, but not to fall below $14\frac{1}{4}$ ounces.

To be capable of sustaining a strain of 30 pounds to the inch in width of warp, and 20 pounds to the inch in width of filling.

Adopted March 26, 1885, in lieu of specifications of May 31, 1876, which are hereby canceled.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[1056 F.—1885.]

136.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR UNIFORM COAT BUTTONS.

Size.—To be of two sizes, designated as large and small. The large size to be $32\frac{1}{2}$ lignes, and the small size 25 lignes.

Shell.—The shell of the large-size buttons to be made from gilding metal, number 26 gauge. The small size to be of same metal, number 28 gauge.

Backs.—The backs of both large and small size to be of soldering brass, number 26 gauge.

Eye.—The eye of the large-size buttons to be of copper, number 13 gauge, and the small size of same metal, number 15 gauge.

Gilding.—The gilding to be done by fire process, and shell to be so treated that all gold shall be on outside surface. The weight of gold on each shell of the large-size buttons to be not less than four-fifths of a pennyweight for each gross, and for the small size two-fifths of a pennyweight for each gross.

Burnishing.—The burnishing to be done in the best manner known to the trade.

Stamping.—To be done with sharp, bright dies, free from any imperfections.

Solder.—The eye to be soldered into the back of the button with best quality spe 1 ter solder, and no backs to be used that show an abrasion around the eye.

Color.—To conform to standard sample.

Acid test.—To stand an acid test equal to standard samples.

Packing.—The buttons to be put up in gross boxes on cards of two dozen each. Each card to be protected by two thicknesses of tissue paper.

Adopted March 27, 1885.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[1066 F.—1885.]

137.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR MATTRESSES.

To be equal in all respects to the sealed standard sample.

Material.—To be made of narrow stripe blue and white ticking; "herring-bone" or "twill" weave; the filling to be of good cotton linters.*Dimensions.*—To be 6 feet 6 inches long, and 2 feet 8 inches wide, and 3½ inches deep when made up, and to weigh not less than 20 pounds.*Workmanship.*—To be made in a neat and substantial manner; to have twenty-eight tufts of suitable quality of leather on the top and bottom.

Adopted March 28, 1885.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[1075 F.—1885.]

138.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PILLOWS.

To conform in all respects to the sealed standard sample.

Material.—To be made of narrow striped blue and white ticking; "herring-bone" or "twill" weave; the filling to be of good cotton linters.*Dimensions.*—To be 30 inches long and 17 inches wide, and to weigh not less than 3 pounds.*Workmanship.*—To be made in a neat and substantial manner.

Adopted March 28, 1885.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[1075 F.—1885.]

139.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PILLOW-CASES.

To conform in all respects to the sealed standard sample.

Material.—To be made of fine quality unbleached muslin.*Dimensions.*—To be 36 inches long and 17½ inches wide when finished.*Workmanship.*—To be made in a neat and substantial manner, and to have a 2-inch seam at the top.

Adopted March 28, 1885.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[1075 F.—1885.]

140.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR BED-SHEETS.

To conform in all respects to the sealed standard sample.

Material.—To be made of fine quality unbleached muslin.

Dimensions.—To be 90 inches long and 48 inches wide when finished.

Workmanship.—To be made with a 2-inch seam at the top and 1-inch seam at the bottom in a neat and substantial manner.

Adopted March 28, 1885.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[1075 F.—1885.]

141.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SILK AND SILK TWIST.

Silk.—Black machine-silk, size "B." One-ounce spools to contain 750 yards each, to stand a tensile strength of 8 pounds; to be of strictly pure dye and clear black color. Spool silk, size "B" on 20 yards, 30 yards, 70 yards, and 100 yards spools, to stand a tensile strength of 8 pounds and contain full measurement, and to be of strictly pure dye.

Twist.—Button-hole twist, sizes No. 10, No. 12, and No. 14 on 1-ounce spools, to be 8 strands, braided. Size No. 10 to stand a tensile strength of 19 pounds, and each spool to contain 39 yards. Size No. 12 to stand a tensile strength of 16 pounds, and each spool to contain 46 yards. Size No. 14 to stand a tensile strength of 14 pounds, and each spool to contain 53 yards. Seven-yard, 10-yard, and 24-yard spools to be same size, strength, and quality of twist as the 1-ounce spools. All button-hole twist to be of strictly pure dye, a clear black color, and full measurement.

Raw stock.—All silk and silk twist to be of best "Tsatlee" or "Japan" raw stock, or other equally good, thoroughly cleaned, free from knots and slugs.

Stamping of spools, packing, &c.—All spools of silk or twist to be indelibly stamped on one end of spool "Property of the United States," and on the other end the quantity and size of silk the spool contains.

The silk to be put up in boxes of 1 dozen spools and silk twist in boxes of 8 spools, and marked with the name of the contractor and date of contract.

Adopted April 2, 1885.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[1129 F.—1885.]

142.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR MUSKRAT GAUNTLETS.

To be made of muskrat-skin, according to standard sample. Lining of lamb's fleece in hand, and blue or red cloth in gauntlet. Gauntlets to be at least 5 inches deep, and of sufficient fullness to admit cuff of dress-coat or blouse. Palms of sheep-skin conforming in quality to the standard sample.

To be of 3 sizes, viz: 9, 10, and 11.

Adopted April 3, 1885, in lieu of those of March 12, 1879, which are hereby canceled.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[1137 F.—1885.]

143.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR FORAGE CAPS.

Made of wool-dyed indigo-blue cloth, conforming in quality and color with the standard sample. Band about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, strengthened by a strip of strong split-leather of the same width sewed in between the cloth and the sweat-leather. The front rises straight and vertical $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the band, sides straight and slightly converging toward the crown. The back, about 5 inches long, rises from the band forward at an angle of 45 degrees, slightly convex.

The crown is circular, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, made upon strong "tarred board," covered on the inside with black silesia. The shape of the cap would thus give an incline to the crown of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from rear to front.

A straight horizontal vizor of patent enameled leather, about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick, shaped as described for dress-caps. A small brass regulation button on each side, immediately behind the end of the vizor, for chin-strap.

The latter is made in two parts, of fine enameled leather about one-half inch wide, each part about 9 inches long, and arranged, as on dress-cap, to be lengthened and shortened at will.

Sweat-leather of Belgium leather $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

Lining of glazed muslin, fastened by its lower edge only to the inner stiffening of the band, the upper edge gathered with strong thread.

Adopted April 3, 1885, in lieu of those of May 31, 1876, which are hereby canceled.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[1137 F.—1885.]

144.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR DARK-BLUE WOOL SHIRTING AND CAPE-LINING FLANNEL.

To be 54 inches, or $\frac{1}{2}$ -wide, and to be made of pure long-staple American fleece wool, not less than one-half blood, free from shoddy, flocks, or other impurities, and to weigh not less than 10 ounces to the linear yard.

To be twilled and the nap very slightly raised; to contain not less than 56 threads of warp and 48 threads of filling in each square inch, and to be capable of sustaining a strain of not less than 26 pounds to the inch in width of warp, and not less than 22 pounds to the inch in width of filling, tested in the piece.

The colors to be dark blue, green, gray, crimson, scarlet, orange, yellow, and buff, of the standard shades, and to be dyed with fast colors. The blue to be dyed in the wool with pure indigo.

Adopted April 3, 1885, in lieu of those of March 15, 1883, which are hereby canceled.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[1137 F.—1885.]

145.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR FLY AND SUSPENDER BUTTONS.

To be equal in all respects to the sealed standard samples.

Size.—The fly buttons to be 22 lignes; the suspender buttons to be 27 lignes.

Style.—To be what is called in the trade 4-hole metal back, japanned fly and suspender buttons.

Packing.—To be put up in 5-gross boxes.

Adopted April 14, 1885.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[1332 F.—1885.]

146.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR "MARKERS" AND "GENERAL GUIDES" FOR FOOT REGIMENTS.

*Marker.**Silk.*—To be of best quality banner silk.*Size.*—To be 20 inches fly from the pike, and 18 inches on the pike.*Design.*—Same as national color, except that the stars are to be in two circles, with one star in each corner of the field. In the inner circles of stars, the number of regiment in solid block figure. Stars and figures to be in white silk needle-work embroidery on a single thickness of silk.*Pike.*—To be of ash, and finished with brass spear-head and ferrule. Total length, 8 feet.*Case or cover.*—To be of water-proof material, to protect the color when furled.*Workmanship.*—To conform to standard sample in the office of the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.*General Guide.**Silk.*—Same as for marker.*Size.*—To be 18 inches fly from the rod-casing and 15 inches on the rod.*Design.*—Same as for marker.*Trimming.*—To be trimmed with yellow silk cut fringe $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep.*Metal rod and spear-head.*—Rod to be of brass tubing, nickle-plated, and of diameter to exactly fit inside the bore of a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch caliber rifle. To be $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, with a collar fitted 10 inches from the bottom, to rest on the muzzle of the gun. To be finished at the proper places with two nickle-plated knobs for fastening the flag, and at the top with a nickle-plated spear-head $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, conforming to standard sample.*Case or cover.*—Same as for marker.*Workmanship.*—To conform to standard sample in the office of the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

Adopted April 25, 1885.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[1425 F.—1885.]

148.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR OVERCOATS.

Material.—Sky-blue kersey, 22 ounce, Army standard. Lining for body, dark-blue flannel, to weigh $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces to the $\frac{1}{4}$ linear yard. Flannel for cape lining, Army standard, to weigh 10 ounces to the $\frac{1}{4}$ linear yard, and to be of the following colors, viz: For hospital stewards, emerald green; for post quartermaster-sergeants, buff; for commissary-sergeants, gray; for ordnance, crimson; for engineers and artillery, scarlet; for signal service, orange; for infantry, dark blue; for cavalry, yellow. Sleeve lining, corset jeans. Eight white metal hooks and eyes, large, viz, seven for adjusting the cape to the coat, and 1 on the collar; one black japanned hook and eye at the bottom of front of skirt to hook it back, and 4 black japanned hooks, 2 on each edge, the upper hook placed 11 inches below the lower button-hole, and the lower hook 13 inches from the upper hook; four worked eyes, 2 on each side of the skirt, placed in position to hook up each front corner of the skirt at an angle which will show 12 inches of the bottom of the skirt turned up.*Pattern.*—To be double-breasted, with cape, and having 6 regulation brass buttons, large, on each breast. The cape to be adjustable by means of 7 hooks beneath the collar of the coat and 7 eyes upon the cape. To have 7 regulation brass buttons, small, 1 inside pocket on the left breast, opening perpendicularly.*Workmanship.*—To be cut and made in conformity with the standard patterns and samples.

Size.	Length of coat.	Length of cape.	Breast measurement.	Waist measurement.	Length of sleeve.	Length of collar.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1.....	44½	24½	36	34	32½	17
2.....	45	25½	36	36	33	17½
3.....	46	26½	41	39	33½	18½
4.....	47	27½	44	42	34	19½
5.....	48	28½	45	44	34½	20
6.....	49	29	46	46	35	20½

Adopted May 28, 1885, in lieu of specifications of September 12, 1884, which are hereby canceled.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[1824 F.—1885.]

149.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR BRASSARDS.

Material.—To be made of white facing cloth, of Army standard quality.

Dimensions.—To be 16 inches long and 3 inches wide when finished.

Designs.—To be a strip of white cloth with sides turned under and stitched down with white silk. To have in the center a Greek cross 2 inches by 2 inches, made of scarlet facing cloth, edges of same to be stitched all around with scarlet silk.

Workmanship.—To conform to standard sample adopted this day.

Adopted June 30, 1885.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

[2248 F.—1885.]

- 9.—*Report of Lieut. Col. R. N. Batchelder, deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. A., relating to the care and maintenance of national military cemeteries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.*

OFFICE OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES,
Washington, D. C., August 29, 1885.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs pertaining to the care and maintenance of the national military cemeteries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885:

At the close of the last fiscal year there were eighty-two national cemeteries. During the year the soldiers' lot in the Laurel Cemetery, near Baltimore, Md., has been vacated, the remains having been removed to the Loudon Park National Cemetery, and the name of that cemetery has been dropped from the list of national cemeteries; but the establishment of the San Francisco National Cemetery, hereinafter referred to, leaves the aggregate number the same as at the beginning of the year.

On the 1st of July, 1884, there were seventy-one superintendents in service. During the year three were appointed, two died, and one resigned, leaving seventy-one in service June 30, 1885.

The total number of interments in these cemeteries at the close of the year was 322,851—known, 174,607; unknown, 148,244.

The work under the contracts of S. G. Bridges and D. W. Whitney made in 1879 for furnishing headstones for graves in private, village,

and city cemeteries may be considered as completed. There are a few scattering stones yet to be traced and set, and when this is done final settlement of the accounts can be made.

As stated in previous reports of this office, experience has shown the impracticability of providing by contract for the delivery and erection of headstones for graves in private, village, and city cemeteries. The remoteness of innumerable points to be reached, and the indefiniteness of the exact location of the graves, renders it absolutely necessary that the placing of the stone shall be intrusted to the relatives or friends of the deceased. Those furnished during the last three years have, therefore, by authority of the Secretary of War, been furnished under contract delivered at the quarries, and from thence were shipped by the Department consigned direct to the applicants. The result has been entirely satisfactory, not only in point of cost of the work, but in promptness of its accomplishment. In May last there were 4,509 stones furnished and delivered in this manner for graves of this class.

The appropriation for this work is now exhausted, but applications continue to be received, and we have now on file requests for upwards of twelve hundred stones. Applicants have been advised that if provision be made by Congress for a further supply, their requests will receive attention. It is hoped that a further appropriation for this purpose, and to include provision for the graves of soldiers of the Revolution and other wars prior to 1861, will be made, and, with this object in view, an item therefor has been included in the annual estimate for the ensuing fiscal year.

With the additional appropriation of \$2,500 granted for that purpose the roadway to the Chattanooga National Cemetery has been completed, providing a convenient means of access to the cemetery and a substantial improvement to the suburbs of the city.

The macadamized roadway to the Fort Scott National Cemetery has also been finished, and the borders planted with lines of maples and elms.

By the act of July 7, 1884, the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated for construction of a macadamized roadway from Springfield, Mo., to the national cemetery near that city, but upon advertising for proposals it was ascertained that the work could not be done for the amount appropriated. An additional sum of \$5,000 having been granted by the act of March 3, 1885, proposals were again invited, and a contract has now been made at prices which will secure the construction of the road at a cost within the amount of the increased appropriation.

Appropriations were also made by the act of March 3, 1885, for construction of roads to the Baton Rouge and Marietta National Cemeteries; but as there are no practicable routes for such roadways other than over the lines of streets or roads already established, the appropriations therefor were rendered unavailable by the proviso that no part of the money thus appropriated "shall be expended upon any public highway."

The inclosing wall at the San Antonio National Cemetery has been extended to embrace the additional land purchased for the enlargement of these grounds, and the new plat has been partially improved. Arrangements have been made for the introduction of water supply by connection with the pipes of the city water-works.

By direction of the Secretary of War, a plat of about 9½ acres of the military reservation of the Presidio has been devoted to the purposes of a national cemetery, to be known and designated as the San Fran-

cisco National Cemetery, the only one established in the Pacific States or Territories.

For the improvement of these grounds, and to render them available for the purpose intended, provision has been made for the erection of a stone inclosing wall on three sides of a portion of the plat, about 7 acres (including the old post cemetery), and for the construction of a superintendent's lodge. An iron railing, with suitable gates, is to be provided for the front of the inclosure, for which proposals have been invited.

Contracts have been made for the construction of superintendent's lodges at the Mound City and Loudon Park National Cemeteries, and work on both buildings is now under way. Provision has also been made for construction of a new outbuilding at the Mound City Cemetery.

Under the special authority of Congress, act of July 7, 1884, a site has been purchased for the Philadelphia National Cemetery, being a tract of about 13 acres, situated at the intersection of Haines street and Limekiln avenue, Germantown, eligibly located, with substantial improvements, consisting of stone dwelling, frame stable, and outhouses, windmill for water supply, and stone inclosing wall on two sides.

The buildings and wall have been repaired, and contracts have been made for the construction of stone wall to complete the inclosure. The grounds have been laid out, and burial sections prepared, to which the remains from the soldiers' lots in the Lafayette, Lebanon, Mechanics', Odd Fellows', and Woodland Cemeteries have been removed.

The dead now buried in United States lots in other cemeteries at Philadelphia and vicinity are not likely to be soon disturbed, but can hereafter be removed to these grounds at little expense when necessary.

At the Cypress Hills Cemetery the iron railing and ornamental wrought-iron gateway on the front have been completed, and a wrought-iron flag-staff erected. The new grounds have been planted with ornamental shade trees and shrubbery, and are now being further improved and drained. Avenues and walks are being constructed, and contract has been made for the erection of a stone inclosing wall to replace the old wooden fence on the west and north sides. The remains from the old post cemetery at Fort Hamilton have been removed to these grounds.

Extensive repairs have been made to the drainage and inclosing wall at the Camp Butler Cemetery.

At the Soldiers' Home Cemetery the work of grading and planting has been continued, with some improvements on the drives and walks.

With the special appropriation of \$3,000, granted by act of July 7, 1884, "for grading, sodding, and erecting a suitable monument, with headstones, and for curbing or fence for the cemetery at Fort Gratiot, Michigan, occupied by bodies of soldiers dying in the service," the grounds of the soldiers' lot in the Lakeside Cemetery at that place have been graded, seeded, and inclosed with a stone curbing. Marble headstones have been placed at one hundred and twenty-seven unmarked graves, and contract has been made for the erection of a granite monument.

Proposals have been invited for furnishing and erecting a soldiers' monument at Baxter Springs, Kans., under the provision of the act of March 3, 1885, and the selection of design and award of contract for the work is now under consideration.

Herewith is submitted a statement showing the expenditures during the year.

The grounds, buildings, and inclosures at the cemeteries have been kept in good condition, and such minor improvements made as the means at command would permit.

In the last annual report of this office, attention was called to the subject of the Roll of Honor, as follows:

The Roll of Honor, prepared soon after the close of the war, is the only published record of the interments in the national cemeteries, and of this the supply has been entirely exhausted.

The work was compiled hastily, without uniform classification, and only partial alphabetical arrangement, being printed in numerous parts, no one complete in itself, and necessarily very defective.

In connection with the work of preparing the inscriptions for the permanent headstones authorized by Congress, these records have been revised, corrected, and rearranged, and it is important that they be printed, both for preservation and use.

It has been estimated by the Public Printer that their publication, in three compact volumes, 5,000 copies of each, would cost \$30,000, and it is respectfully recommended that an appropriation of this sum be asked for that purpose.

This recommendation is respectfully renewed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. N. BATCHELDER,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army,
In charge of National Cemeteries.

The QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. A.

A.—Statement of disbursements of appropriations for national cemeteries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Name of cemetery.	Inclosures.		Lodges.		Rent of quarters.	Out-houses (sheds, stables, &c.).	Advertis- ing.	Trees, plants, &c.	Employees.
	Construc- tion.	Repair.	Gates.	Construc- tion.	Repair.				
Alexandria, La.					\$12 20				\$292 00
Alexandria, Va.					23 51				378 96
Andersonville, Ga.					30 00				568 84
Annapolis, Md.		\$25 00			100 00	\$58 00		\$10 00	130 00
Antietam, Md.					361 10			5 97	423 50
Arlington, Va.						1,184 18		884 82	6,062 76
Ball's Bluff, Va.								25 00	25 00
Barrancas, Fla.					141 80				239 50
Baton Rouge, La.					33 00				360 00
Battle Ground, D. C.									24 00
Beaufort, S. C.					28 75	1 00			577 64
Beverly, N. J.					1 25				455 00
Brownsville, Tex.					8 25	55 00		15 00	251 24
Camp Butler, Ill.					160 05				190 00
Camp Nelson, Ky.					14 00				
Cave Hill, Ky.					108 00			5 00	
Chalmers, La.					60 00				
Chattanooga, Tenn.					149 05	23 10			758 00
City Point, Va.					23 50				2,187 50
Cold Harbor, Va.					19 80				200 00
Cordith, Miss.					25 00				
Crown Hill, Ind.									789 00
Culpeper, Va.		121 04						22 00	
Cypress Hills, N. Y.	\$2,241 00		\$1,900 00		75 00				180 00
Danville, Ky.							\$75 15	337 00	458 47
Danville, Va.					40 00				100 00
Daytonville, Ark.					10 00			30 10	50 00
Fort Mifflin, N. J.		16 15			15 00			8 00	257 50
Floresco, S. C.									
Fort Donelson, Tenn.					35 00				125 00
Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.					15 00			85 50	85 50
Fort Harrison, Va.					14 55				125 00
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.					15 00				
Fort McPherson, Nebr.					20 00				885 83
Fort Scott, Kans.					24 80			15 00	200 00
Fort Smith, Ark.					25 00			20 00	232 50
Fort Sumner, Ark.					25 70			44 50	445 00
Graceland, W. Va.		5 00							449 00
Graceland, W. Va.					5 00			5 00	180 00

Hampton, Va.	14 80	10 00	10 00	214 15
Jackson Barracks, Mo.	49 75	14 25	10 00	1, 117 00
Jackson City, Mo.	25 00	14 25	4 75	161 24
Keokuk, Iowa	20 60			153 00
Knoxville, Tenn.	25 00			108 00
Lebanon, Ky.				46 00
Lexington, Ky.				300 00
Little Rock, Ark.				240 00
London Park, Md.	42 47	34 91	30 00	1, 038 70
Marlette, Ga.	50 00			1, 325 00
Memphis, Tenn.				215 00
Mexico City, Mex.				
Mill Springs, Ky.	35 75			22 00
Mobile, Ala.	34 80	65 00	38 50	467 23
Mound City, Ill.				1, 745 74
Nashville, Tenn.				509 00
Natches, Miss.	51 50	21 04	5 00	247 50
New Albany, Ind.	6 28	11 35	2 00	179 75
New Bern, N. C.	23 80			987 93
Philadelphia, Pa.	108 64	1, 500 00	77 80	386 00
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.	10 00	5 00		260 25
Poplar Grove, Va.	10 00			284 00
Port Hudson, La.	42 00	3 56		37 00
Quincy, Ill.				200 00
Raleigh, N. C.	29 00			335 00
Richmond, Va.	9 50		22 25	197 00
Salisbury, N. C.	21 00		135 00	69 85
San Antonio, Tex.	60 00			100 00
San Francisco, Cal.				
Savon Pines, Va.	21 00			937 51
Soldiers' Home, D. C.				206 00
Springfield, Mo.	50 00	43 21	159 68	75 00
Saint Augustine, Fla.			10 00	48 00
Staunton, Va.	10 00	18 00		476 50
Stone's River, Tenn.	27 30			3, 120 00
Pittsburg, Miss.	26 53	23 56		81 75
Wilmington, N. C.	11 98			215 00
Winchester, Va.				150 00
Woodlawn (Elmira), N. Y.	5 00	15 00		60 00
Yorktown, Va.				225 00
Soldiers' lots				10, 552 15
Miscellaneous				
Lawn mowers				
Totals	6, 179 80	1, 991 73	1, 968 00	5, 000 00
			542 86	2, 480 81
			3, 032 96	1, 915 58
			228 76	44, 912 00

A.—Statement of disbursements of appropriations for national cemeteries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.—Continued.

Name of cemetery, &c.	Drainage.	Barrack and office furniture.	Tools and miscellaneous stores.	Improvement of grounds.	Flags and monuments.	Water supply.	Purchase of land, examining titles, &c.	Interments.	Total.
Alexandria, La.		\$15 00	\$37 25	\$23 00	\$2 30				\$385 55
Anderson, Va.				00	24 00				491 08
Andersonville, Ga.			34 67	138 73	19 70	975 00			960 45
Annapolis, Md.	\$101 13	3 00	16 48	21 20	9 00	20 00			413 81
Antietam, Md.			38 35	27 50	40 00	35 00			680 32
Arlington, Va.			280 33	331 25		2 00			8, 607 04
Ball's Bluff, Va.									25 00
Barrancas, Fla.			60 35	75 00	3 00				519 65
Baton Rouge, La.			49 67	73 78	11 97				538 72
Battle Ground D. C.			18 50						59 00
Beaufort, S. C.	9 30		17 43	501 58		7 79			1, 120 48
Beverly, N. J.			13 87	4 00	2 50	8 00			31 47
Brownsville, Tex.			26 30	50 00					632 62
Camp Butler, Ill.			16 49	10 00	120 00				457 50
Camp Nelson, Ky.			32 44	279 68					350 49
Cave Hill, Ky.			49 98	67 95					214 10
Chalmers, La.			30 40	481 71	15 00	275 00			1, 186 08
Chattanooga, Tenn.			12 40	50 00	9 00				3, 132 66
City Point, Va.			10 75	8 80	119 00	6 50			404 90
Cold Harbor, Va.			202 25	20 25	160 00				45 85
Corinth, Miss.			21 98	93 00	5 00				1, 186 50
Crown Hill, Ind.			276 30	54 90	2 00				1, 120 00
Culppeper, Va.				927 37			\$598 70		883 92
Cypress Hills, N. Y.			18 40	10 00	20 00			135 00	6, 973 99
Danville, Ky.			14 00	2 00	1 60	59 00			120 00
Danville, Va.			27 81	62 25		23 10			209 10
Fayetteville, Ark.			27 70		4 00	10 90			286 60
Fin's Point, N. J.			28 38		5 00				144 11
Florence, S. C.			24 97	15 00	7 00	16 00			167 70
Fort Donelson, Tenn.			19 05						171 88
Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.		6 60	226 25		1 00	2 00			179 97
Fort Harrison, Va.			17 40	6 00					43 20
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.			208 00	216 67		22 20			615 48
Fort McPherson, Nebr.	449 32		66 05		6 00				285 00
Fort Scott, Kans.			22 02	33 00					1, 216 00
Fort Smith, Ark.	7 85		18 97	98 75	12 00				859 65
Fredericksburg, Va.			18 97		10 00				752 57
Gettysburg, Pa.			22 00	20 70	6 00				585 93
Glendale, Va.			35 92	37 87	10 00	945 50			262 10
Gretna, W. Va.									28 97
Hampden, Va.									638 34

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

687

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	41 65	6 10	88 49	10 00	9 75	15 60	235 48
Jefferson City, Mo.			15 60	65 78			382 44
Koosauk, Iowa.			12 18	25 48	29 15		96 51
Knoxville, Tenn.			89 85			17 50	284 14
Lebanon, Ky.			17 01				147 01
Lexington, Ky.							60 00
Little Rock, Ark.			43 14	51 49			304 63
London Park, Md.	1 75		31 65	80 00	40 00	12 50	830 15
Marietta, Ga.	168 36	17 50	45 00	290 10	4 50		1,656 54
Memphis, Tenn.			41 62	200 00	500 00	10 50	2,147 32
Mexico City, Mex.			35 00				250 00
Mill Springs, Ky.			8 35	56 25			64 60
Mobile, Ala.			37 75	128 00			223 56
Monroe City, Ill.			90 51	179 54	177 00	17 50	1,927 43
Neahville, Tenn.			76 63	765 50	14 52	25 25	2,757 67
Natchez, Miss.			48 19				300 70
New Albany, Ind.	35 00		18 95				293 45
New Bern, N. C.	14 62	12 00	39 15	62 61		59 75	27,195 34
Philadelphia, Pa.			320 12	319 00	620 00	15,200 00	1,672 59
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.			67 40	6 00			290 42
Poplar Grove, Va.			13 42	6 00	75		403 06
Port Hudson, La.			45 75	14 75	15 00		37 50
Quincy, Ill.							380 15
Raleigh, N. C.			51 15		100 00		421 13
Richmond, Va.			16 88	35 59			475 30
Saltatory, N. C.	194 27		21 84	26 25		14 25	2,812 48
San Antonio, Tex.			15 00	200 00	80 00		881 87
San Francisco, Cal.			145 87				50 53
Seven Pines, Va.			27 28	2 25			2,402 24
Soldiers' Home, D. C.			92 97	1,027 54	164 54		512 73
Springfield, Mo.			89 55	99 87	15 00		75 00
Saint Augustine, Fla.							112 05
Saunton, Va.			15 05	15 00	6 00		534 65
Stone's River, Tenn.			30 85				5,750 97
Vicksburg, Miss.	264 74		82 34	1,846 56		2 95	281 94
Wilmington, N. C.			6 70				230 00
Winchester, Va.			10 25	24 75			129 75
Woodlawn (Elmira), N. Y.				80 00	16 00		225 00
Yorktown, Va.			24 75	9 00			10,626 36
Soldiers' lots							1,827 52
Miscellaneous			74 21				
Lawn mowers							
Totals	1,316 34	60 20	3,929 36	10 416 32	1,576 72	1,734 68	1,895 54
Total disbursed during the year							105,309 01

I certify that the above statement is correct.

R. N. BATCHELDER.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

**CHEVRON FOR
POST QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT**



GILT BUCKLE



BUCKLE FOR WHITE TROUSERS.



**HELMET SIDE BUTTONS.
POST Q.M. SERGEANTS.**



**DEVICE FOR HELMET, EAGLE, AND
FORAGE CAP, POST Q.M. SERGEANTS.**

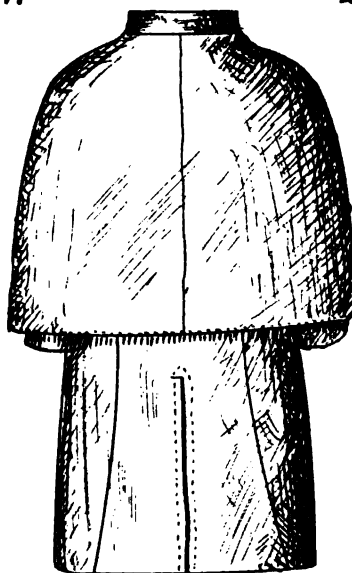
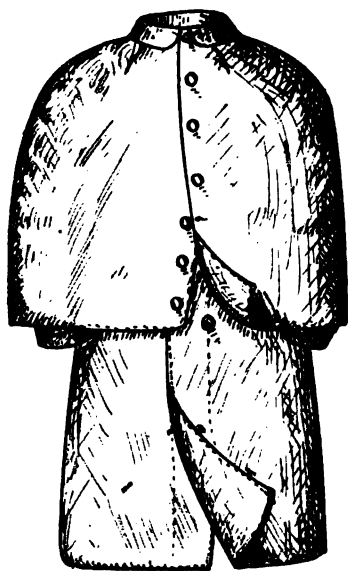


LYRE FOR MUSICIANS

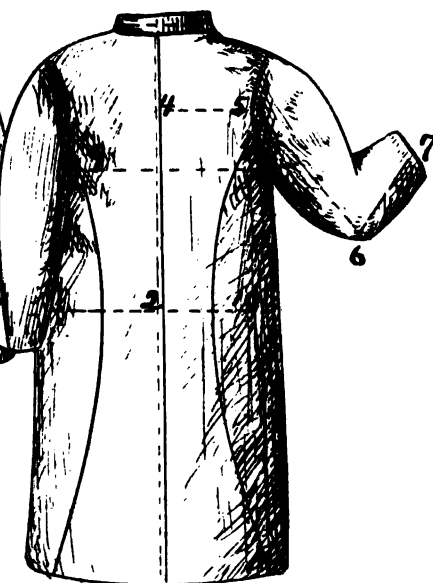


OVERCOAT.

2



8



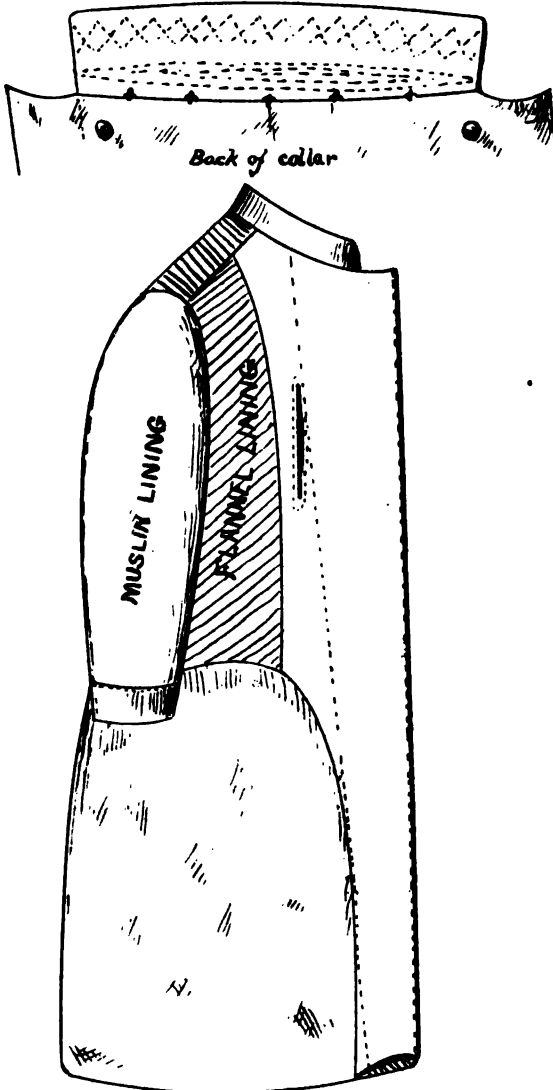
3

1 to 2 Length of waist
1 " 3 " "Coat
4 " 5 Breadth of back
4 " 6 Elbow

4 to 7 Sleeve
8 Size of collar
9 Breast measure
10 Waist

OVERCOAT.

3

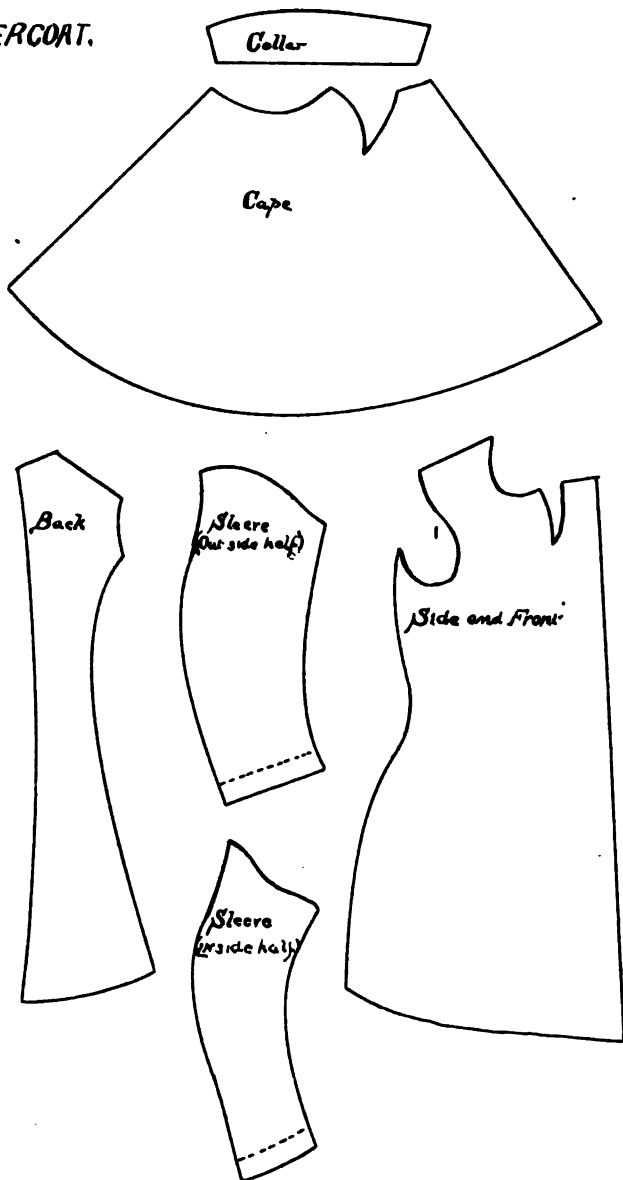


Hooks and eyes placed at bottom of skirt so as to hook up each front corner when marching. - substituted for drawing N° 7

Rep. of 1884

OVERCOAT.

4

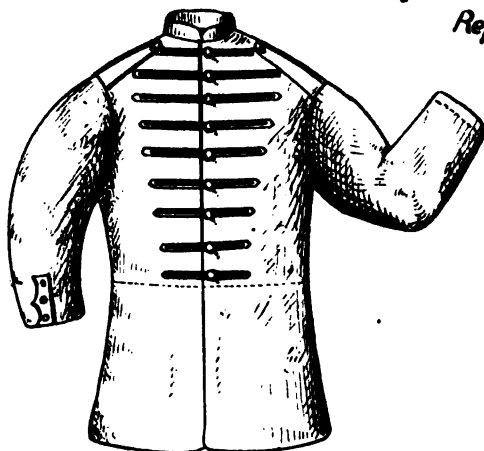


Sizes	Length of Coat	Length of Cape	Breast measure	Waist measure	Length of Sleeve	Length of Collar
1	44½	24½	36	34	32½	17
2	45	25½	38	36	33	17½
3	46	26½	41	39	33½	18½
4	47	27½	44	42	34	19½
5	48	28½	45	44	34½	20
6	49	29	46	46	35	20½

UNIFORM DRESS-COAT, MUSICIANS

Length of coat reduced and facings changed substituted for drawing N°13

Report of 1884.

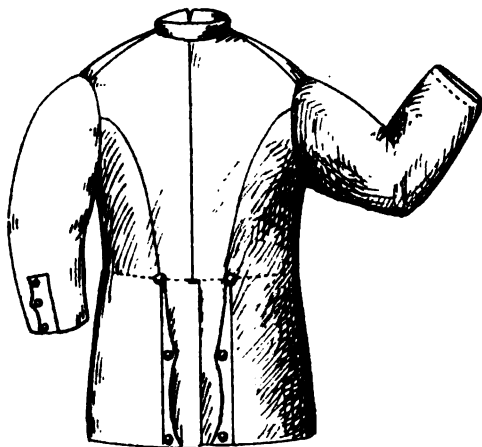
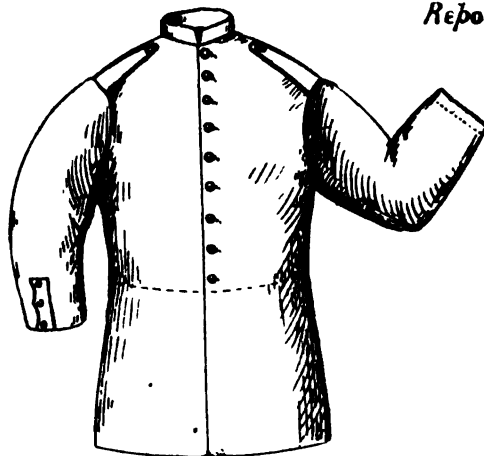


Sizes.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
From collar seam to waist.	18	18½	19½	19½	20½	20½
Full length of coat	32	32½	33½	33½	34½	34½
" " sleeve	31	31½	32½	34	35	35½
Width of back	7	7½	7½	8	8½	8½
Collar at neck	15¼	15¾	16	17	17½	18½
Height of collar, front	1	1	1	1	1	1
" " back	1¼	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Width of sleeve at hand	5½	5½	6	6½	6½	6½
Breast measure	35	36½	38	40	41	43
Waist measure	32	34	36	38	39	41

UNIFORM DRESS-COAT, FOOT.

Length of coat reduced and facings changed, substituted for drawing N°11

Report of 1884

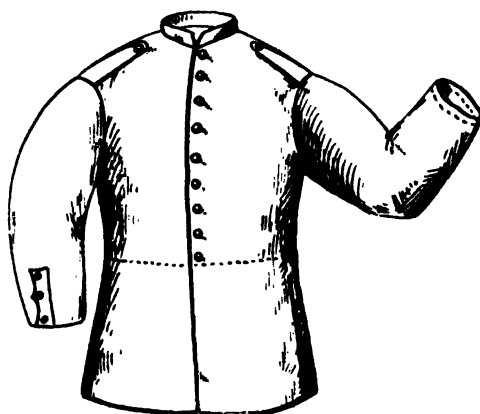
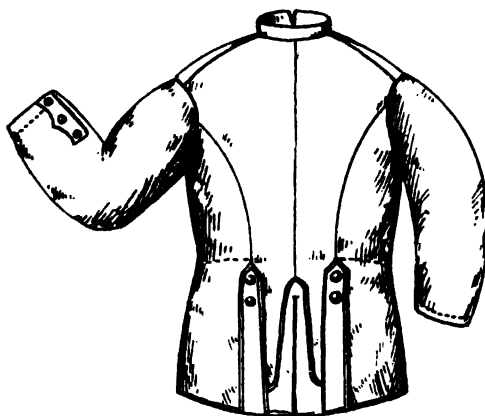


SIZES	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>From collar seam to waist</i>	<i>Inches</i> 18	<i>Inches</i> 18½	<i>Inches</i> 19½	<i>Inches</i> 19½	<i>Inches</i> 20½	<i>Inches</i> 20½
<i>Full length of coat</i>	32	32½	33½	33½	34½	34½
<i>" " Sleeve</i>	31	31½	32½	34	35	35½
<i>Width of back</i>	7	7½	7¾	8	8½	8½
<i>Collar at neck</i>	15½	15½	16	17	17½	18½
<i>Height of collar front</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>" " " back</i>	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
<i>Width of sleeve at hand</i>	5½	5½	6	6¼	6¼	6½
<i>Breast measure</i>	35	36½	38	40	41	43
<i>Waist measure</i>	32	34	36	38	39	41

UNIFORM COAT, MOUNTED

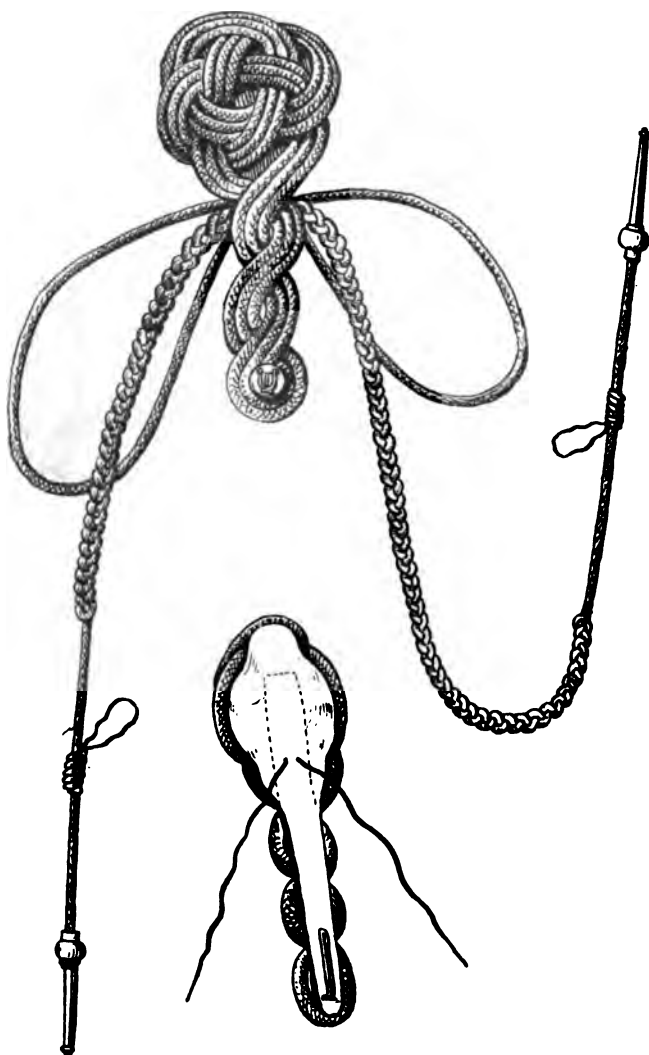
Length of coat reduced and facings changed substituted for drawing N^o 1

Report of 1884

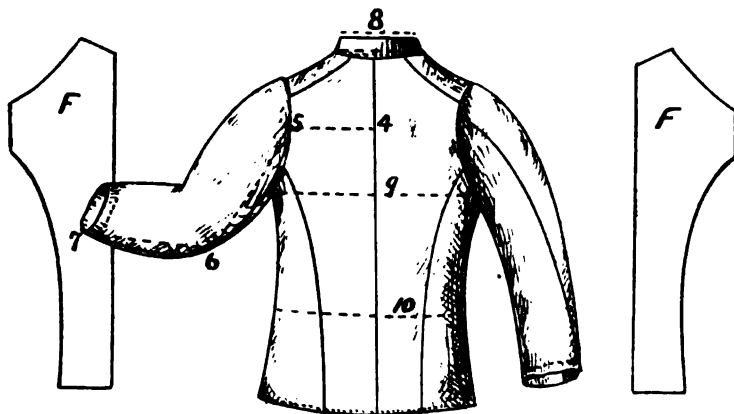
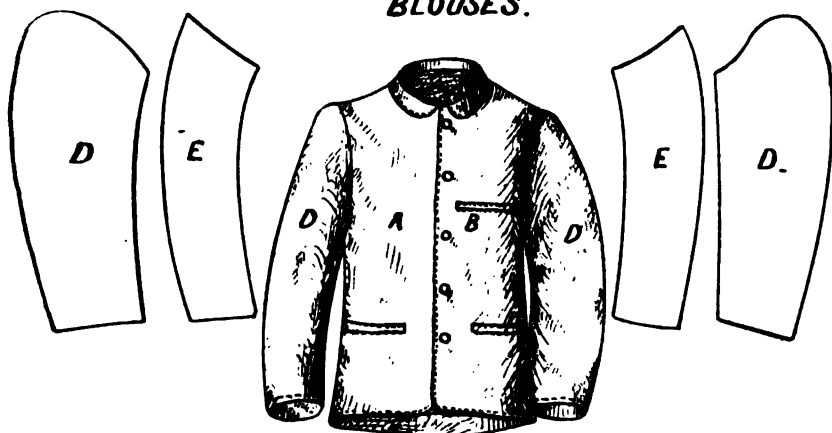


Sizes	1	2	3	4	5	6
From collar seam to waist	17½	18	18½	19	19½	20½
Full length of coat	29½	29	29½	30	30½	31½
" Sleeve	31	31½	32½	34	35	36½
Width of back	7	7½	7½	8	8½	8½
Collar at neck	15¼	15¾	16	17	17½	18½
Height of collar front	1	1	1	1	1	1
" back	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Width of sleeve at hand	5½	5½	5½	6½	6½	6½
Breast measure	35	36½	38	40	41	43
Waist measure	32	34	36	38	39	41

SHOULDER KNOTS & AIGUILLETTE
FOR BAND MUSICIANS.



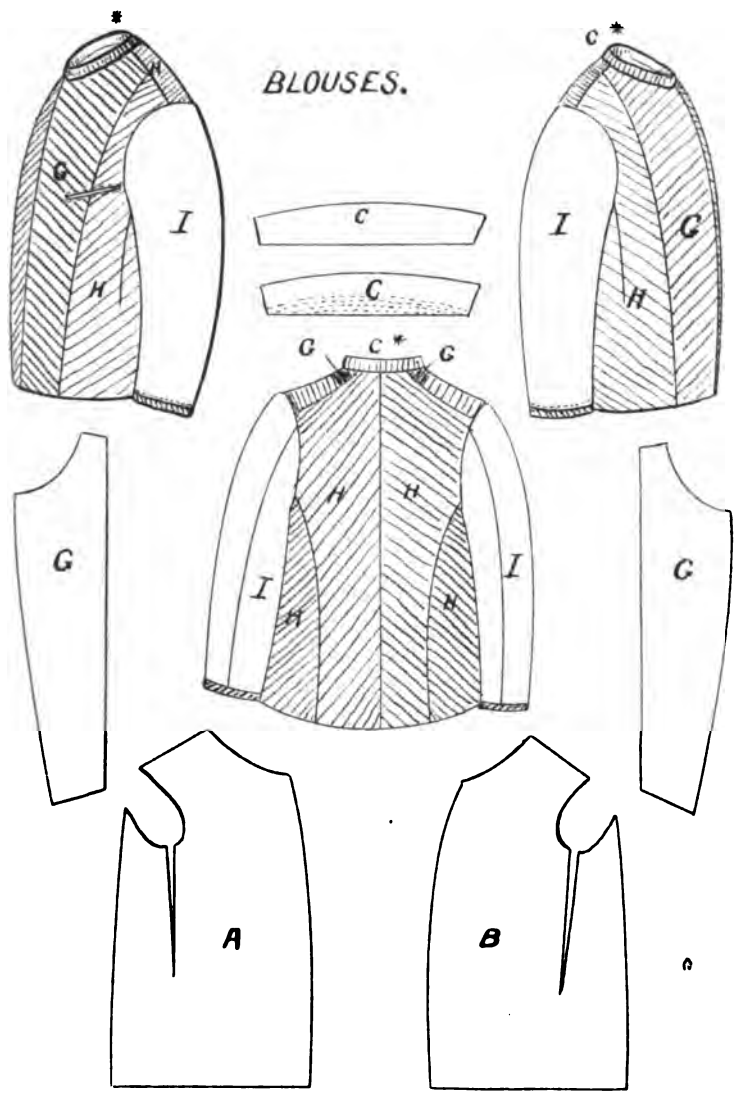
BLOUSES.



Sizes	Breast Inches	Length Inches	Waist Inches	Collar Inches	Length of Sleeve Inches
1	34	27	32	16	31
2	35	27½	33	16½	31½
3	36	28	34	17	32½
4	38	29	36	18	33
5	40	30½	38	19	34
6	42	30½	40	19½	34½

3 Outside pockets added and schedule of measurements corrected substituted for drawings N° 13 & 14 Rep. of 1884

BLOUSES.

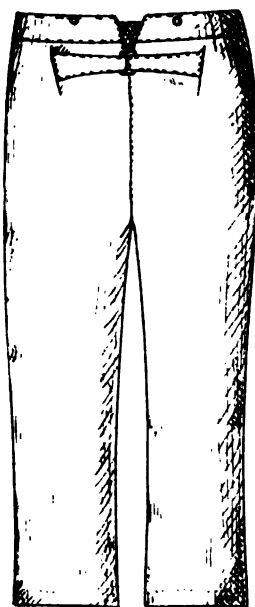


* **BLOUSE**
INSIDE OUT

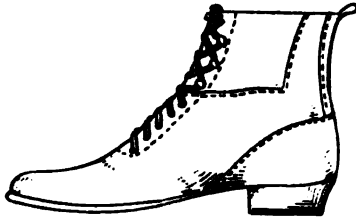
H and I Lining.
H Gray twilled mixed flannel.
I Unbleached muslin,
G Dark blue flannel.



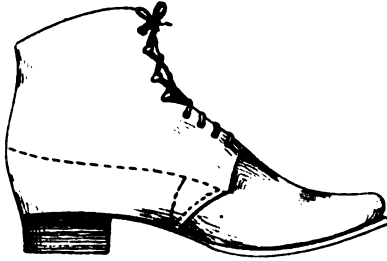
WHITE LINEN TROUSERS.



Sizes	Waist. Inches.	Seat Inches	Inside Seam Inches	Outside Seam Inches	Bottom Inches
1	32	36	31	41	19½
2	34	38	31½	41½	20
3	36	40	32	42	20½
4	38	42	33	43	20½
5	40	44	34	44	21
6	42	45	35	45	21

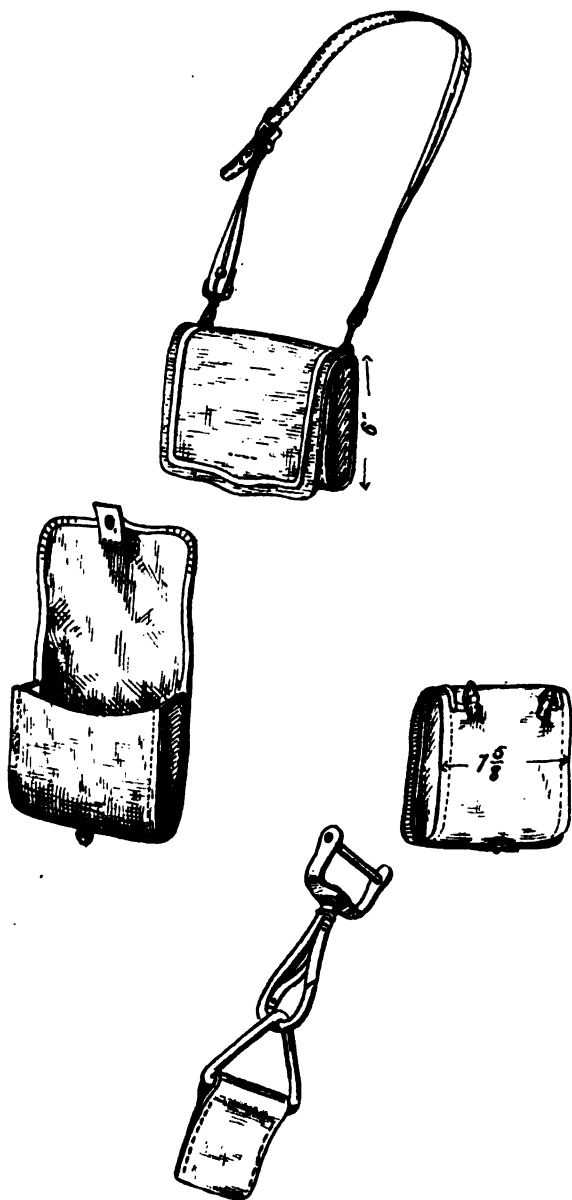
POST SHOE.

CAMPAIGN SHOE.

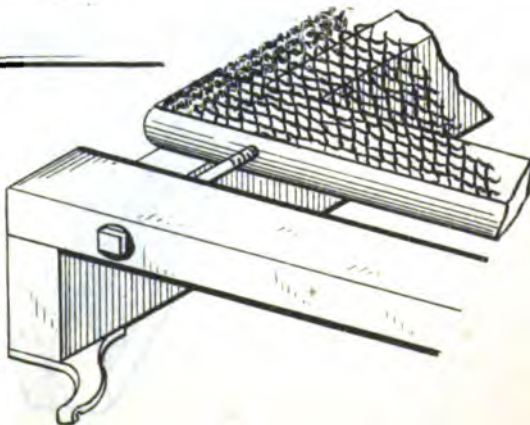
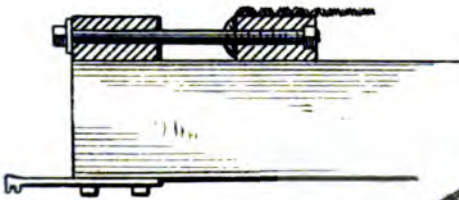
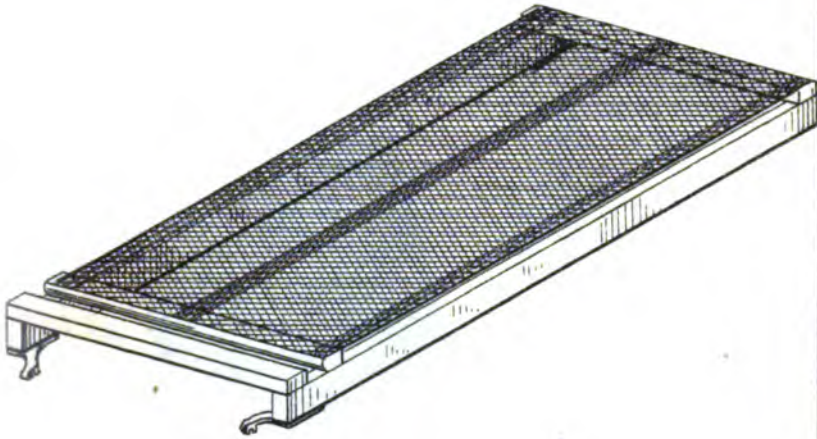


Music Pouch.

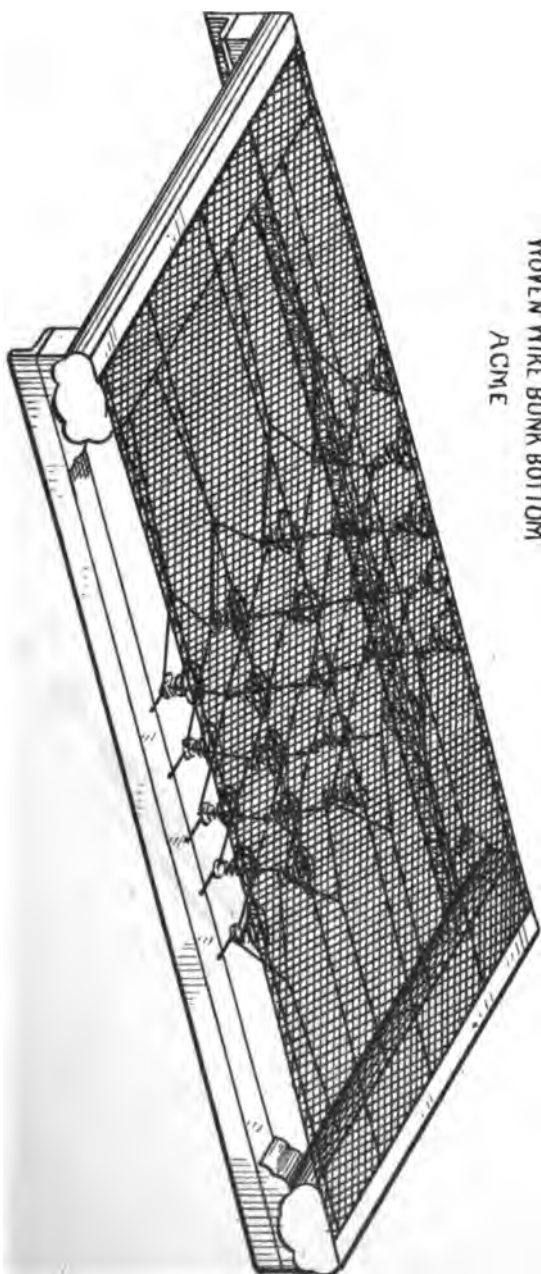
14



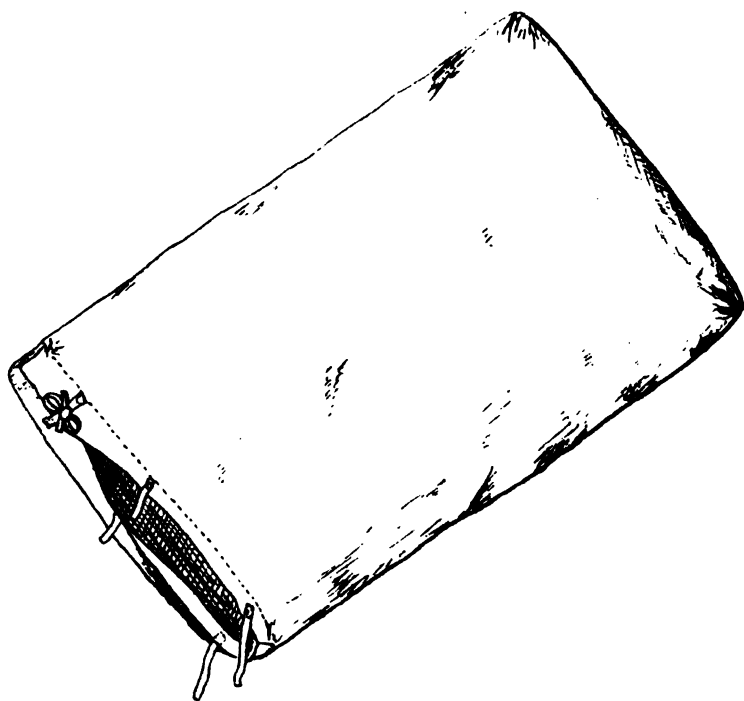
WOVEN WIRE BUNK BOTTOM.
INTERNATIONAL.

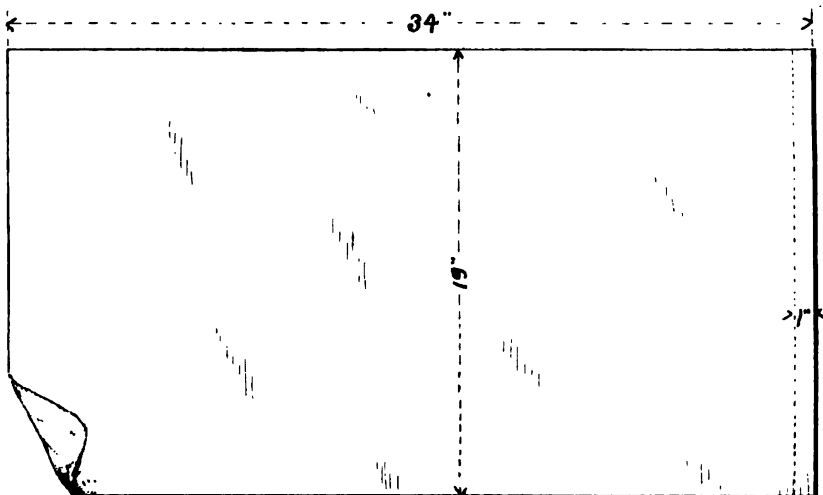


WOVEN WIRE BUNK BOTTOM
ACME

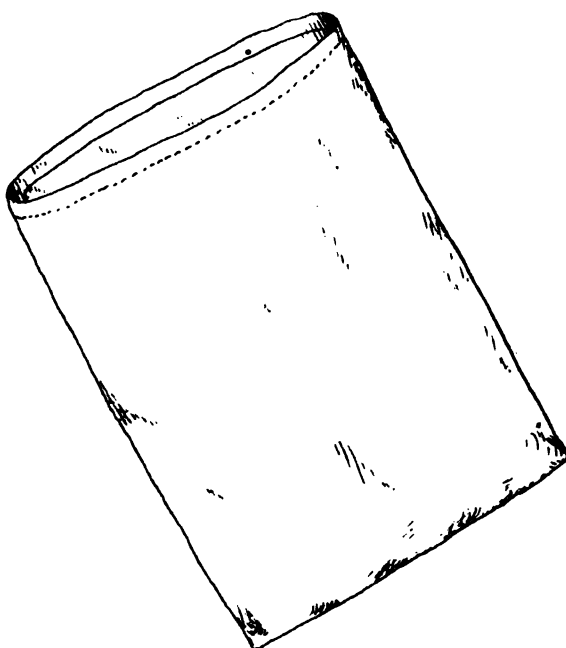


MATTRESS COVER.



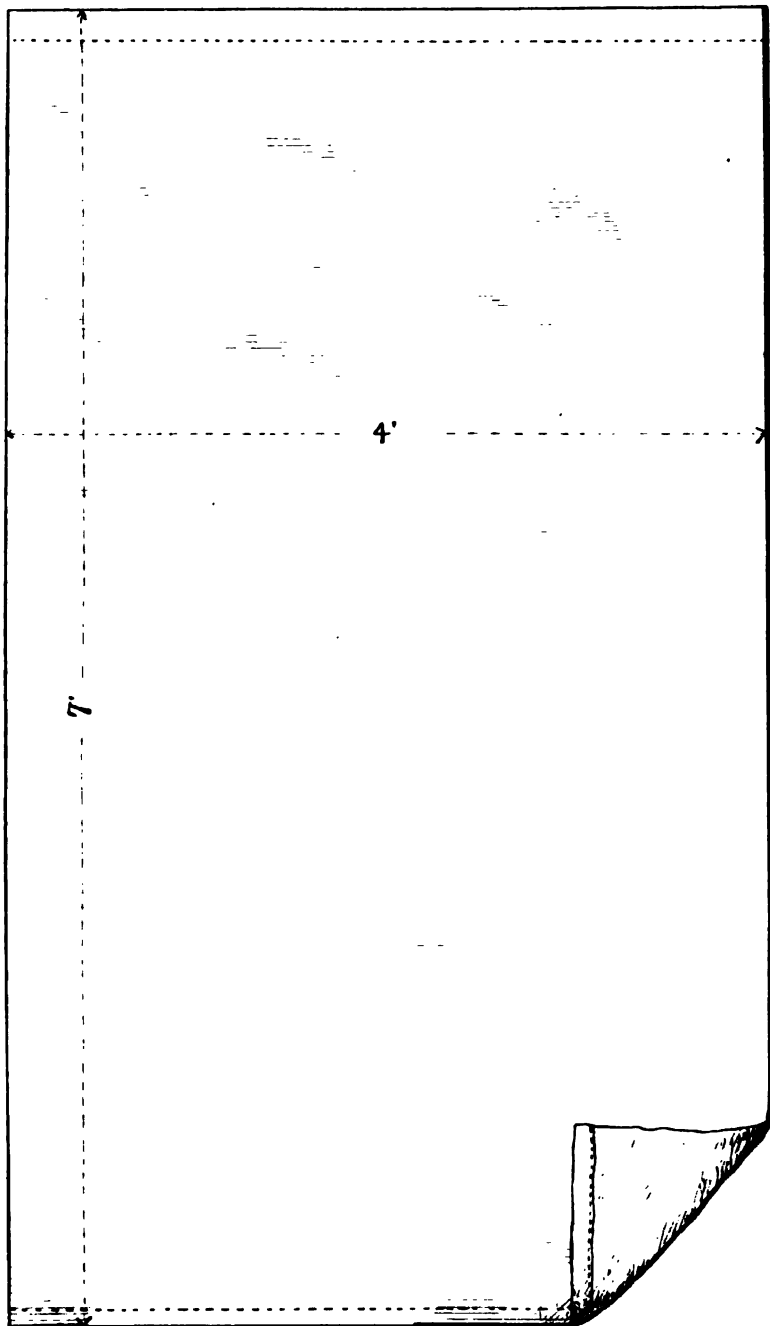


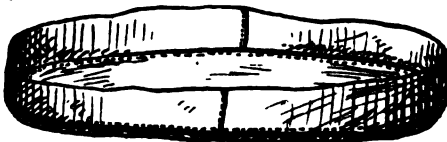
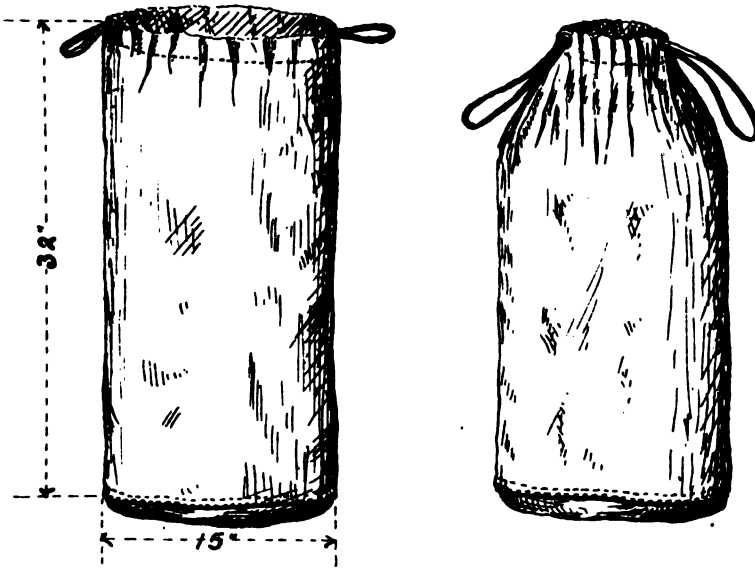
PILLOW CASE.



SHEET.

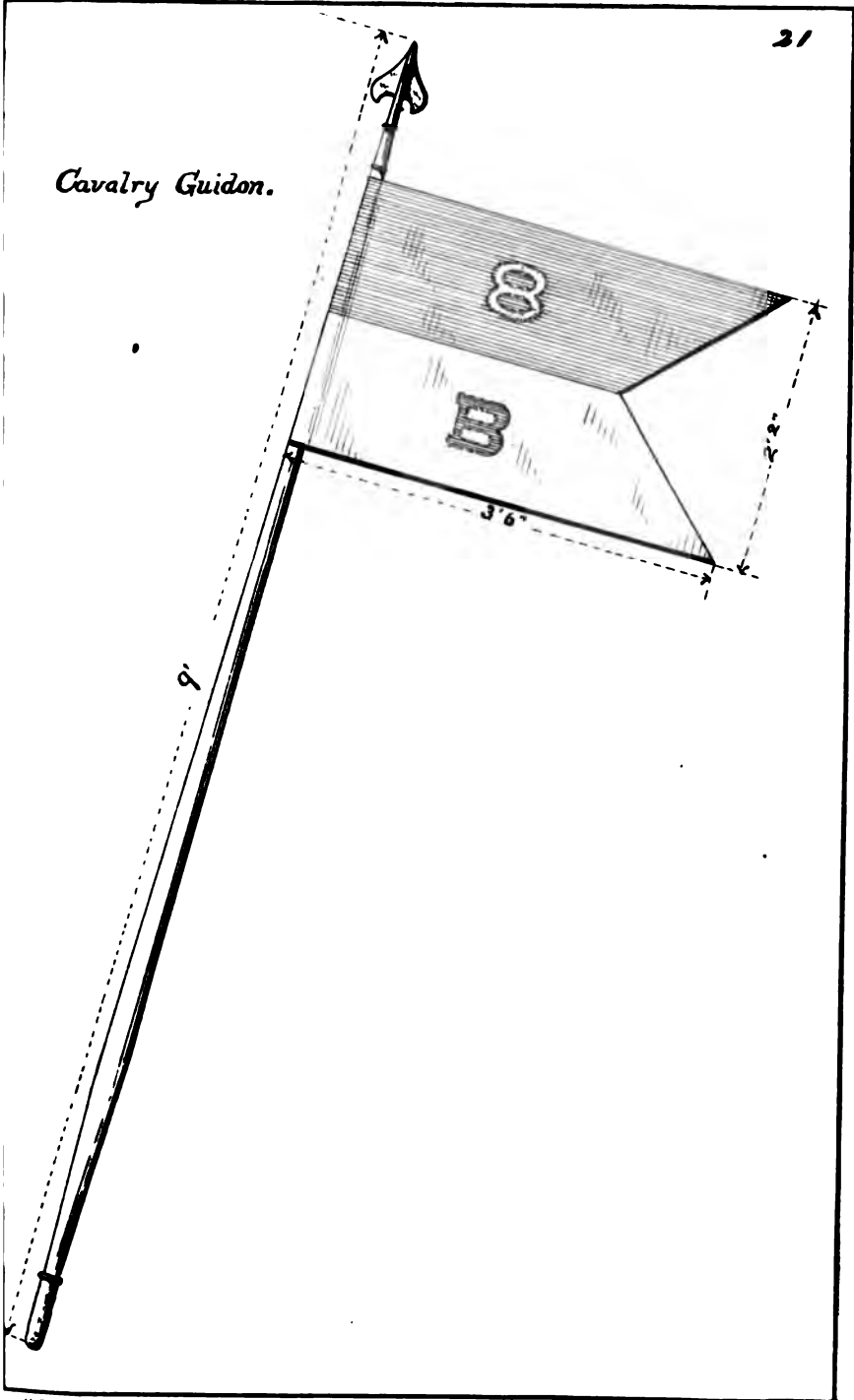
19



Barrack Bag.

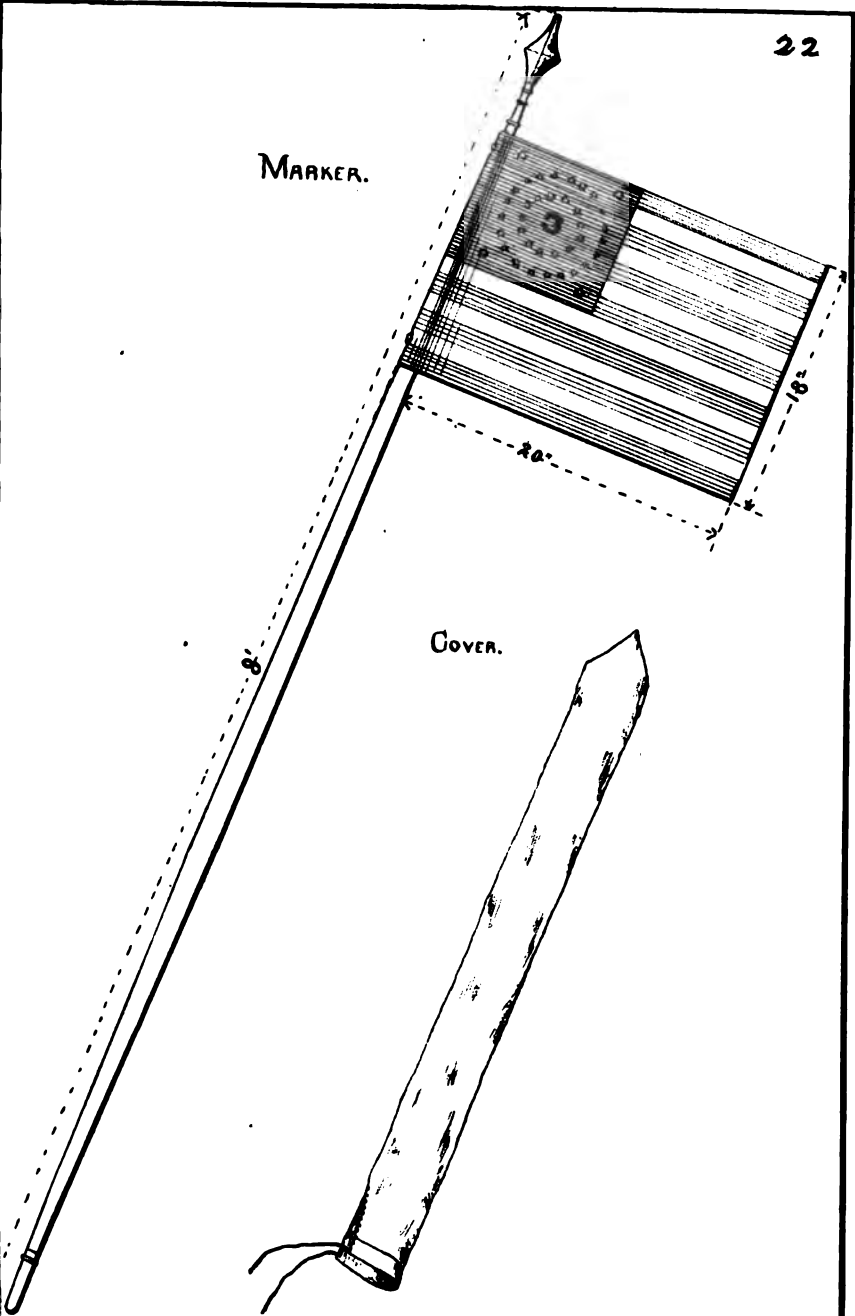
Size reduced and substituted for drawing N°43 Report of 1884.

Cavalry Guidon.

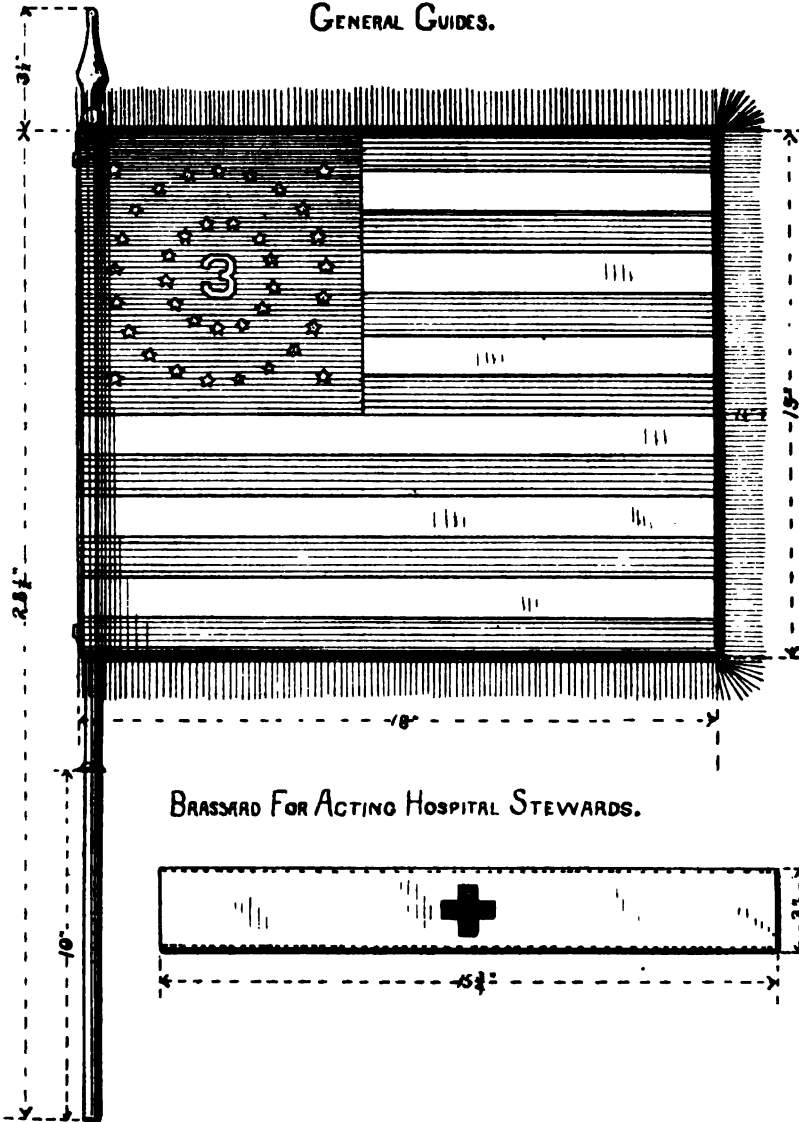


MARKER.

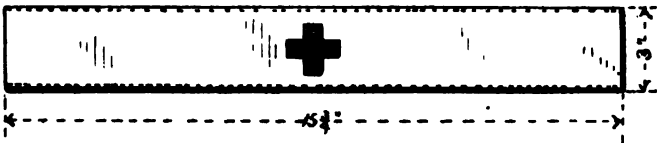
COVER.



GENERAL GUIDES.

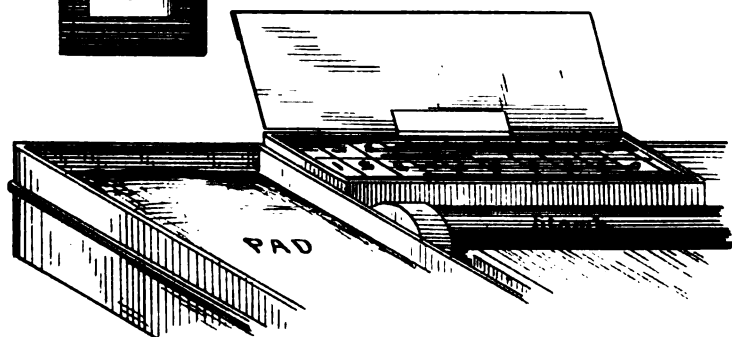
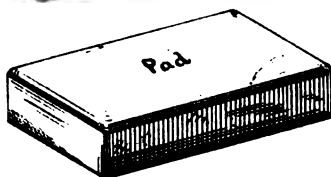
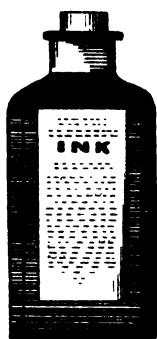
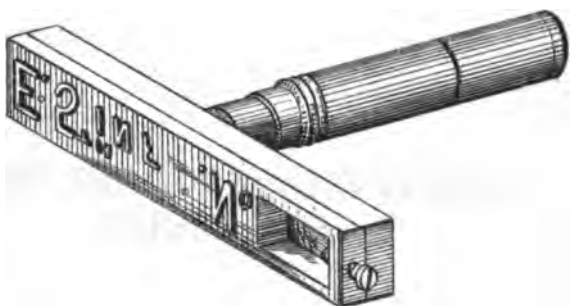
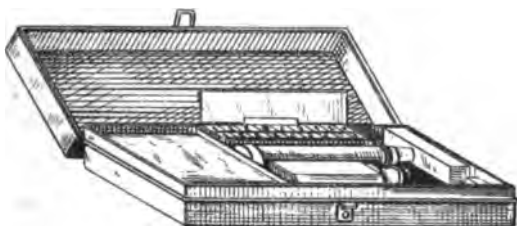


BRASSARD FOR ACTING HOSPITAL STEWARDS.



COMPANY MARKING STAMP.

24



**REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF
SUBSISTENCE.**

689

5041 WAR—44

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., October 8, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Subsistence Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885:

RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURES.

The following statement exhibits the aggregate fiscal resources and expenditures of the department for the year mentioned, and the balances at the close of the fiscal year:

RESOURCES.

Amounts in the Treasury to the credit of appropriations of the Subsistence Department on June 30, 1884, as follows:

Subsistence of the Army, 1883	\$99,654 24
Subsistence of the Army, 1884	458,703 09
Subsistence of the Army, 1881, and prior years, transfer account	1,447 30
Signal Service, subsistence, 1884	4,774 94
Relief of sufferers from overflow of Ohio River and its tributaries, joint resolutions of February 12 and 15, 1884	2,237 04
Relief of sufferers from overflow of Mississippi River and its tributaries, joint resolution of June 7, 1884 ..	500 00
	\$567,316 61

Amounts to the credit of officers of the Subsistence Department, and of officers doing duty in the Subsistence Department, with the Treasurer, assistant treasurers, and designated depositaries, and in their personal possession on June 30, 1884, as follows:

Subsistence of the Army, 1882	\$4,500 00
Subsistence of the Army, 1884	417,048 00
Signal Service, subsistence, 1884	21,492 25
Relief of sufferers from overflow of Ohio River and its tributaries, joint resolutions of February 12 and 15, 1884	644 72
Relief of sufferers from overflow of Mississippi River and its tributaries, joint resolution of June 7, 1884 ..	4,651 26
	448,336 23

Amounts refunded to the Treasury near close of fiscal year 1884, but not carried to the credit of the appropriations of June 30, 1884, since covered in, as follows:

Subsistence of the Army, 1883.....	\$508 42
Subsistence of the Army, 1884.....	10, 150 94
Relief of sufferers from overflow of Mississippi River and its tributaries, joint resolution of June 7, 1884...	4, 909 40

\$15,568 76

Amounts appropriated for the Subsistence Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, as follows:

Subsistence of the Army, 1885, act of July 5, 1884...	\$1,900,000 00
Signal Service subsistence, 1885, act of July 7, 1884...	155,000 00
Subsistence of the Army, 1882 and prior years, act March 3, 1885.....	5,646 29
Claims for quartermasters' stores and commissary supplies, act July 4, 1864, per act July 5, 1884, being portion for commissary supplies.....	3,084 26
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States prior to July 1, 1881, act July 7, 1884.....	23,222 83
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States prior to July 1, 1881, appropriation warrant No. 436.....	160 00
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States prior to July 1, 1882, act March 3, 1885.....	10,782 58
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States and soldiers on furlough prior to July 1, 1882-1885, act March 3, 1885.....	5,000 00
Twenty per centum additional compensation prior to July 1, 1882, act March 3, 1885.....	103 60
Relief of J. hn M. Dorsey and William F. Shepard, act March 3, 1885.....	12,767 99
Relief of Lieut. Alexander D. Schenck, act March 3, 1885.....	107 65
Relief of Nathan H. Dunphe, act March 3, 1885.....	2,400 00

2,118,275 26

Amounts collected from various sources and refunded to the appropriations of the Subsistence Department on the books of the Treasury during the fiscal year 1885, as follows:

Subsistence of the Army, 1882 and prior years, transfer account.....	\$946 87
Subsistence of the Army, 1882 and prior years.....	2,721 54
Subsistence of the Army, 1883.....	1,433 96
Subsistence of the Army, 1884.....	3,532 79
Subsistence of the Army, 1884, transfer account.....	1 56
Subsistence of the Army, 1885.....	8,934 91

17,5

Amounts collected from various sources during the fiscal year 1884 in process of cover into the appropriations of the Subsistence Department on June 30, 1884, as follows:

Subsistence of the Army, 1883 and prior years.....	\$12 64
Subsistence of the Army, 1884.....	14 36
Subsistence of the Army, 1885.....	28 25

55 25

Amount received from sales of public property:

Miscellaneous receipts.....

10 5

Amounts received by officers of the Subsistence Department and by officers doing duty in the Subsistence Department, from sales of subsistence stores to the following purchasers during the fiscal year 1884 and prior years, and taken up for immediate disbursement under the following appropriations:

Subsistence of the Army, 1882:	
Sales to officers not previously reported.....	\$145 70
Subsistence of the Army, 1883:	
Sales to officers not previously reported.....	140 66
Subsistence of the Army, 1884:	
Sales not previously reported: to officers, \$326.45; to enlisted men, \$97.48; to companies, \$51.64; at auction, \$322.35; total.....	827 92

Amounts received by officers of the Subsistence Department, &c.—Continued.

Subsistence of the Army, 1885:	
Sales to officers, \$374,222.08; to enlisted men and to companies, detachments, and hospitals, \$442,570.95; to civil employes, \$14,721.28; to Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, \$25,771.64; to United States surveyors, \$1,428.62; headquarters of the Army, \$4.94; to Indians, \$26.03; to Indian agents, \$1,136.64; to physicians to Indians, \$180.80; to Quartermaster's Department, \$352.30; to Princeton College exploring party, \$178.77; to recruiting service, \$10.62; of surplus stores, \$425.65; of condemned stores and property at auction, \$2,353.49; of boxes, barrels, &c., \$286.33; of garden seeds and agricultural implements, \$135.85; total.....	\$363,805 99
Relief of sufferers from overflow of Ohio River and its tributaries, joint resolution of February 12, 1884:	
Sale of surplus stores.....	26 00
	\$364,946 27
Amounts taken up by officers doing duty in the Subsistence Department on account of reclamations for stores lost, damaged, &c., and in correction of errors in their accounts, &c., during the fiscal year 1885:	
Subsistence of the Army, 1884.....	\$154 38
Subsistence of the Army, 1885.....	861 43
	1,015 81
Amounts in hands of representatives of deceased officers to be collected:	
Subsistence of the Army, 1878.....	\$109 84
Subsistence of the Army, 1882.....	248 63
Subsistence of the Army, 1883.....	1,234 23
	1,592 70
Amount collected from representatives of deceased officers during the fiscal year 1885:	
Subsistence of the Army, 1884.....	78 00
Amounts charged against deceased, resigned, and dismissed officers, on account of funds alleged to have been lost by theft, &c., as follows:	
Subsistence of the Army, 1879 and prior years.....	3,000 80
Amounts charged against officers still in service on account of funds alleged to have been lost by theft, &c., and for which relief can only be obtained in the Court of Claims, under sections 1059 and 1062, Revised Statutes, as follows:	
Subsistence of the Army, 1879 and prior years.....	\$949 71
Subsistence of the Army, 1880.....	393 96
Subsistence of the Army, 1881 and prior years.....	3,720 65
Subsistence of the Army, 1882.....	39 18
Subsistence of the Army, 1883.....	109 16
	5,212 66
Amounts charged against officers in service collected during the fiscal year 1885, as follows:	
Subsistence of the Army, 1881, and prior years.....	\$144 82
Subsistence of the Army, 1883.....	6 00
	150 82
Total resources.....	<u>4,043,131 33</u>

EXPENDITURES.**Amounts expended on the books of the Treasury from the appropriations of the Subsistence Department during the fiscal year 1885, as follows:**

Subsistence of the Army, 1882 and prior years.....	\$5,625 29
Subsistence of the Army, 1882 and prior years, transfer account.....	133 70
Subsistence of the Army, 1883.....	1,008 79
Subsistence of the Army, 1884.....	570 06
Subsistence of the Army, 1885.....	128 56
Signal Service, subsistence, 1884.....	3,884 25
Signal Service, subsistence, 1885.....	1,536 82
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States prior to July 1, 1881, act July 7, 1884.....	23,382 83

Amounts expended on the books of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States prior to July 1, 1862, act March 3, 1865.....	\$10,782 58
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States, and soldiers on furlough, prior to July 1, 1862-1865, act March 3, 1865	5,000 00
Claims for quartermaster's stores and commissary supplies, act July 4, 1864, per act July 5, 1864	2,814 57
Relief of sufferers from overflow of Ohio River and its tributaries, joint resolutions of February 12 and 15, 1864	10 00
Relief of John M. Dorsey and William F. Shepard, act March 3, 1865.....	12,767 99
Relief of Lieut. A. D. Schenck, act March 3, 1865.....	107 65
Relief of Nathan H. Dunphe, act March 3, 1865.....	2,400 00
Twenty per centum additional compensation prior to July 1, 1862.....	103 60

70,256 69

Amounts disbursed by officers of the Subsistence Department, and officers doing duty in the Subsistence Department, during the fiscal year 1865, as follows:

Subsistence of the Army, 1862	\$1,638 00
Subsistence of the Army, 1863	13,884 91
Subsistence of the Army, 1864	418,029 24
Subsistence of the Army, 1865	2,296,757 58
Signal Service, subsistence, 1864	9,396 00
Signal Service, subsistence, 1865	136,759 00
Relief of sufferers from overflow of Ohio River and its tributaries, joint resolutions of February 12 and 15, 1864	76
Relief of sufferers from overflow of Mississippi River and its tributaries, joint resolution of June 7, 1864..	2,680 20
Miscellaneous receipts on account of sale of public property.....	1 05

2,879,346 74

Amounts dropped by officers doing duty in the Subsistence Department in correction of errors in their accounts during the fiscal year, 1865:

Subsistence of the Army, 1865	97 24
-------------------------------------	-------

Amounts transferred on books of Treasury, act March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. at Large, 418):

Subsistence of the Army, 1831 and prior years, transfer account.....	\$1,447 30
Subsistence of the Army, 1862 and prior years, transfer account.....	813 17

2,260 47

Amount deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States and covered into the Treasury as "miscellaneous receipts" on account of sale of public property

9 45

Amounts carried to the surplus fund on June 30, 1865:

Subsistence of the Army, 1831 and prior years	\$144 82
Subsistence of the Army, 1862 and prior years	2,721 54
Subsistence of the Army, 1863	86,849 58
Subsistence of the Army, 1864 transfer account.....	1 56
Relief of sufferers from overflow of Ohio River and its tributaries, joint resolutions of February 12 and 15, 1864	2,897 00
• Relief of sufferers from overflow of Mississippi River and its tributaries, joint resolution of June 7, 1864..	7,180 46

99,794 96

Total expenditures..... 3,051,765 56

BALANCES.

Amounts in the Treasury to the credit of appropriations of the Subsistence Department on June 30, 1885, as follows:

Subsistence of the Army, 1882 and prior years.....	\$21 00
Subsistence of the Army, 1884.....	469, 894 76
Subsistence of the Army, 1885.....	13, 525 59
Signal Service, subsistence, 1884.....	890 69
Signal Service, subsistence, 1885.....	7, 463 18
Claims for quartermasters' stores and commissary supplies, act July 4, 1864, per act July 5, 1884.....	269 69

\$492, 064 91

Amounts to the credit of officers of the Subsistence Department, and of officers doing duty in the Subsistence Department, with the Treasurer, assistant treasurers, and designated depositories, and in their personal possession on June 30, 1885, as follows:

Subsistence of the Army, 1882.....	\$3, 007 70
Subsistence of the Army, 1884.....	2, 001 06
Subsistence of the Army, 1885.....	462, 924 03
Signal Service, subsistence, 1884.....	12, 096 25
Signal Service, subsistence, 1885.....	9, 241 00

489, 270 04

Amounts refunded to the Treasury near close of fiscal year 1884, but not carried to the credit of the appropriations by June 30, 1885:

Subsistence of the Army, 1883 and prior years.....	\$12 64
Subsistence of the Army, 1884.....	14 36
Subsistence of the Army, 1885.....	142 32

169 32

Amounts in hands of representatives of deceased officers to be collected:

Subsistence of the Army, 1878.....	\$109 84
Subsistence of the Army, 1882.....	248 63
Subsistence of the Army, 1883.....	1, 234 23

1, 592 70

Amounts charged against officers (deceased and resigned) on account of funds alleged to have been lost by theft, &c., as follows:

Subsistence of the Army, 1879 and prior years.....	3, 000 80
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Amounts charged against officers still in service on account of funds alleged to have been lost by theft, &c., and for which relief can only be obtained in the Court of Claims, under sections 1059 and 1062, Revised Statutes, as follows:

Subsistence of the Army, 1879 and prior years.....	\$949 71
Subsistence of the Army, 1880.....	393 96
Subsistence of the Army, 1881.....	3, 720 65
Subsistence of the Army, 1882.....	39 18
Subsistence of the Army, 1883.....	109 16
Subsistence of the Army, 1885.....	55 28

5, 267 92

Total balances..... 991, 365 78

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, 167 newspaper advertisements and 497 circulars and posters inviting proposals for subsistence stores were reported to this office. There were also reported 8,474 contracts of various kinds for fresh meats, complete rations, and other supplies required for the subsistence of the Army.

Statement of the average contract prices per pound (independent of quantities purchased) in each State and Territory, for fresh beef for supply of the Army in the fiscal years 1885 and 1886.

State or Territory.	Average price per pound.		State or Territory.	Average price per pound.	
	1885.	1886.		1885.	1886.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Maine	9.66	11.66	Michigan	11.66	8.77
Massachusetts	10.27	10.65	Missouri	7.64	6.99
Rhode Island	12.25	10.50	Minnesota	8.45	6.00
Connecticut	9.17	8.50	Nebraska	8.75	8.00
New York	10.56	9.54	Kansas	7.49	7.47
Pennsylvania	18.75	11.75	Indian Territory	9.46	8.23
Maryland	10.23	9.90	Wyoming	8.79	8.11
District of Columbia	8.98	8.59	Dakota	8.56	8.67
Virginia	7.11	6.83	New Mexico	10.33	8.82
Georgia	10.00	12.00	Colorado	10.56	10.06
Florida	11.25	6.75	Utah	10.90	6.79
Alabama	11.75	10.50	Montana	8.06	8.67
Louisiana	13.50	13.50	California	9.09	6.05
Arkansas	8.75	8.00	Arizona	11.04	10.41
Texas	8.23	7.16	Washington Territory	9.96	7.90
Kentucky	12.00	11.50	Idaho	11.00	7.79
Ohio	8.00	7.25	Nevada	12.62	12.50
Indiana	9.40	9.40	Oregon	8.99	8.45
Illinois	9.00	8.50			
			Average price	10.24	8.15

ISSUES TO INDIANS.

Subsistence supplies were issued to Indians during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, to the following amounts in value:

To destitute Hualpai Indians, at Hackberry, Ariz	\$6,897 77
To destitute Piute Indians, at Fort McDermitt, Nev.	1,000 00
To Chiricahua Indians, prisoners of war, at San Carlos, Ariz	26,538 85
To Chiricahua Indians, prisoners of war, at Fort Apache, Ariz	3,918 72
To Apache Indians, prisoners of war, at Fort Apache, Ariz	543 42
To Warm Spring Apache Indians, prisoners of war, at Fort Union, N. Mex ..	1,360 25
To Indian prisoners of war, of various tribes and at different posts	712 22
To Indians visiting posts, under Army Regulations 2182 and 2183	457 36
To friendly Indians	33 23
To destitute Indians at various posts	64 52

Total..... 41,526 34

The value of the issues to the Hualpai and Piute Indians has been transferred, or is in course of transfer, to the credit of the appropriation for Army subsistence.

MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES AND EXPENDITURES.

Issues were made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, under orders from commanding officers, as follows:

	<i>Rations.</i>
To citizen prisoners	260
To destitute citizens	590
To marines (deserters) in July, 1884, at Fort Huachuca	20
To fourteen prisoners of state (Mexican mutineers), in February to June, 1885, at Fort Yuma, Cal	1,785

The disbursements for liquid coffee for enlisted men traveling by cars, stages, &c., amount to \$6,783.06; being a decrease from the previous year of \$2,831.94.

For extra-duty pay of enlisted men detailed for duty in the Subsistence Department at posts, \$20,955.40; being an increase of \$7 778.40 over previous year, and due to the increased rate per day authorized

by act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, published in General Order No. 65, of 1884, and the decision of the Secretary of War that the act referred to applied to men on subsistence duty as well as to men on duty in the Quartermaster's Department.

For advertising for proposals, &c., \$7,636.34, being an increase of \$2,165.43 over previous year.

LOSSES OF STORES AND PROPERTY.

Losses in transportation were reported for which no one was found responsible, and by extraordinary wastage, &c., amounting to \$6,250.48, being \$2,024.72 less than losses from like causes in previous year.

Stores lost during the fiscal year in transportation and responsibility fixed, amounting to	\$885 76
Of this amount there has been collected and accounted for by officers, or covered into the Treasury	\$292 54
Collected, but not yet covered in	8 22
	<hr/> 300 76
Balance to be collected	585 00

Value of supplies lost by theft, death, &c., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885.

Where lost.	Cause of loss per report.	When reported.	Value.
At Fort Maginnis, Mont.....	By theft.....	July, 1884	\$33 48
At Fort Huachuca, Ariz.....	By falling of wagon into Rio Grande River.	Aug., 1884	89 43
At San Carlos, Ariz.....	By heat.....	Nov., 1884	13 80
In the field in Alaska.....	By abandonment.....	Nov., 1884	58 82
At Fort Sisseton, Dak.....	By theft.....	Nov., 1884	3 28
In transit to or at Fort Bayard.....	By theft.....	Nov., 1884	5 50
At San Carlos, Ariz.....	By death of one steer.....	Jan., 1885	37 82
At Fort Bayard, N. Mex.....	By theft.....	Feb., 1885	24 81
At Fort Lowell, Ariz.....	By theft.....	Apr., 1885	28 80
Total			<hr/> 245 84

STORES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

Value of the subsistence stores inspected and condemned during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885.....	\$13,675 15
From such as were ordered sold there was realized.....	1,923 22
	<hr/> 11,751 93
Net loss on account of stores condemned.....	
Being a decrease over previous year of.....	7,341 15

From sales of condemned subsistence property there was realized the sum of \$430.27. Its value before condemnation and sale is not known.

COOKED RATIONS FOR RECRUITING PARTIES AND RECRUITS AT RENDEZVOUS.

There were disbursed in the fiscal year \$35,562.03 for the subsistence of recruiting parties and recruits at rendezvous, the number of rations paid for being 70,176½, and the average cost per ration 50.6752 cents, an increase of .9447 of a cent per ration over the cost of the previous year.

ARMY COOKS AND BAKERS.

I again urgently invite attention to the importance of providing by law for the enlistment of cooks and bakers for the Army. In my opinion

they are essential for preserving the health and promoting the comfort and efficiency of the troops. One cook to each company, troop, and battery, and to each of the three general depots for recruits, and a baker to each garrisoned post, would be all that are needed.

As stated in my report of last year—

"The present system of temporary details from the small company strength, subject to frequent changes, for cooks and bakers, is vicious in the extreme for garrison service. The men so detailed are inexperienced, and from the temporary nature of the employment they take but little interest in it, and frequently look upon the work with disgust. The natural result is good materials transformed into absolutely unwholesome food by bad baking or cooking."

In this connection I respectfully invite attention to the following extracts from my annual report for 1881:

On the 8th of November, 1876, I stated in a communication to the honorable Secretary of War:

"I am of the opinion that the efficiency of the Army would be materially increased, and desertions lessened, were a cook enlisted for each company with extra pay, say \$4 in excess of the pay of a private, and schools for the instructions of cooks established at the recruiting depots at Fort Columbus, N. Y., and Columbus Barracks, Ohio."

In my annual report for the year 1876 I stated:

"I also think that bakers should be specially enlisted, paid extra-duty pay, say \$4 per month, and assigned to posts as are commissary sergeants. I recommend that should schools for cooks be established at recruiting depots, bakers should also be instructed at the same schools."

I again invite the attention of the honorable Secretary of War to this subject in connection with the following extract from the report of the Board on Army cooking, convened by General Orders No. 117, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1877:

"The Army needs the enlistment of men who have an aptitude for cooking, and the establishment of a school for their education in the economy of the kitchen. . . ."

"Extra compensation is allowed to enlisted men when on duty as mechanics, artisans, and laborers when performing such work, but none to the company cook, whose duty, if conscientiously done, is the most onerous performed by the enlisted men. Eight hours is the time fixed for the labor of the extra-duty men, who are rated and paid as such. The duties of the competent and conscientious company cook commence two hours before reveille, and frequently are not concluded before tattoo. The wear and tear of the clothes of a company cook is double that of any enlisted man in the same company, yet the cook receives no extra compensation therefor, whilst the carpenter, blacksmith, or laborer detailed from the same company does."

"An important aid to good soldiering is good cooking. This cannot be obtained without good cooks, and good cooks cannot be obtained without education and adequate compensation. If one company cook, while actually performing duty as such, was allowed 50 per cent. advance on his clothing allowance, and a monetary compensation of 30 per cent. per day, to be paid either from the Subsistence Department or the Quartermaster's Department, a class of men would be secured to the Army who would economically use the ration, cook it acceptably, and be anxious to retain his position for the extra compensation it brings, whilst at present he is only glad to be relieved from kitchen duty for lighter work."

I respectfully urge the Secretary of War to invite the attention of Congress to this subject, believing it one of the utmost importance in connection with the health, comfort, and efficiency of the enlisted men of the Army.

COMMISSARY SERGEANTS.

Number of commissary sergeants in service at the commencement of the last fiscal year	128
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During the year the following casualties occurred:

Discharged	6
Died	1
Retired	1
	<hr/> 8

There was appointed during the year	1
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Total in service June 30, 1885	129
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By the act approved March 3, 1873 (see sec. 1142, Revised Statutes), "the Secretary of War is authorized to select from the sergeants of the line of the Army * * as many commissary sergeants as the service may require, not to exceed one for each military post or place of deposit of subsistence supplies," but General Orders No. 98, Headquarters of the Army, August 20, 1884, limit the number of commissary sergeants to one hundred and twenty. As above shown, there has been a reduction of seven since the close of the last fiscal year. One hundred and twenty commissary sergeants not being sufficient to supply one to "each military post or place of deposit of subsistence supplies," I respectfully recommend that the numerical limit fixed by above order be removed so that it may be practicable, as contemplated by the law, to have a commissary sergeant at "each military post or place of deposit of subsistence supplies" at which one may be required.

The commissary sergeants now in service are men of long service and experience, and from monthly reports received at this office they appear (with one or two exceptions) to have performed their duties to the entire satisfaction of their superior officers, and conducted themselves in a proper manner.

MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION.

There were received and recorded in the miscellaneous division of this office during the year 2,567 communications, and there were written and sent out during the same time 1,333 letters and 876 indorsements.

ACCOUNTS AND RETURNS DIVISION.

Accounts and returns on hand June 30, 1884, received, examined, &c., during fiscal year ended June 30, 1885.

On hand June 30, 1884, accounts current.....	288	
Received during year	2,433	
		2,721
On hand June 30, 1884, returns of subsistence stores.....	237	
Received during year	1,959	
		2,196
On hand June 30, 1884, returns of subsistence property.....	16	
Received during year	754	
		770
Examined during year ended June 30, 1885:		
Accounts current (accompanied by 37,791 vouchers).....	2,388	
Returns of subsistence stores (accompanied by 28,143 vouchers)	1,906	
Returns of subsistence property (accompanied by 1,696 vouchers)	737	
On hand June 30, 1885, awaiting examination:		
Accounts current.....	333	
Returns of subsistence stores	290	
Returns of subsistence property	33	

During same fiscal year 492 returns of official postage-stamps, containing 1,403 vouchers, were examined and filed.

The above accounts and returns received during the year were rendered by 412 officers.

In connection with the examination of above accounts and returns, 4,444 letters were written, 1,046 referred, and 163 papers copied; 2,878 applications for certificates of non-indebtedness were acted on.

CLAIMS DIVISION.

Act of July 4, 1864, Sec. 300, B. R. S.

There were at the commencement of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, on file in this office awaiting examination under the third section of the act of July 4, 1864, and the acts and joint resolutions supplementary to said act, 2 claims; during the year 12 more were received from the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury and that of the Quartermaster-General of the Army, making in all 14 claims to be acted upon.

Formal decisions were rendered during this period in 12 claims, of which 2, amounting to \$205.20, were allowed in the sum of \$70.45, and recommended to the Third Auditor of the Treasury for payment, and 10, amounting to \$20,929.34, were disallowed.

There remained on hand July 1, 1885, awaiting examination and decision, 2 claims of this class.

Joint resolutions of July 25, 1866, and third section of act of March 2, 1867.

At the commencement of the fiscal year there were on file in this office 1,321 claims for commutation of rations to Union soldiers while held as prisoners of war, and during the year 1,107 claims were received, making a total of 2,428 claims of this class for examination. Of these, 987 were partially examined; 1,441 examined and decided, of which 715 were rejected, and 726, amounting to \$18,271.25, were allowed and recommended to the Third Auditor of the Treasury for payment. In addition, 43 rejected (old) claims were re-examined upon additional evidence, of which 36 were again rejected, and 7, amounting to \$120.75, were recommended for payment.

Miscellaneous claims.

There were at the commencement of the fiscal year 411 miscellaneous claims on hand, and during the year 295 were received, making a total of 706, of which 154 were recommended for payment in the aggregate sum of \$1,637.50; 173 were rejected and 379 were partially examined. Besides these, 34 rejected (old) claims were re-examined upon additional evidence, of which 31 were again rejected and 3 allowed and recommended to the Third Auditor of the Treasury for payment in the sum of \$25.25.

Letters and indorsements.

In connection with the three classes of claims mentioned 9,888 communications were sent out during the year, and many briefs of evidence and extended examinations of official records were made.

DUTIES AND STATIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The duties and stations of officers of the Subsistence Department on the 30th day of June, 1885, will appear from the roster hereto appended.

During the year the officers of the Department have been actively and efficiently employed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MACFEELY,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

The honorable SECRETARY OF WAR.

Roster of the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, June 30, 1885.

Name and rank in the Department.	Rank by brevet.	Duty and station.
COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.		
<i>Brigadier-general.</i>		
Robert Macfeely.....		Commissary-General of Subsistence, Washington, D. C.
ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.		
<i>Colonels.</i>		
Marcus D. L. Simpson.....	Bvt. major-general, Mar. 13, 1865.	Chief C. S. Division of the Missouri.—Chicago, Ill.
William W. Burns.....	Bvt. brig. general, Mar. 13, 1865.	Chief C. S. Div. of the Atlantic and Department of the East.—Governor's Island, New York, N. Y.
<i>Lieutenant-colonels.</i>		
Amos Beekwith.....	Bvt. major-general, Mar. 13, 1865.	Purchasing and depot C. S. at Saint Louis, Mo.
Beekman Du Barry.....	Bvt. col., Mar. 13, 1865.	Assistant to the Commissary-General of Subsistence.—Washington, D. C.
George Bell.....	Bvt. brig. general, Apr. 9, 1865.	Purchasing and depot C. S. at New York City, N. Y.
COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.		
<i>Majors.</i>		
Michael R. Morgan.....	Bvt. brig. general, Apr. 9, 1865.	Chief C. S. Div. of the Pacific, and Dept. of California.—Presidio of San Francisco, San Francisco, Cal.
John P. Hawkins.....	Bvt. major-general, Mar. 13, 1865.	Chief C. S., Dept. of the Platte, and purchasing and depot C. S. at Omaha, Neb.
Michael P. Small.....	Bvt. brig. general, Apr. 9, 1865.	Purchasing and depot C. S. at Baltimore, Md.
Thomas C. Sullivan.....	Bvt. lt. col., Mar. 13, 1865.	Purchasing and depot C. S. at Boston, Mass.
John W. Barriger.....	Bvt. brig. general, Mar. 13, 1865.	Purchasing and depot C. S. at Chicago, Ill.
Thomas Wilson.....	Bvt. brig. general, Mar. 13, 1865.	Chief C. S. Dept. of the Missouri, and purchasing and depot C. S. at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
William H. Bell.....	Bvt. major, Mar. 13, 1865.	Purchasing and depot C. S. at Cheyenne, Wyo.
Jeremiah H. Gilman.....	Bvt. lt. col., Dec. 31, 1862.	Assistant to the Commissary-General of Subsistence.—Washington, D. C.
COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.		
<i>Captains.</i>		
Samuel T. Cushing.....	Bvt. major, Mar. 13, 1865.	Chief C. S., Department of Texas, and purchasing and depot C. S. at San Antonio, Tex.
William A. Elderkin.....	Bvt. major, Mar. 13, 1865.	On leave of absence since June 10, 1885.
Charles B. Penrose.....	Bvt. lt. col., Nov. 11, 1867.	Chief C. S., Department of Dakota, and purchasing and depot C. S. at Fort Snelling, Minn.
William H. Nash.....	Bvt. major, Nov. 17, 1865.	Purchasing and depot C. S. at New Orleans, La.
Charles P. Egan.....		Purchasing and depot C. S. at San Francisco, Cal.
Fred. F. Whitehead.....	Bvt. major, Mar. 2, 1867.	Purchasing C. S. at Denver, Colo.
John F. Weston.....		Chief C. S., Department of Arizona—Prescott, Ariz.
Charles A. Woodruff.....		Chief C. S., Department of the Columbia, and purchasing and depot C. S. Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
John J. Clague.....		Chief C. S. District of New Mexico, and post C. S. at Fort Marcy, N. Mex., Santa Fe, N. Mex.
Wells Willard.....	Bvt. capt., Mar. 2, 1867.	Purchasing and depot C. S. at Washington, D. C.
Henry G. Sharpe.....		Post C. S., West Point, N. Y.
Frank E. Nye.....		Depot and post C. S. Fort Monroe, Va.

List of officers on duty as acting commissaries of subsistence, the station at which they performed duty, and the period of their service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885.

Name of officer.	Rank and regiment.	Station.	Period of service.
Ayres, James C.	Capt. of Ord	Springfield Armory, Mass	July 1, 1884, to July 31, 1884.
Andrews, Henry M.	Lt. 1st Art.	Benicia Arsenal, Cal.	Nov. 15, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Augur, Ammon A.	Lt. 24th Inf.	Alcatraz Island, Cal.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Adams, Henry H.	Lt. 18th Inf.	Fort Sill, Ind. T.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Ayer, Waldo E.	Lt. 12th Inf.	Fort Assinaboine, Mont.	July 1, 1884, to Aug. 31, 1884.
Aleshire, James B.	Lt. 1st Cav.	Fort Ontario, N. Y.	Dec. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Alvord, Benjamin	Lt. 20th Inf.	Fort Custer, Mont.	Feb. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Barry, Thomas H.	Lt. 1st Inf.	Fort Hays, Kans.	March 8, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Bailey, Hobart K.	Lt. 1st Inf.	Fort Grant, Ariz.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Bartlett, William C.	Lt. 5th Inf.	Fort Keogh, Mont.	Oct. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Backus, George B.	Lt. 3d Inf.	Fort Shaw, Mont.	Jan. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Baldwin, James H.	Lt. 1st Cav.	Fort Assinaboine, Mont.	June 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Bell, James F.	Lt. 18th Inf.	Fort Hays, Kans.	June 20, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Best, Clermont L., Jr.	Lt. 7th Cav.	Fort Buford, Dak.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Do.	Lt. 1st Art.	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	July 1, 1884, to July 31, 1884.
Do.	do	do	Nov. 1, 1884, to May 31, 1885.
Benson, Harry C.	do	In the field, Cal.	June 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Blauvelt, William F.	Lt. 4th Cav.	Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	Feb. 1, 1885, to March 31, 1885.
Booth, Charles A.	Lt. 15th Inf.	Fort Randall, Dak.	July 1, 1884, to Dec. 31, 1884.
Bottaford, Charles E.	Capt. & A. Q. M.	Columbus Barracks, Ohio.	July 1, 1884, to May 31, 1885.
Bonesteel, Charles H.	Lt. 10th Inf.	Fort Bliss, Tex.	July 1, 1884, to Nov. 29, 1884.
Bonus, Peter S.	Lt. 21st Inf.	Fort Sidney, Nebr.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Boughton, Daniel H.	Lt. 1st Cav.	Fort Maginnis, Mont.	Jan. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Brush, Daniel H.	Lt. 3d Cav.	Fort Apache, Ariz.	Jan. 1, 1885, to Feb. 23, 1885.
Braut, Louis P.	Lt. 17th Inf.	Fort Yates, Dak.	July 1, 1884, to Dec. 31, 1884.
Brooke, Edward H.	Lt. 1st Inf.	Fort Bowie, Ariz.	July 1, 1884, to July 31, 1884.
Brett, Lloyd M.	Lt. 21st Inf.	Fort Klamath, Oreg.	July 1, 1884, to July 24, 1884.
Do.	Lt. 2d Cav.	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	Aug. 1, 1884, to Oct. 31, 1884.
Do.	do	do	June 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Browne, Edward H.	Lt. 4th Inf.	Fort Niobrara, Nebr.	May 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Budlong, Alton H.	Lt. 9th Cav.	Fort Hays, Kans.	July 1, 1884, to Mar. 8, 1885.
Butler, William C.	Lt. 3d Inf.	Fort Ellis, Mont.	Jan. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Burbank, Clayton S.	Lt. 10th Inf.	Fort Lyon, Colo.	June 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Carter, William H.	Lt. 6th Cav.	Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Capron, Allyn	Lt. 1st Art.	Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.	July 3, 1884, to Nov. 24, 1884.
Cavenaugh, Harry G.	Capt. 15th Inf.	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	July 1, 1884, to Dec. 31, 1884.
Carrington, Frank de L.	Lt. 1st Inf.	Fort Verde, Ariz.	July 1, 1884, to Feb. 15, 1885.
Do.	do	Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	Mar. 11, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Carland, John	Lt. 8th Inf.	Fort Douglas, Utah	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Caslaro, Louis V.	Lt. 2d Art.	Jackson Barracks, La.	June 5, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Cecil, George R.	Lt. 13th Inf.	Fort Cummings, N. Mex.	July 1, 1884, to Aug. 19, 1884.
Chynoweth, Edward	Lt. 17th Inf.	Fort Sisseton, Dak.	July 1, 1884, to July 31, 1884.
Chamberlin, Lowell A.	Lt. 1st Art.	Fort Canby, Wash.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Chubb, C. St. J.	Lt. 17th Inf.	Fort Yates, Dak.	Jan. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Clagett, J. Rozier	Lt. 23d Inf.	Fort Wayne, Mich.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Clark, Sidney E.	Lt. 2d Inf.	Fort Custer, Idaho	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Clifford, Joseph C.	Capt. of Ord	Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.	Aug. 12, 1884, to Nov. 29, 1884.
Cook, George H.	Capt. & A. Q. M.	David's Island, New York Harbor.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Cornish, George A.	Lt. 15th Inf.	Fort Pembina, Dak.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Connolly, Thomas	Lt. 1st Inf.	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Oct. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Collins, Charles L.	Lt. 24th Inf.	Fort Elliott, Tex.	Oct. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Crampton, James R.	Lt. 16th Inf.	Fort Union, N. Mex.	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
Do.	do	do	Dec. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Crawford, Medorem, Jr.	Lt. 2d Art.	Fort Barrancas, Fla.	June 4, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Danes, Henry C.	Lt. 3d Art.	Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	July 1, 1884, to June 4, 1885.
Dapray, John A.	Lt. 23d Inf.	Fort Brady, Mich.	July 1, 1884, to Oct. 31, 1884.
Dickman, Jos. T.	Lt. 3d Cav.	Fort Thomas, Ariz.	Oct. 1, 1884, to Jan. 31, 1885.
Dodd, George A.	Lt. 3d Cav.	Fort Apache, Ariz.	July 1, 1884, to Dec. 31, 1884.
Dougherty, John J.	Lt. 11th Inf.	Fort Sully, Dak.	Jan. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Dunning, Samuel W.	Lt. 16th Inf.	Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.	Aug. 1, 1884, to Dec. 31, 1884.
Duggan, Walter T.	Lt. 10th Inf.	Fort Bliss, Tex.	Dec. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Dugan, Thomas B.	Lt. 3d Cav.	Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.	June 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Earnest, Cyrus A.	Lt. 3d Inf.	Angel Island, Cal.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Earle, Richard T.	Lt. 3d Inf.	Fort Lapwai, Idaho	July 1, 1884, to Aug. 9, 1884.
Edwards, Eaton A.	Lt. 25th Inf.	Fort Meade, Dak.	July 1, 1884, to July 31, 1884.
Erwin, James B.	Lt. 4th Cav.	Fort Lowell, Ariz.	Jan. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Edmunds, Frank H.	Lt. 1st Inf.	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	May 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Faison, Samuel L.	Lt. 1st Inf.	Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	July 1, 1884, to Jan. 31, 1885.
Febiger, Lea	Lt. 23d Inf.	Fort Brady, Mich.	Nov. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Finley, Leighton	Lt. 10th Cav.	Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.	Jan. 1, 1885, to Mich. 31, 1885.
Flagler, Daniel W.	Lt. Col. of Ord.	Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.	Feb. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Flynn, William F.	Lt. 8th Cav.	Fort Ringgold, Tex.	Apr. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Foster, Fred. W.	Lt. 5th Cav.	Fort Niobrara, Nebr.	July 1, 1884, to Apr. 30, 1885.
Forbes, Theodore F.	Lt. 5th Inf.	Fort Keogh, Mont.	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
French, John T., Jr.	Lt. 4th Art.	Fort Preble, Me.	Oct. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

List of officers on duty as acting commissaries of subsistence, &c.—Continued.

Name of officer.	Rank and regiment.	Station.	Period of service.
Freeman, Samuel D.....	Lt. 10th Cav.....	Fort Thomas, Ariz.....	May 6, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
French, Francis H.....	Lt. 19th Inf.....	Fort Brown, Tex.....	June 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Fuger, Frederick.....	Lt. 4th Art.....	Fort Adams, R. I.....	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Gardener, Cornelius.....	Lt. 19th Inf.....	Fort Brown, Tex.....	July 1, 1884, to May 31, 1885.
Galbraith, Jacob G.....	Lt. 1st Cav.....	Boisé Barracks, Idaho.....	July 1, 1884, to July 31, 1884.
Do.....	do.....	Fort Ellis, Mont.....	Oct. 1, 1884, to Dec. 31, 1884.
Garvey, Thomas.....	Lt. 1st Cav.....	Fort Maginnis, Mont.....	Aug. 1, 1884, to Dec. 31, 1884.
Gerlach, William.....	Lt. 3d Inf.....	Fort Missoula, Mont.....	July 1, 1884, to Dec. 31, 1884.
Gilman, Benjamin H.....	Lt. 13th Inf.....	Fort Wingate, N. Mex.....	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Gifford, John H.....	Lt. 2d Art.....	Little Rock Barracks, Ark.....	June 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Gordan, William B.....	Lt. of Ord.....	Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.....	July 1, 1884, to Aug. 18, 1884.
Goodwin, Edward A.....	Lt. 8th Cav.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Goodin, James A.....	Lt. 7th Inf.....	Fort Washakie, Wyo.....	May 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Grealish, M. J.....	Capt. & O. S. K.....	Augusta Arsenal, Ga.....	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Greene, Lewis D.....	Lt. 7th Inf.....	Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo.....	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Grierson, Charles H.....	Lt. 10th Cav.....	Fort Davis, Tex.....	Sept. 1, 1884, to Nov. 30, 1884.
Grable, Edwin St. J.....	Lt. 2d Art.....	Little Rock Barracks, Ark.....	Oct. 16, 1884, to May 31, 1885.
Guillfoyle, John F.....	Lt. 9th Cav.....	Fort Riley, Kans.....	July 1, 1884, to Mar. 31, 1885.
Gustin, Joseph H.....	Lt. 14th Inf.....	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.....	Oct. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Haakell, Harry L.....	Lt. 12th Inf.....	Fort Ontario, N. Y.....	July 1, 1884, to Nov. 30, 1884.
Hamner, William H.....	Lt. 20th Inf.....	Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.....	July 1, 1884, to Jan. 27, 1885.
Hall, William P.....	Lt. 5th Cav.....	Fort McKinney, Wyo.....	July 1, 1884, to Oct. 31, 1884.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1885, to Apr. 30, 1885.
Do.....	do.....	In the field, Division of the Missouri.....	June 8, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Hasson, Patrick.....	Lt. 14th Inf.....	Camp on Uncompahgre, Colo.....	July 1, 1884, to July 19, 1884.
Hanna, Robert.....	Lt. 6th Cav.....	San Diego Barracks, Cal.....	July 1, 1884, to Aug. 31, 1884.
Hardie, Francis H.....	Lt. 3d Cav.....	Whipple Barracks, Ariz.....	Dec. 1, 1884, to Mar. 11, 1885.
Do.....	do.....	In the field in Arizona.....	Apr. 1, 1885, to May 16, 1885.
Do.....	do.....	Fort Davis, Tex.....	May 17, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Hay, Charles.....	Lt. 23d Inf.....	Fort Porter, N. Y.....	Oct. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Heard, John W.....	Lt. 3d Cav.....	Fort Thomas, Ariz.....	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
Helstead, H. O. S.....	Lt. 11th Inf.....	Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.....	July 1, 1884, to Dec. 31, 1884.
Heath, Frank.....	Capt. of Ord.....	National Armory, Mass.....	Aug. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Homer, William B.....	Lt. 5th Art.....	Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor.....	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
Howe, Walter.....	Lt. 4th Art.....	Fort Warren, Mass.....	July 1, 1884, to Oct. 31, 1884.
Hoyt, Ralph W.....	Lt. 11th Inf.....	Fort Sully, Dak.....	July 1, 1884, to Dec. 31, 1884.
Hodges, Charles L.....	Lt. 25th Inf.....	Fort Snelling, Minn.....	July 1, 1884, to Dec. 31, 1884.
Hobbs, Charles W.....	Lt. 3d Art.....	Newport Barracks, Ky.....	June 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Hughes, William N.....	Lt. 18th Inf.....	Fort Seiden, N. Mex.....	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Humphreys, Charles.....	Lt. 3d Art.....	Fort Barranca, Fla.....	July 1, 1884, to June 4, 1885.
Hubert, Edgar.....	Lt. 8th Inf.....	San Diego Barracks, Cal.....	Sept. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Hutcheson, Grote.....	Lt. 9th Cav.....	Camp Russell, Ind. T.....	Jan. 29, 1885, to Mar. 6, 1885.
Irvine, R. J. C.....	Lt. 11th Inf.....	Camp Poplar River, Mont.....	July 1, 1884, to July 12, 1884.
Do.....	do.....	Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.....	Jan. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Irwin, Francis G., jr.....	Lt. 2d Cav.....	Boisé Barracks, Idaho.....	Aug. 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
Ives, Edward B.....	Lt. 19th Inf.....	Camp Rice, Tex.....	Apr. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Jackson, Alfred B.....	Lt. 9th Cav.....	Caldwell, Kans.....	Nov. 11, 1884, to May 20, 1885.
James, W. H. W.....	Lt. 24th Inf.....	Fort Gibson, Ind. T.....	May 10, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Jones, Francis B.....	Lt. 3d Inf.....	Fort Shaw, Mont.....	July 1, 1884, to Dec. 31, 1884.
Johnson, Franklin O.....	Lt. 3d Cav.....	San Carlos, Ariz.....	July 1, 1884, to Mar. 31, 1885.
Jonett, James S.....	Lt. 10th Cav.....	Camp Rice, Tex.....	Aug. 1, 1884, to Aug. 31, 1884.
Keiton, Dwight H.....	Lt. 10th Inf.....	Fort Union, N. Mex.....	Oct. 1, 1884, to Nov. 30, 1884.
Kilbourne, Charles E.....	Lt. 2d Art.....	Newport Barracks, Ky.....	July 1, 1884, to May 31, 1885.
Kress, John A.....	Capt. of Ord.....	Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.....	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Leadster, William.....	Lt. 16th Inf.....	Fort Concho, Tex.....	Mar. 1, 1885, to May 31, 1885.
Leary, Peter, Jr.....	Lt. 4th Art.....	Fort Warren, Mass.....	Nov. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Lester, Charles H.....	Lt. 8th Cav.....	Fort Clark, Tex.....	May 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Lloyd, Edward.....	Lt. 15th Inf.....	Fort Randall, Dak.....	Jan. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Loughborough, R. H. R.....	Lt. 25th Inf.....	Fort Meade, Dak.....	Aug. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Low, William H., Jr.....	Lt. 20th Inf.....	Fort Gibson, Ind. T.....	Jan. 27, 1885, to May 10, 1885.
Lockwood, Benjamin C.....	Lt. 22d Inf.....	Fort Lewis, Colo.....	Feb. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Luak, James L.....	Lt. of Eng.....	Willets Point, New York Harbor.....	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Lyon, Marcus W.....	Lt. of Ord.....	Watertown Arsenal, Mass.....	July 1, 1884, to Jan. 31, 1885.
Lynd, Edward.....	Lt. 8th Inf.....	Fort Bidwell, Cal.....	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
MacNutt, Ira.....	Lt. of Ord.....	Frankford Arsenal, Pa.....	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Martin, Medad C.....	Lt. 22d Inf.....	Fort Lewis, Colo.....	July 1, 1884, to Oct. 31, 1884.
Mann, William A.....	Lt. 17th Inf.....	Fort Cuarter, Mont.....	July 1, 1884, to July 31, 1884.
Markland, Matthew.....	Lt. 1st Inf.....	Fort Verde, Ariz.....	Feb. 15, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
McCarthy, Daniel E.....	Lt. 12th Inf.....	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.....	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
McGunnigle, George K.....	Lt. 15th Inf.....	Camp Poplar River, Mont.....	July 12, 1884, to Aug. 31, 1884.
McDonald, David N.....	Lt. 4th Cav.....	Yuma, Ariz.....	Feb. 23, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
McFarland, William C.....	Lt. 16th Inf.....	Fort Davis, Tex.....	April 1, 1885, to May 17, 1885.
Metcalfe, Henry.....	Capt. of Ord.....	Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.....	Nov. 29, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Miller, Crosby P.....	Lt. 4th Art.....	Fort Preble, Me.....	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.

List of officers on duty as acting commissaries of subsistence, &c.—Continued.

Name of officer.	Rank and regiment.	Station.	Period of service.
Michler, Francis.....	Lt. 5th Cav.....	Fort Robinson, Nebr.....	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
Do.....	do.....	174 Hudson street, New York City.	Oct. 10, 1884, to Nov. 10, 1884.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 10, 1885, to Jan. 31, 1885.
Miller, William H.....	Lt. 1st Cav.....	Fort Custer, Mont.....	Nov. 1, 1884, to Jan. 31, 1885.
Mills, Frank H.....	Lt. 24th Inf.....	Fort Supply, Ind. T.....	Feb. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Morgan, A. S. M.....	Capt. & O. S. K.....	All-gheny Arsenal, Pa.....	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Morrison, Charles C.....	Lt. of Ord.....	Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.....	July 1, 1884, to Jan. 31, 1885.
Mosher, Theodore.....	Lt. 22d Inf.....	Fort Lewis, Colo.....	Nov. 1, 1884, to Jan. 31, 1885.
Murphy, John.....	Lt. 14th Inf.....	Fort Townsend, Wash.....	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Myer, Albert J.....	Lt. 11th Inf.....	Fort Bennett, Dak.....	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Newton, John.....	Lt. 16th Inf.....	Fort McIntosh, Tex.....	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Neall, John M.....	Lt. 4th Cav.....	Fort Bowie, Ariz.....	May 11, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
O'Brien, John J.....	Lt. 4th Inf.....	Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.....	July 1, 1884, to Dec. 15, 1884.
Ogden, Henry B.....	Lt. 3d Art.....	Little Rock Barracks, Ark.....	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
O'Connell, John J.....	Lt. 1st Inf.....	Fort McDowell, Ariz.....	July 1, 1884, to Aug. 31, 1884.
O'Connor, Charles M.....	Lt. 8th Cav.....	Arkansas City, Kans.....	March 3, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Pardee, Julius H.....	Lt. 23d Inf.....	Fort Porter, N. Y.....	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
Palmer, George H.....	Capt. 16th Inf.....	Fort Stockton, Tex.....	July 1, 1884, to May 31, 1885.
Patch, A. M.....	Lt. 4th Cav.....	Fort Lowell, Ariz.....	July 1, 1884, to Dec. 31, 1884.
Do.....	do.....	Fort Huachuca, Ariz.....	April 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Patterson, George T. T.....	Lt. 14th Inf.....	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	July 7, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
Palmer, Alfred M.....	Lt. 24th Inf.....	Fort Supply, Ind. T.....	July 1, 1884, to Jan. 31, 1885.
Do.....	do.....	Fort Riley, Kans.....	May 9, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Parkhurst, Charles D.....	Lt. 4th Art.....	Fort Trumbull, Conn.....	Oct. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Parker, James.....	Lt. 4th Cav.....	Fort Apache, Ariz.....	March 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Patten, Francis J.....	Lt. 21st Inf.....	Fort McKinney, Wyo.....	May 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Pearson, Daniel C.....	Lt. 2d Cav.....	Fort Walla Walla, Wash.....	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Phister, Nat. P.....	Lt. 1st Inf.....	Fort Mojave, Ariz.....	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
Do.....	do.....	Hackberry, Ariz.....	March 1, 1885, to May 5, 1885.
Phipps, Frank H.....	Maj. of Ord.....	Kennebec Arsenal, Me.....	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Pierce, Francis E.....	Capt. 1st Inf.....	Hackberry, Ariz.....	July 1, 1884, to Feb. 28, 1885.
Pitchee, William L.....	Lt. 8th Inf.....	Fort Gaston, Cal.....	Oct. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Pitman, John.....	Capt. of Ord.....	Watertown Arsenal, Mass.....	Feb. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Pope, John.....	Lt. 1st Art.....	Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.....	Dec. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Potts, Ramsay D.....	Lt. 3d Art.....	Fort McHenry, Md.....	June 8, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Price, George F.....	Capt. 5th Cav.....	174 Hudson street, New York City.	July 1, 1884, to Oct. 16, 1884.
Pratt, Edward B.....	Lt. 23d Inf.....	Fort Mackinac, Mich.....	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Pratt, Sedgwick.....	Lt. 3d Art.....	Saint Augustine, Fla.....	July 1, 1884, to May 31, 1885.
Do.....	do.....	Washington Barracks, D. C.	June 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Reilly, Henry J.....	Lt. 5th Art.....	Fort Columbus, New York Harbor.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Reynolds, Brainbridge.....	Lt. 3d Cav.....	Whipple Barracks, Ariz.....	July 1, 1884, to Nov. 30, 1884.
Do.....	do.....	Fort Thomas, Ariz.....	Feb. 1, 1885, to May 6, 1885.
Reynolds, Alfred.....	Lt. 20th Inf.....	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	July 1, 1884, to Apr. 30, 1885.
Rogan, James.....	Lt. 9th Inf.....	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.....	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Read, George W.....	Lt. 5th Cav.....	Fort Washakie, Wyo.....	Dec. 1, 1884, to Apr. 30, 1885.
Richards, William V.....	Lt. 16th Inf.....	Fort Concho, Tex.....	July 1, 1884, to Feb. 28, 1885.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	June 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Rice, Frank S.....	Lt. 1st Art.....	Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Ritsina, Henry P.....	Lt. 25th Inf.....	Fort Sisseton, Dak.....	Aug. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Rice, Sedgwick.....	Lt. 22d Inf.....	Camp Russell, Ind. T.....	May 6, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Robinson, Augustus G.....	Maj. and Q. M.....	Boston, Mass.....	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
Roe, Fayette W.....	Lt. 3d Inf.....	Fort Ellis, Mont.....	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
Robinson, Henry E.....	Lt. 4th Inf.....	Fort Omaha, Nebr.....	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Robinson, Daniel.....	Lt. 7th Inf.....	Fort Laramie, Wyo.....	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Rockwell, Charles H.....	Lt. 5th Cav.....	Fort McKinney, Wyo.....	Nov. 1, 1884, to Mar. 31, 1885.
Russell, Andrew H.....	Lt. of Ord.....	Benicia Arsenal, Cal.....	July 1, 1884, to Nov. 15, 1884.
Russell, Albert J.....	Lt. 7th Cav.....	Fort Totten, Dak.....	July 1, 1884, to Jan. 18, 1885.
Ruthra, George W.....	Lt. 8th Inf.....	Fort Halleck, Nev.....	Jan. 1, 1885, to Mar. 31, 1885.
Sargent, Herbert H.....	Lt. 2d Cav.....	Fort Klamath, Oreg.....	July 24, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Sage, George E.....	Lt. 5th Art.....	Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor.	Oct. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Scott, George L.....	Lt. 6th Cav.....	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.....	Jan. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Scott, Albert B.....	Lt. 13th Inf.....	Fort Craig, N. Mex.....	Mar. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Scantling, John C.....	Lt. 2d Art.....	Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	June 4, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Shollenberger, J. H.....	Lt. 10th Inf.....	Fort Lyon, Colo.....	Aug. 18, 1884, to May 31, 1885.
Sliley, Fred. W.....	Lt. 2d Cav.....	Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	Jan. 1, 1885, to Jan. 31, 1885.
Smith, Sebree.....	Lt. 2d Art.....	Washington Barracks, D. C.	July 1, 1884, to May 31, 1885.
Do.....	do.....	Saint Augustine, Fla.....	June 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Sprole, Henry W.....	Lt. 8th Cav.....	Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	July 1, 1884, to Dec. 31, 1884.

* Also performed duty at Virginia Springs, Va., in months of July, 1884, to October, 1884, both in eluative.

List of officers on duty as acting commissaries of subsistence, &c.—Continued.

Name of officer.	Rank and regiment.	Station.	Period of service.
Stafford, John	Lt. 8th Inf.	Benicia Barracks, Cal	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Silvera, Charles P	Lt. 9th Inf.	Fort Bridger, Wyo	July 1, 1884, to May 31, 1885.
Steele, Charles L	Lt. 18th Inf.	Fort Maginnis, Mont	July 1, 1884, to July 31, 1884.
Stiles, Daniel F	Lt. 10th Inf.	Canton Uncompahgre, Colo.	July 19, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Steele, Matthew F	Lt. 8th Cav	Camp Del Rio, Tex	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Stedman, Clarence A	Lt. 9th Cav	174 Hudson street, New York City.	Feb. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Summerhayes, John W	Lt. 8th Cav	Fort Halleck, Nev	July 1, 1884, to Dec. 31, 1884.
Swift, James A	Lt. Sig. Corps	Fort Myer, Va.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Taylor, Alex. H. M	Lt. 19th Inf.	Fort Ringgold, Tex	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
Taylor, Charles W	Lt. 9th Cav	Caldwell, Kans	July 1, 1884, to Nov. 11, 1884.
Do	do	Fort Riley, Kans	Apr. 1, 1885, to May 9, 1885.
Terrett, Colville P	Lt. 8th Inf.	Fort McDermit, Nev	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Thorp, Frank	Lt. 5th Art.	Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Thurston, George A	Lt. 3d Art	Jackson Barracks, La	July 1, 1884, to June 5, 1885.
Thurston, Walter A	Lt. 16th Inf.	Fort Ringgold, Tex	Oct. 1, 1884, to Mar. 31, 1885.
Thies, Frederick	Lt. 3d Inf.	Fort Missoula, Mont	Jan. 1, 1885, to Apr. 30, 1885.
Thompson, John F	Lt. 3d Inf.	do	May 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Townsend, Thomas G	Lt. 6th Inf.	Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Truitt, Charles M	Lt. 21st Inf.	Fort Bridger, Wyo	June 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Tully, Redmond	Lt. 11th Inf.	Fort Snelling, Minn	Jan. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Valois, Gustavus	Lt. 9th Cav	174 Hudson street New York City.	Nov. 10, 1884, to Jan. 10, 1885.
Waters, James H	Lt. 20th Inf.	Fort Reno, Ind. T	July 1, 1884, to May 11, 1885.
Waite, Henry De H	Lt. 5th Cav	Fort Washakie, Wyo	July 1, 1884, to Nov. 30, 1884.
Waring, John K	Lt. 2d Inf.	Fort Spokane, Wash	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Ward, Charles R	Lt. 10th Cav	Camp Rice, Tex	Sept. 1, 1884, to Mar. 31, 1885.
Watte, Charles H	Lt. 5th Cav	Fort Robinson, Nebr	Oct. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Walker, Edgar S	Lt. 17th Inf.	Fort Totten, Dak	Jan. 18, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Walsh, Robert D	Lt. 4th Cav	San Carlos, Ariz	Apr. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Webster, John McA	Lt. 22d Inf.	Fort Lyon, Colo	July 1, 1884, to Aug. 18, 1884.
Weeks, Harrison S	Capt. 8th Cav	Fort Clark, Tex	July 1, 1884, to Apr. 30, 1885.
West, Frank	Lt. 6th Cav	Fort Craig, N. Mex	July 1, 1884, to Feb. 28, 1885.
Wessells, Morris C	Lt. 24th Inf.	Fort Elliott, Tex	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
Wever, Benjamin S	Lt. 1st Inf.	Fort McDowell, Ariz	Sept. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Welsh, Blanton C	Lt. 15th Inf.	Camp Poplar River, Mont.	Sept. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
West, Parker W	Lt. 3d Cav	Fort Stockton, Tex	June 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Whistler, Garland N	Lt. 5th Art	Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor.	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Wheeler, Frederick	Lt. 4th Cav	Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	Feb. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Wilson, James S	Lt. 4th Art	Fort Trumbull, Conn	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
Wilson, Richard H	Lt. 8th Inf.	Fort Gaston, Cal	July 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884.
Do	do	Fort Halleck, Nev	Apr. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Wittich, Willis	Lt. 21st Inf.	Fort Townsend, Wash	July 1, 1884, to July 11, 1884.
Wilson, James E	Lt. 5th Inf.	Fort Custer, Mont	Aug. 1, 1884, to Oct. 31, 1884.
Wilder, Wilbur E	Lt. 4th Cav	Fort Bowie, Ariz	Aug. 1, 1884, to May 11, 1885.
Willson, Thomas H	Lt. 2d Inf.	Boise Barracks, Idaho	Oct. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Williams, William H	Lt. 19th Inf.	Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.	Apr. 1, 1885, to May 31, 1885.
Wood, Palmer G	Lt. 12th Inf.	Fort Niagara, N. Y	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Wolfe, Nathaniel	Lt. 2d Art	Fort McHenry, Md	July 1, 1884, to June 8, 1885.
Wotherspoon, Wm. W	Lt. 12th Inf.	Madison Barracks, N. Y	July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.
Woodward, Samuel L	Lt. 10th Cav	Fort Davis, Tex	July 1, 1884, to Aug. 31, 1884.
Do	do	do	Dec. 1, 1884, to Mar. 31, 1885.
Wood, William T	Lt. 16th Inf.	Fort Assinaboine, Mont.	Sept. 1, 1884, to May 31, 1885.
Wright, Harry E	Lt. 9th Cav	Camp Russell, Ind. T.	Sept. 1, 1884, to Nov. 15, 1884.
Wygant, Henry	Lt. 24th Inf.	do	Mar. 6, 1885, to May 6, 1885.
Do	do	Fort Reno, Ind. T	May 11, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Young, Andrew H	Capt. & A. Q. M.	Columbus Barracks, Ohio.	June 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

707

REPORT

OF

THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 1, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of finances and general transactions of the Medical Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Medical and hospital department, 1881 and prior years:	
Appropriated by act of July 7, 1884.....	\$359 43
Disbursed during the year.....	359 43
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Medical and hospital department, 1882:	
Appropriated by act of July 7, 1884.....	822 96
Appropriated by act of March 3, 1885.....	192 70
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Total to be accounted for.....	1,015 66
Disbursed during the year.....	563 66
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Balance remaining June 30, 1885	452 00
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Medical and hospital department, 1883:	
Balance from previous fiscal year.....	652 83
Refunded during the year.....	28 00
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Total to be accounted for.....	680 83
Disbursed during the year.....	509 60
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Carried to the surplus fund.....	171 23
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Medical and hospital department, 1884:	
Balance from previous fiscal year.....	87,053 98
Refunded during the year for supplies sold	541 41
Refunded during the year for supplies lost.....	24 37
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Total to be accounted for.....	87,619 76
Disbursed during the year.....	53,724 32
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Balance remaining June 30, 1885	28,895 44
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Medical and hospital department, 1885:	
Appropriated by act of July 5, 1884	225,000 00
Received for supplies furnished to other departments of the Govern- ment	13,817 08
Recovered for supplies lost in transportation.....	67 35
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Total to be accounted for.....	238,884 43
Disbursed during the year.....	144,526 47
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Balance remaining June 30, 1885	94,357 96
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NOTE.—This balance is fully required to meet obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1884-'85.

Artificial limbs, 1881:	
Appropriated by act of July 7, 1884.....	\$4 00
Disbursed during the year.....	4 00
Artificial limbs, 1884:	
Balance from previous fiscal year.....	30,584 13
Disbursed during the year.....	21,391 44
Balance remaining June 30, 1885.....	9,192 69
Artificial limbs, 1885:	
Appropriated by act of July 7, 1884.....	100,000 00
Disbursed during the year.....	90,181 55
Balance remaining June 30, 1885.....	9,818 45
Appliances for disabled soldiers, 1883:	
Balance from previous fiscal year.....	1,673 75
Carried to the surplus fund.....	1,673 75
Appliances for disabled soldiers, 1884:	
Balance from previous fiscal year.....	1,343 00
Disbursed during the year.....	129 00
Balance remaining June 30, 1885.....	1,214 00
Appliances for disabled soldiers, 1885:	
Appropriated by act of July 7, 1884.....	2,000 00
Disbursed during the year.....	296 50
Balance remaining June 30, 1885.....	1,703 50
Medical and Surgical History:	
Balance from previous fiscal year.....	8,503 60
Disbursed during the year.....	15 60
Balance remaining June 30, 1885.....	8,488 00
Museum and library, 1884:	
Balance from previous fiscal year.....	1,775 96
Disbursed during the year.....	1,775 96
Museum and library, 1885:	
Appropriated by act of July 5, 1884.....	15,000 00
Disbursed during the year.....	14,162 25
Balance remaining June 30, 1885.....	837 75
Expended in furnishing trusses under sections 1176, 1177, 1178, Revised Statutes, and supplement, page 450.....	4,371 31

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND TRUSSES.

There were furnished during the year:

In kind:	
Trusses.....	731
Artificial legs.....	25
Artificial foot.....	1
Apparatus for legs.....	4
Artificial arms.....	3
By commutation:	
Artificial legs.....	97
Artificial feet.....	6
Artificial arms.....	211
Apparatus for legs.....	710
Apparatus for arms.....	772

It is provided by existing law that artificial limbs and appliances shall be issued, or commutation therefor paid, once every five years. The fourth period of five years commenced on the 17th of June last, and the amount of money required to pay installments due during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, will be largely in excess of that required for the three preceding years. An estimate was submitted for \$550,000, but Congress provided only \$400,000. That the amount originally estimated for will be required has been demonstrated by the amount used during the few months now passed since the beginning of the fiscal year mentioned; the amount appropriated (\$400,000) will have been expended long before the close of the fiscal year, and it will be necessary to submit a deficiency estimate for at least the difference between the amount estimated for and the amount appropriated. It may be remarked in this connection that the number of persons claiming relief on account of loss of limb, or of the use thereof, is continually on the increase.

In carrying out the laws for furnishing trusses some cases are observed in which there is apparent hardship, if not injustice; for instance, a soldier ruptured during the war with Mexico, although he may be receiving a pension on account of hernia, is not entitled to receive a truss. Under the law as it now stands (Secs. 1176, 1177, and 1178, Revised Statutes and Supplement, p. 450), the following classes of persons are not entitled to trusses: those who were ruptured at any time while serving as commissioned officers of whatever grade; those who were ruptured prior to April 19, 1861, whether commissioned or enlisted, although the disability may have been incurred in the line of duty and during the prevalence of war; and those who have been ruptured since August 20, 1866, whether commissioned or enlisted, unless the disability may have been incurred in the line of duty during the war.

It is recommended that existing law on this subject be so amended as to correspond with that relating to artificial limbs; that is, to allow a truss, suitable to his disability, to every person who has been, or may hereafter be, ruptured in the line of duty while serving in the Army or Navy. It may be proper to add that the only evidence of rupture in the line of duty accepted by this office is that furnished by the Pension Office, that the applicant is in receipt of a pension (either wholly or in part) on account of hernia.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

The money value of the medical and hospital supplies actually issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, was \$171,205.34, and the cost of the supplies required for issue during the current fiscal year will probably exceed that amount. In addition to the ordinary requirements of the service, provision should be made for emergencies, and in view of the strong possibility—if not probability—of an invasion of this country by cholera, before the close of the ensuing fiscal year, it is earnestly desired that Congress make provision, by adequate appropriation, to enable this department to adopt every means within its province to prevent, as far as possible, the spread of this disease in the Army. This will necessitate an appropriation of funds for the purchase of adequate quantities of disinfectants and remedies used in the treatment of epidemic contagious diseases, as well as to provide for the temporary employment of skilled and experienced physicians and nurses.

The estimate of the probable cost of the medical and hospital supplies which will be required for issue during the present fiscal year is based on the fact that the average money value of the medical supplies

issued annually during the fiscal years July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1885, was approximately \$183,000, exclusive of all other expenditures. I am therefore of the opinion that an appropriation of \$250,000 will be required for the medical and hospital department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, as set forth in the estimate already submitted.

I respectfully recommend, in order to provide proper clerical labor for the transaction of the public business at the offices of the medical directors of military departments, that the limitation of the amount of the appropriation to be expended for the pay of employes be fixed at \$46,000.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

The medical, surgical, and meteorological statistics of the Army for the calendar year ending December 31, 1884, are herewith respectfully submitted. The following table shows in brief the more important facts that are to be presented:

General statistics of the health of the Army for the year.		White.	Colored.	Total.
Average mean strength as shown on the medical reports during the year	21,740	2,295		124,035
Number of admissions to sick report during the year	32,804	4,025		26,829
Treated in hospital	12,939	1,459		14,398
Treated in quarters or field	19,865	2,566		22,431
Ratio of admissions to 1,000 of mean strength	1,509	1,754		1,532
Ratio for the previous year	1,833	1,887		1,838
Ratio for the preceding decade	1,718	1,858		1,781
Admitted for disease	26,867	3,246		20,213
Ratio per 1,000 of strength	1,236	1,458		1,257
Admitted for injuries	5,937	679		6,616
Ratio per 1,000 of strength	273	296		275
Average number constantly sick during the year	957	112		1,069
Ratio per 1,000 of strength	44	49		44
Ratio for the previous year	50	44		49
Ratio for the preceding decade	44	45		45
Average days of service lost by sickness to each man of the above force during the year	16	18		16.2
Average days of service lost by sickness to each man of the force during the previous year	18	16		17.9
Average days of service lost by sickness to each man of the force during the preceding decade	16	17		16.2
Average number of days each case was treated	10.6	10.2		10.6
Number of deaths from all causes	223	30		253
Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength	10.7	12.1		10.9
Ratio for the previous year	12.4	9.5		12.1
Ratio for the preceding decade	12.5	15.1		12.8
Number of deaths from diseases	158	21		179
Number of deaths from injuries	75	9		84
Number of discharges for disability	798	72		870
Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength	37	31		36
Ratio for the previous year	41	38		41
Ratio for the preceding decade	34	31		34
Number of discharges for disease	708	60		768
Number of discharges for injuries	90	12		102

* The average mean strength of command is based upon the number of troops actually present on each day of the year, with such commands as are provided with medical officers, troops present sick and military prisoners, except such as are discharged from service, being included.

† One hundred and seventy Indian scouts are not included in this strength.

‡ This number includes all cases of disease or injury on account of which officers and enlisted men are excused from any part of their military duty.

§ The death and discharge rates here given are higher than they should be, as they are computed upon such troops as are provided with medical officers and not upon the strength of the entire Army. Which the report of the General of the Army shows to have been (deducting Indian scouts) 26,154. The true death-rate for the year, therefore, was 10.1 per 1,000, and the discharge rate 33.2 per 1,000 of strength; while the annual rates for the preceding decade were 12 deaths per 1,000 of strength, and 32 discharges per 1,000 of strength.

The general health of the Army has been good; the rate of admission to sick report being decidedly lower than that for the previous year and preceding decade, while the death-rate from all causes shows an equally marked reduction.

Admissions for disease were less frequent, the rate being fully one-fifth lower than for the previous year.

The number of cases treated in hospital during the year was 14,398, or 590.4‰* of strength.

This rate of hospital admission compares not unfavorably with that of the United States Navy, which was 888.7‰ for the force afloat during the year 1884.

The statistical reports of the British army for troops serving in the United Kingdom from 1870-'79 furnish a decennial rate of 809‰, and for troops serving at home and abroad 1,025‰ of strength admitted to hospital treatment.

The German army for seven years of peace, 1875-'81, gives a rate of 315.4‰ of strength. The French army, 1872-'77, a rate of 310‰ treated in *infirmarie*, and an additional rate of 237‰ treated in hospital, and the Belgian army, 1862-'67, gives a rate of 604.4‰ of strength.

Relative prevalence of diseases.—An examination of the returns in detail—see Appendix I—will show that the number of injuries reported, 6,622,* was both actually and relatively larger than for the previous year, being nearly 18 per cent. of all causes of admission, against 14 per cent. as shown in my last report.

Among diseases, those of the respiratory group were most prevalent; and of these, catarrh and the milder forms of bronchitis were the most numerous, the average monthly rate of occurrence for the year being higher for the latter, and considerably lower for the former, than the average of the ten years preceding. (See Plates 7 and 8.)

The actual number of cases of bronchitis reported during the year was 1,609,† with 4 deaths, all from the chronic variety of this disease.

Eighty-three cases of inflammation of the lungs, with a death-rate of 25 per cent. of cases treated, and 81 cases of inflammation of the pleura, with a death-rate of 1.2 per cent., comprise the remaining diseases of this group that are of interest.

The annual rate of occurrence for inflammation of the lungs was 3‰ of strength, against 5‰ for the previous year. The average of its monthly rates was lower than that for the previous decade, the maximum of difference being apparent in May and September, which shows less than one-half the usual rate. (See Plate 6.)

The fatality of the disease was double that of the previous year, and one-third greater than the average death-rate for the preceding decade. (See Appendix II.)

Among colored troops the ratio of occurrence was much greater than for white troops, standing as 7‰ is to 3‰ of strength; the death-rate was lower, however, or as 13.3 per cent. is to 28 per cent. of cases treated.

Diarrhœa and dysentery, both in their acute and chronic forms, also cholera morbus (grouped under the head of diarrheal diseases), occupy the third place in the list, as in the previous year, but their rate of occurrence was lower, being as 170‰ is to 219‰ of strength.

The total number of deaths from these diseases was 5, against 7 for the previous year, and the rate of mortality reported was lower, being as .12 per cent. is to .14 per cent. of cases. The monthly rate of occurrence during the year was lower than the mean for the preceding decade, the maximum of difference appearing during the month of June. (See Plate 4.)

*In all cases where this symbol is used it stands for the term *per thousand*.

†In addition to the number of diseases shown among white and colored troops in the table—Appendix I—there are a few cases which occurred among Indian scouts that are included in the figures given in the text; this fact will account for any discrepancy that may be noted.

Fourth in the order of prevalence stand malarial fevers and conditions resulting therefrom. The actual number of cases, 3,545, was less by one-fourth than for the previous year, and the relative rates were also lower, being as 146 $\frac{0}{100}$ is to 207 $\frac{0}{100}$. Six deaths occurred, giving a mortality of .17 per cent. of cases, as against .13 per cent. for the previous year. The monthly rate of occurrence was lower than the mean for the preceding decade; the maximum of difference appearing during August. (See Plate 3.)

The colored troops continued to suffer from these diseases to a greater degree than the whites, due probably to endemic causes pertaining to posts at which they were stationed.

During the year 2,473 cases of rheumatism were reported, with a rate of 102 $\frac{0}{100}$ of strength, the actual number being one fourth less than for the preceding year; the monthly rate was also lower than the average for the preceding decade. Two deaths, one an Indian scout, were reported from this cause.

The rate for venereal diseases was the same as for the previous year; the rate for syphilis 2 $\frac{0}{100}$ lower.

Of specific contagious and infectious diseases, in which class the eruptive fevers are included, there were 201 cases. Among these were 68 cases of mumps, 61 of measles, 2 of varioloid, 61 of erysipelas, 1 of chicken-pox, and 8 of diphtheria.

Enteric fever furnished 156 cases, against 222 for the previous year, the annual rate having been lowered from 11 $\frac{0}{100}$ to 6 $\frac{0}{100}$ of strength. The average of the monthly rates, though below that of the previous year, was still double that of the preceding decade, the maximum of difference appearing in the month of February, when the rate was five times higher. (See Plate 1.)

The number of deaths from this disease was 34, against 38 for the previous year; the rate of death to cases was a trifle higher than for the decade, being as 21.8 per cent. is to 20 per cent., and considerably higher than for the previous year, or as 21.8 per cent. is to 17 per cent. The increase of fatality was confined to white troops; the colored troops showing a lessened rate.

As in my last annual report, it will be seen that cavalry troops, including their recruits, have continued to suffer from enteric fever to a far greater extent than other arms of the service, since they have furnished over 72 per cent. of all the cases registered during the year. The relative number of cases to strength in the different arms was as follows: Infantry, 2.4 $\frac{0}{100}$; Artillery, 4.5 $\frac{0}{100}$; Cavalry, including recruits, 14 $\frac{0}{100}$. For the previous year the proportion was, Infantry, 4.6 $\frac{0}{100}$; Artillery, 2.5 $\frac{0}{100}$; Cavalry, 19 $\frac{0}{100}$. The rate of mortality to strength was, Infantry, .67 $\frac{0}{100}$; Artillery, 0 $\frac{0}{100}$; Cavalry, 2.88 $\frac{0}{100}$; and the rate of mortality to cases was, for Infantry, 35.48 per cent.; Artillery, 0 per cent.; Cavalry, 20.5 per cent.

The ages of those attacked were for the greater number under 26 years; this fact the following table will show in detail:

25 years and under.		Over 25 and under 30 years.		Over 30 and under 35 years.		Over 35 and under 40 years.		Over 40 years.		Total.
Cases.	Per cent.	Cases.	Per cent.	Cases.	Per cent.	Cases.	Per cent.	Cases.	Per cent.	Cases.
103	66	39	25	8	5	4	2.6	2	1.3	156

As to length of service a similar table is given:

6 months and under.		Over 6 and under 12 months.		Over 1 and under 2 years.		Over 2 and under 3 years.		Over 3 and under 4 years.		Over 4 and under 5 years.		Over 5 years.		Length of service not stated.		Total.
Cases.	Per cent.	Cases.	Per cent.	Cases.	Per cent.	Cases.	Per cent.	Cases.	Per cent.	Cases.	Per cent.	Cases.	Per cent.	Cases.	Per cent.	Cases.
75	48	25	16	22	14	8	5.1	7	4.5	1	0.6	11	7	7	4.5	156

The rates of mortality to cases treated were as follows, for the several ages given:

25 years and under.		Over 25 and under 30 years.		Over 30 and under 35 years.		Over 35 and under 40 years.		Over 40 years.		Over 50 years.		Total.	
Deaths.	Per cent.	Deaths.	Per cent.	Deaths.	Per cent.	Deaths.	Per cent.	Deaths.	Per cent.	Deaths.	Per cent.	Deaths.	Per cent.
23	22.3	9	23	0	0	1	25	1	50	34	21.8		

Enteric fever appeared at thirty-nine stations during the year, against forty-three for the year previous. At twenty-six of these posts cavalry troops were stationed, either alone or in company with infantry; at ten posts the infantry were either alone or in company with artillery; at one, artillery troops were alone; at one, cavalry and artillery were stationed. The number of stations at which the disease continued to make its appearance, as a result of the infection of the year previous, was twenty-four, while the number of posts newly invaded was fifteen; the number of posts where the disease ceased to appear was nineteen. The recruiting depot at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, furnished during the year 35 cases, with 10 deaths. During the previous year the number of cases at this post was 56, and the number of deaths 9. These figures show a gratifying reduction in the number of cases, but a decided increase in the fatality of the disease, from 16.1 per cent. to 28.6 per cent. One of these deaths, however, should be charged to a case remaining under treatment from the previous year, which would reduce the mortality rate to 25.7 per cent. The general sanitary condition of this station has been much improved since my last report, and a still further reduction in the number of preventable diseases is anticipated. At Fort Douglas, Utah Territory, which furnished 20 cases and 2 deaths for the year previous, but 2 cases and 1 death occurred during 1884. At Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory, where no cases of the disease have appeared since October, 1883, a localized outbreak of enteric fever occurred, in which 12 enlisted men were attacked, all of whom recovered. The cases were, with two exceptions, confined to Company E of the First Artillery. The report by Surgeon R. S. Vickery, United States Army, in these cases is of interest, and so much thereof as pertains to the origin and progress of the disease at that station is appended. (See Appendix IV, Special Report No. 1.) From Fort Lowell, Arizona Territory, where but one case occurred during the previous year, 10 cases were reported, with 3 deaths. The causes of the

outbreak were not known, but as the post is supplied with irrigating ditches, one of which is adjacent to the barracks of the men, it is not improbable that they may have arisen from the careless use of ditch water, which is drawn from a creek upon which are located extensive settlements above the post. At six other stations in Arizona, enteric fever was reported as present, furnishing as a total for that department 35 cases, with 5 deaths. For further information as to the distribution of this disease reference is invited to Appendix III.

Mortality and discharge statistics.—The influence of age, arm of service, and season of the year upon the mortality of the Army is exhibited in the following tables:

No. 1.—Deaths occurring among officers and enlisted men in the different arms of service.

Arm of service, &c.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
Engineers:			
Mean strength	108	198	306
Deaths	2	2	4
Ratio per 1,000 of strength	18.5	10.1	12.1
Ordnance Department:			
Mean strength	59	380	439
Deaths		5	5
Ratio per 1,000 of strength		13.2	11.4
Artillery:			
Mean strength	379	2,506	2,875
Deaths	2	18	20
Ratio per 1,000 of strength	7.2	6.9	7.0
Cavalry:			
Mean strength	430	7,115	7,545
Deaths	2	80	82
Ratio per 1,000 of strength	4.7	11.2	10.9
Infantry:			
Mean strength	856	11,055	11,911
Deaths	14	96	110
Ratio per 1,000 of strength	16.4	8.7	9.3
Signal Corps:			
Mean strength	11	491	502
Deaths		10	10
Ratio per 1,000 of strength		20.4	19.9
General service and recruits at depots:			
Mean strength		1,462	1,462
Deaths		25	25
Ratio per 1,000 of strength		17.1	17.1
West Point detachment:			
Mean strength		196	196
Deaths		1	1
Ratio per 1,000 of strength		5.1	5.1
Guard at Military Prison:			
Mean strength		99	99
Deaths			
Ratio per 1,000 of strength			
Non-commissioned staff:			
Mean strength		385	385
Deaths		3	3
Ratio per 1,000 of strength		7.8	7.8
General officers and commissioned staff corps:			
Mean strength	404		404
Deaths	3		3
Ratio per 1,000 of strength	7.4		7.4
Total for the Army:			
Mean strength	2,147	28,977	31,124
Deaths	23	240	263
Ratio per 1,000 of strength	10.7	10.0	10.1

No. 2.—Deaths occurring among officers and enlisted men serving at the ages given.

Ages in each quinquennial group, &c.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
16 to 20:			
Officers and men serving in each group		241	241
Deaths		2	2
Ratio per 1,000 for each group		8.3	8.3
21 to 25:			
Officers and men serving in each group	122	8,775	8,897
Deaths		79	79
Ratio per 1,000 for each group		9.0	8.9
26 to 30:			
Officers and men serving in each group	351	6,881	7,232
Deaths	1	47	48
Ratio per 1,000 for each group	2.8	6.8	6.6
31 to 35:			
Officers and men serving in each group	309	4,153	4,462
Deaths	1	50	51
Ratio per 1,000 for each group	3.2	12.0	11.4
36 to 40:			
Officers and men serving in each group	272	2,813	3,085
Deaths	6	32	38
Ratio per 1,000 for each group	22.1	11.4	12.3
41 to 45:			
Officers and men serving in each group	432	1,211	1,643
Deaths	7	12	19
Ratio per 1,000 for each group	16.2	9.9	11.6
46 to 50:			
Officers and men serving in each group	321	571	892
Deaths	4	7	11
Ratio per 1,000 for each group	12.5	12.3	12.8
51 to 55:			
Officers and men serving in each group	187	239	426
Deaths	2	8	10
Ratio per 1,000 for each group	10.7	33.5	23.5
56 to 60:			
Officers and men serving in each group	101	71	172
Deaths	1		1
Ratio per 1,000 for each group	9.9		5.8
61 to 65:			
Officers and men serving in each group	52	28	80
Deaths	1	1	2
Ratio per 1,000 for each group	19.2	35.7	25.0
66 to 70:			
Officers and men serving in each group		7	7
Deaths		2	2
Ratio per 1,000 for each group		285.7	285.7

No. 3.—Ratio of mortality to cases admitted for treatment during each month of the year

Months, &c.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
January:			
Total cases treated			3,537
Deaths	1	19	20
Ratio per 1,000			5.7
February:			
Total cases treated			3,005
Deaths	1	16	17
Ratio per 1,000			5.7
March:			
Total cases treated			3,201
Deaths	2	19	21
Ratio per 1,000			6.6
April:			
Total cases treated			2,799
Deaths	3	14	17
Ratio per 1,000			6.1
May:			
Total cases treated			3,043
Deaths	2	15	17
Ratio per 1,000			5.6
June:			
Total cases treated			2,486
Deaths	5	29	34
Ratio per 1,000			13.7

No. 3.—Ratio of mortality to cases committed for treatment, &c.—Continued.

Months, &c.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
July:			
Total cases treated			2,523
Deaths		26	26
Ratio per 1,000			7.4
August:			
Total cases treated			2,080
Deaths	2	14	16
Ratio per 1,000			5.5
September:			
Total cases treated			2,165
Deaths	1	29	30
Ratio per 1,000			8.7
October:			
Total cases treated			2,972
Deaths	1	25	26
Ratio per 1,000			8.7
November:			
Total cases treated			2,085
Deaths	1	19	20
Ratio per 1,000			6.7
December:			
Total cases treated			2,129
Deaths	4	15	19
Ratio per 1,000			6.1
Total:			
Total cases treated			24,086
Deaths	23	240	263
Ratio per 1,000			7.3

From Table No. 1 it will be seen that the death-rate for commissioned officers was slightly higher during the year than for enlisted men, or as 10.7% is to 10% of strength. The period of greatest relative mortality among the former (See Table No. 2) was between thirty-six and forty years of age, and between the twentieth and twenty-fifth years of service. Among the enlisted men, leaving out the small number serving at the advanced age of fifty-five and over, the period of greatest relative mortality was from forty-five to fifty-five, and next from thirty-one to thirty-five.

Rates of mortality as affecting the different arms of service are shown in Table No. 1. Among troops of the line the Cavalry stand first, with a rate of 10.9% of strength, the Infantry second, with 9.2%; the Artillery third, with 7%. Outside of these the recruits at depots gave a death-rate of 17%, the Engineer Battalion 13%, and Signal Corps 20%. The average rate of mortality to cases admitted for treatment during the year was 7.2%. The highest death-rates were reached during the months of June and September; the lowest in May. (See Table No. 3.)

During the first enlistment the first year of service was the most fatal, as it had nearly doubled the rate of any succeeding year in that period. The fifth year stood next. During the third enlistment the mortality was no higher than the average rate among those serving their third, fourth, and fifth years in the first enlistment. Ratios for the second enlistment are not given, as the number of men actually serving during that period is not known to this office.

The race and nationality of decedents and the relative rates of mortality for each were as follows:

Among native born white troops there were 110 deaths to a strength of 16,777 officers and men, giving a rate of 6.6%; among foreign-born white troops there were 122 deaths to a strength of 9,462 officers and men, giving a rate of 12.9%; among colored troops there were 31 deaths

to a strength of 2,200 enlisted men, giving a rate of 14.1%. The lower death-rate of native troops is of interest, and seems to bear out the popular belief that the native white American has a greater proportion of vital force, and greater resisting power to disease and death. Among foreign born who form any considerable part of the Army, the Irish take first rank on the mortality list, showing a death-rate of 15% of men serving; the Germans second, with a death-rate of 13.4%; the English third, with a death-rate of 9.5%; all other foreigners 10.1%.

The loss to the Army during the year by discharges for disabilities resulting from disease and injury was, 868 men, or 36.1% of strength. The highest rate of discharge was among Cavalry troops, 41.5%; the Infantry lost 38.4% from this cause, and the Artillery 37.8%.

Among native-born white troops 425 were discharged for disability, or 28.7% of strength; of foreign born 372, or 40.1%; the colored troops having a rate of 82.3%. Among the troops of foreign birth the Germans and Irish each lost about 42% of strength; the English 25.7%. The relation of length of service to rate of discharge for disability is similar to the rate of death. In the first year of service the loss from discharges amounted to 38.3% of strength, which was higher than the mean for all other periods of service by 2.1%.

The relation of discharges to arm of service, ages, and season of the year is shown in the following tables:

No. 4.—Discharges for disability among enlisted men of the different arms of service.

Arm of service.	Mean strength.	Discharges.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.
Engineers	198	1	5.1
Ordnance Department	380	3	7.9
Artillery	2,696	98	37.3
Cavalry	7,115	295	41.5
Infantry	11,065	425	38.4
Signal Corps	491	1	2.0
General service and recruits	1,462	41	28.0
West Point detachment	196	1	5.1
Guard at military prison	99	1	10.1
Non-commissioned staff	385	2	5.2
Total for the Army, exclusive of commissioned officers	23,977	868	36.1

No. 5.—Discharges for disability among enlisted men serving at the ages given.

Ages for each quinquennial group.	Enlisted men serving in each group.	Discharges.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.
16 to 20	241	11	45.6
21 to 25	8,775	376	42.8
26 to 30	6,881	215	31.2
31 to 35	4,153	116	27.9
36 to 40	2,813	65	23.1
41 to 45	1,211	24	28.1
46 to 50	571	35	61.3
51 to 55	230	11	46.0
56 to 60	71	5	70.4
61 to 65	28	.....	.....
66 to 70	7	.....	.....

No. 6.—*Rate of discharges to cases admitted for treatment during each month of the year.*

Months.	Total cases treated.	Discharges.	Ratio per 1,000 of admission.
January.....	3,537	62	17.5
February.....	3,005	55	18.3
March.....	3,201	74	23.0
April.....	2,799	94	33.6
May.....	3,043	115	37.8
June.....	2,486	73	29.0
July.....	3,523	71	20.2
August.....	2,800	88	30.4
September.....	3,105	75	24.3
October.....	2,973	53	17.8
November.....	3,005	63	21.0
December.....	3,129	46	14.7
Total cases treated.....	36,696	868	23.7

Health of geographical divisions.—The relative prevalence of diseases that are usually referable to the effects of altitude, the presence or absence of vegetation, extremes of moisture or dryness of the atmosphere and soil, will be shown by an examination of the tables and map embraced under Appendix III.

Grouping such military stations as are located at low altitudes and in the immediate vicinity of great bodies of water, we find that diseases of the respiratory and circulatory organs had a higher rate of occurrence than in either the central river region or in the region of mountain and plateau. On the other hand, there was a decidedly lower rate for malarial fever, typho-malarial fever, and rheumatism, and a slightly lower rate for diarrheal diseases and enteric fever.

Tables for the river region, north and south, show, first, the greater prevalence of malarial and diarrheal diseases than pertains to either of the other regions, and, secondly, a lower rate of occurrence for pneumonia and phthisis.

In the mountain and plateau country no one disease or group of diseases appeared in excess, except that uncertain assemblage of symptoms which, under the name of rheumatism, particularly afflicts the soldier. This had a decidedly higher rate than in the other regions.

The foregoing facts are exhibited in detail in the following table:

Grand division (see map).	Rate of admission to 1,000 of strength.								
	Enteric fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fever.	Diarrheal diseases.	Rheumatism.	Diseases of heart and valves.	Pulmonary phthisis.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory catarrhs.
Sea-coast, Gulf, and Lake regions.....	4.3	0.7	116.7	144.5	99.7	8.0	4.2	4.0	118.1
River region, north and south.....	7.5	2.6	196.4	163.7	100.1	6.7	1.8	2.8	95.3
Mountain and Plateau regions*.....	7.0	1.5	124.0	145.6	111.1	6.9	2.8	2.6	96.6

* Roughly traced, this region lies between the western slope of the Pacific coast range of mountain and an irregularly oblique line running from near the headwaters of the Missouri River, in the North-west, to a point some 200 miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande, in Texas.

An examination of Appendix III for more detailed information as to the prevalence of sickness among troops stationed in the several grand divisions will show that the Gulf region furnished the highest admission rate, or 2,367 $\frac{0}{100}$ of strength, and also the highest rate of constant sickness, 69 $\frac{0}{100}$ of strength.

The Lake region, on the other hand, had an admission-rate of only 1,145 $\frac{0}{100}$, and a constant sick-rate of only 30 $\frac{0}{100}$.

The average admission-rate for all stations, as has already been shown, was 1,522 $\frac{0}{100}$, and the constant rate 41 $\frac{0}{100}$ of strength.

The death-rate of the Lake region was in excess of that of any other, being 13 $\frac{0}{100}$ of strength.

The North Pacific region furnished the lowest death-rate, which was only 6 $\frac{0}{100}$ of strength.

The health of the several military departments.—A comparison of the health of troops serving in the several military departments is of less interest than comparisons by individual stations or by geographical divisions, since within the limits of each department are embraced such varying conditions of topography and climate as to make them practically incomparable.

For military information only, it may be briefly stated that the Department of the Missouri had during the year an admission-rate of 1,771 $\frac{0}{100}$ of strength, which was higher not only than the mean for the Army, but also higher than for any other department. The Department of the Columbia had the lowest rate, 998 $\frac{0}{100}$.

The highest rate of constant non-effectiveness from sickness occurred in the Department of Texas, 53 $\frac{0}{100}$; the lowest in the Department of the Columbia, 35 $\frac{0}{100}$.

The highest rate of deaths, 16 $\frac{0}{100}$ of strength, occurred in the Department of the East; the lowest, 7 $\frac{0}{100}$, in the Departments of the Platte and of Dakota.

The highest rate of discharges for disability, 44 $\frac{0}{100}$ of strength, was in the Department of Texas; the lowest, 19 $\frac{0}{100}$, in the Department of the Columbia.

The occurrence of the several diseases noted is given in the following table for each department separately:

Rate of admission to 1,000 of strength.

Disease, &c.	Department of the East (mean strength 4,110).	Department of Texas (mean strength 2,457).	Department of the Missouri (mean strength 5,018).	Department of Dakota (mean strength 4,670).	Department of the Platte (mean strength 2,968).	Department of Arizona (mean strength 1,870).	Department of California (mean strength 1,106).	Department of the Columbia (mean strength 1,706).
Enteric fever	2.7	2.0	10.8	1.5	7.4	18.7	0.9	11.7
Malarial fever	188.5	192.9	270.0	60.2	98.7	169.0	62.4	85.6
Typho-malarial fevers	0.9	.....	3.8	1.5	1.0	3.2	0.9	.....
Diarrhœal diseases	186.4	232.8	219.6	137.9	143.9	181.8	89.5	49.2
Veneral diseases	119.0	79.4	69.4	77.7	55.6	55.6	79.6	47.5
Alcoholism	73.5	58.7	45.6	57.2	72.4	59.9	89.5	60.4
Rheumatism	97.3	85.5	113.4	125.3	101.8	97.3	81.4	62.1
Pulmonary phthisis	2.7	2.4	3.0	1.9	3.0	3.2	8.1	0.6
Respiratory diseases	187.8	138.8	187.5	219.1	191.4	78.6	169.1	121.3
Tonsillitis	50.3	83.4	83.1	72.6	69.4	48.7	41.6	30.5
Digestive diseases	139.9	129.4	156.6	162.3	98.7	107.0	84.1	69.8
Integumentary diseases	91.8	119.3	95.5	91.9	98.4	83.9	112.1	65.1
Injuries	234.2	275.1	264.0	300.0	293.8	326.7	230.6	238.6

Health of military stations.—Fort Myer, Virginia, the School of Instruction for the United States Signal Service, and which is garrisoned by 57 officers and men, showed a higher admission-rate for the year than any other post, it being 3,175 $\frac{0}{100}$ of strength, or more than double the average rate for the Army as a whole. The diseases which caused this increase, given in the order of their relative prevalence, were bronchitis, malarial fever, diseases of the digestive system, and diarrhoea.

Fort Stanton, New Mexico, with a garrison of 186 officers and enlisted men, showed an admission-rate of 2,769 $\frac{0}{100}$. The prevalent diseases were malarial fever, rheumatism, disorders of the digestive system, diarrhoea, alcoholism, tonsillitis, and bronchitis.

Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, with a garrison of 212 officers and men, had a rate of 2,755 $\frac{0}{100}$. The prevalent complaints were diseases of the digestive system, catarrh, diarrhoea, rheumatism, and alcoholism. But few cases of malarial fever were returned from this post during the year.

Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, with a garrison of 96 officers and men, had a rate of 2,740 $\frac{0}{100}$. The prevalent diseases were malarial fever, respiratory diseases, and diarrhoea.

Fort Missoula, Montana Territory, garrisoned by 165 officers and men, had an admission-rate of 2,709 $\frac{0}{100}$. The diseases most prevalent were rheumatism, diarrhoea, alcoholism, diseases of the digestive system, tonsillitis, and bronchitis.

In addition to these, there were fifty-eight other stations, having an admission-rate greater than the average for the Army, which was 1,522 $\frac{0}{100}$ of strength for the year:

The military post showing the highest rate of constant non-effectiveness from sickness was San Diego Barracks, California. This station is a sanitarium for invalid officers and soldiers serving in the Division of the Pacific, and as such its exceptional rate, 121 $\frac{0}{100}$, is sufficiently accounted for. The general salubrity of the station caused its selection for the purpose indicated.

The other posts which show a high rate of constant sickness may be arranged in the following order: Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, 99 $\frac{0}{100}$ of strength; Columbus Barracks, Ohio, 99 $\frac{0}{100}$; Fort Brown, Texas, 94 $\frac{0}{100}$; Fort Schuyler, New York, 87 $\frac{0}{100}$; Fort Ringgold, Texas, 79 $\frac{0}{100}$; Fort Klamath, Oregon, 79 $\frac{0}{100}$; Fort Thomas, Arizona, 73 $\frac{0}{100}$; Fort Stanton, New Mexico, 72 $\frac{0}{100}$. Besides these, there were forty-nine additional stations which had a constant sick-rate above the average for the Army. (See Appendix III.) While the figures above given exhibit very accurately the amount of constant loss to the military force by reason of sickness, they are not in all instances a correct index of the general health of a station. A series of obstinate gonorrhœas or intractable sprains will serve equally with the gravest forms of enteric or malarial fever to keep the rate of constant non-effectiveness above the normal.

Vaccinations.—The following tables, compiled from the monthly consolidated reports of the Medical Department of the Army, show the number of soldiers vaccinated during the year, with the ratios per 100 of successful primary vaccinations, revaccinations, and failures. By primary vaccinations is understood the first vaccination of individuals on whom the operation has never been successfully performed. No direct information is available as to the existence of previous successful vaccinations among recruits, but it may be inferred that in all cases reported as revaccinations among recruits at depots, evidence of successful prior vaccination existed.

Number and ratio of vaccinations per 100.

[Number of cases reported, 7,658; total primary vaccinations, 819; total revaccinations, 6,839.]

Vaccinations.	Successful.		Unsuccessful.		Result not determined.		Successful.		Unsuccessful.		Result not determined.		Total operations performed.
	No.	P. ct.	No.	P. ct.	No.	P. ct.	No.	P. ct.	No.	P. ct.	No.	P. ct.	
At recruiting depots:													
Primary vaccinations.....	287												
Revaccinations.....	3,996												
Army at large:													
Primary vaccinations.....	532												
Revaccinations.....	2,843												
Total.....	438	58.5	312	38.1	69	8.4	1,656	24.2	4,262	62.3	921	13.5	7,658

The following table shows the comparative results of the use of bovine and humanized virus:

[Number of cases reported, 5,487.]

Vaccinations.	Bovine virus (3,551).						Humanized virus (1,936).					
	Primary vaccination.			Revaccination.			Primary vaccination.			Revaccination.		
	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Not known.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Not known.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Not known.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Not known.
Cases.....	301	227	24	991	1,764	244	61	68	9	309	1,397	93
Ratio per 100.....	54.5	41.1	4.3	33.0	58.8	8.1	44.2	49.3	6.5	17.2	77.7	5.1

That the results of vaccination may be correctly reported, medical officers have been instructed in paragraph XXV of Circular No. 3, S. G. O., 1883, to personally inspect every case between the fourth and ninth day after the operation. By following this rule they should be able, in primary vaccination at least, to state definitely whether it is a success or failure.

In revaccination the determination is more difficult; for when the soldier bears well marked scars of former successful vaccination, it must be expected that, because of the protection thus afforded, departures from the typical vaccinal pustule will be frequent. With a view of securing, so far as possible, uniformity in the reports, it was considered proper to direct every revaccination to be registered as successful when one or more small umbilicated vesicles, surrounded by a bright aureola, appear between the third and eighth day, as a result of the operation, though they do not subsequently progress to maturity. Doubtful cases are of course to be considered as failures.

The relation of the occurrence of certain diseases to the months and seasons of the year.—A diagrammatic illustration of monthly variations in

the occurrence of certain diseases is given in a series of eight plates appended to this report.

The character of such fluctuations is best studied by graphic delineations of monthly averages of occurrence covering sufficient periods of time.

It is believed that the data upon which the several rates were computed are large enough to reduce the probability of error to reasonable proportions.

In the preparation of the chart for enteric fever, there have been used 746 cases and 148 deaths, which were reported to this office during the decade ending June 30, 1883; for typho-malarial fever, 597 cases and 86 deaths; for malarial fever, 53,612 cases and 79 deaths; for dysentery and diarrhœa, which are consolidated under the group of diarrhœal diseases, 55,298 cases and 118 deaths; for catarrh, acute and chronic, 37,838 cases and no deaths; for bronchitis, 14,431 cases and 33 deaths; for pneumonia, 1,303 cases and 213 deaths; and, lastly, for rheumatism, 29,034 cases and 14 deaths.

From these several numbers it is thought that a fair standard is established by means of which the relative health of any post or command can be compared with that of any other post, or with the entire Army.

In explanation of the diagrams it may be stated that the columns in black and white illustrate, by their varying lengths, differences in the average of occurrence of each disease among every 1,000 officers and men who composed the strength of the Army, and this for each month in the decade ending June 30, 1883, and during the several months of the year 1884.

In making use of the diagrams to ascertain the amount of departure from the monthly average of occurrence for any of the diseases given, it is only necessary to multiply by 1,000 the number of cases of the disease which were admitted during the month, and divide the product by the mean strength of command for the month; *e. g.*, at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, during the month of July, 1885, there were 9 cases of malarial fever admitted to sick report; the mean strength of command for the month was 153 officers and men. This gives the following equation:

$$\frac{9 \times 1,000}{153} = 58.82\frac{2}{5}\%$$

By reference to the diagram for malarial fever—Plate 3—the standard for that disease will be found to be 22.79%, showing that the rate of malarial fever at Fort Sill for July was far too large, being more than double that of the mean of the Army for the month given.

The same method may be followed in the case of the other diseases which are illustrated.

This formula will also be found useful in computing for each post the *annual* rate for any disease or group of diseases given in Appendix III. In this case the total number of cases admitted during the year is to be multiplied by 1,000 and divided by the mean strength of the post for the year, while the standard of comparison will be found in the annual rates of occurrence for the entire Army which are at the end table.

SURGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR.

There were returned during the year 6,622 cases of wounds, injuries and accidents, in a mean strength of 24,035 officers and enlisted men. The rate of occurrence for injuries was in excess of the rate for the pre

vious year, or as 273.0% is to 258.0% of strength. Deaths from wounds or other violent causes numbered 83, being a proportion of 3.45% of mean strength, or 31 per cent. of all causes of death. Appendix 11 exhibits in tabular form the specific nature of the various causes of death from injuries, with ratios for white and colored troops separately.

It is gratifying to be able to report that for the year 1884, as for the preceding year, no casualties from actual warfare were returned, the year having been one of peace.

The list of accidental deaths and injuries at the rifle range has increased rather than diminished since my last report; 21 cases of shot wounds being reported as received at the target, against 9 for the previous year. Five of these resulted fatally; in one case the marker was instantly killed by a shot through the chest. Of the instantly fatal cases, 2 were penetrating wounds of the abdomen, and 1 of the chest. The remaining 16 target injuries may be classified as follows: 1 flesh wound of the scalp, 2 flesh wounds of the face, 2 flesh wounds of the chest, 3 shot fractures of the radius and ulna, 1 shot fracture of the ankle joint, 4 flesh wounds of the upper extremity, and 3 of the lower extremity. In addition to these, there were 31 accidental injuries attending the premature explosion of rifle cartridges while they were being prepared for use in target practice. In 19 instances the upper extremities were injured, the flesh being lacerated and burned by the force of the explosion; in 6, the hand and fingers; in 5, the face; and in 1, the scalp. In 5 cases the soldiers were permanently disabled and discharged the service because of injuries received by accidental shooting and by explosion of cartridge shells.

Immediate deaths by homicide, suicide and accidental or other shooting, not included in the foregoing summary, are given in the following table:

Tabular summary showing region of injury in 29 violent deaths from shot wounds during the year.

Cause of death.	Cases.	Anatomical location.						
		Head.	Face.	Neck.	Chest.	Abdomen.	Spine.	Not stated.
Homicide	6	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Suicide	14	10	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Accidental or other shooting	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	.....
Military execution	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Aggregate	29	13	2	1	6	3	1	3

The location and character of wounds by fire-arms, together with the results of such injuries, are shown in the following table:

Tabular summary of 143 cases of shot wounds occurring among United States troops during the year 1884, with location and character of wound, cause of injury, treatment, and ratio of fatality to 1,000 cases.

Location and character of wound.	Cases.	Cause of injury.					Treatment by—		Result.			
		Bird shot.	Explosion of cartridge.	Pistol ball.	Rifle or carbine ball.	Other or undetermined causes.	Operation.	Conservation.	Duty.	Discharge.	Death.	Ratio of fatality.
Scalp, flesh.....	3		1	1	1			3	3			.0
Face, flesh.....	13	1	5	2	3	2		13	11	2		.0
Chest, penetrating.....	3			2	1			3			5	1,000.0
Chest, flesh.....	4				3	1		4	4			.0
Abdomen, penetrating.....	5			1	4			5			5	1,000.0
Pelvis, fracture.....	1							1	1			.0
Genitals.....	2			2				2		1		.0
Back, flesh.....	3			1		2		3	2	1		.0
Clavicle, fracture.....	1				1			1		1		.0
Radius and ulna, fracture.....	4				3	1	3	1	1	3		.0
Hand, fingers, fracture.....	28	1	6	2	14	5	19	9	19	9		.0
Anklejoint, fracture.....	1				1		1			1		.0
Foot, toes, fracture.....	6	2		3	1		3	3	3	3		.0
Upper extremities, flesh.....	43	5	19	3	11	5		43	38	4	1	.0
Lower extremities, flesh.....	26	4		12	6	4		26	24	2		.0
Aggregate.....	143	13	31	30	49	20	26	117	107	27	8	54.0

* Death from abscess in left anterior lobe of brain.

There were 170 surgical operations reported during the year; 93 consequent upon injuries, and 77 for the relief of surgical diseases. The nature of these operations is shown on the following table:

Tabular summary of 170 surgical operations performed during the year ending December 31, 1884.

Nature of operation.	Cases.	Period of operation.			Result.	
		Primary.	Intermediary.	Secondary.	Recovery.	Fatal.
Amputation of the arm.....	2	1			1	1
Amputation at the wrist joint.....	1	1				
Amputation of the thigh.....	4	1				
Amputation of the leg.....	5	1	1		3	1
Amputation of the ankle joint.....	2	1	1		1	1
Amputation of portions of foot.....	3		2		1	1
Amputation of toes.....	6				1	1
Amputation of fingers.....	33	26	7		33	
Resection of metatarsal bone.....	1				1	
Resection of shaft of humerus.....	1				1	
Ligation of superficial palmar artery.....	1				1	
Ligation of tibial artery.....	1	1				
Ligation of femoral artery.....	1				1	

Tabular summary of 170 surgical operations performed during the year, &c.—Continued.

Nature of operation.	Period of operation.				Result.	
	Cases.	Primary.	Intermediary.	Secondary.	Recovery.	Fatal.
Extraction of fragments of bones	5	1	1	3	5	0
Extraction of ball	5	3	1	1	4	1
Extraction of miscellaneous substances	3	1	1	2	3	0
Reduction of fractures	2	2			2	0
Reduction of luxations	9	7	2		8	1
Tenotomy	3				3	0
Sutures	6				6	0
Incisions	2				2	0
Removal of toe nails	5				5	0
Excisions of tumors	15				15	0
Operations for hæmorrhoides	14				14	0
Operations for fistula in ano	6				6	0
Operations for stricture of rectum	1				1	0
Operations for stricture of urethra	9				9	0
Operations for phymosis	19				19	0
Operations for hydrocele	1				1	0
Operations for varicocele	1				1	0
Operations for hernia	1				1	0
Operations for diseases of the eye	2				2	0
Aggregate	170	43	17	25	168	2

* Shot penetrating abdomen.

† Patient became asphyxiated while under influence of anæsthetic and died four hours after operation; cause noted as "whisky poisoning."

Operative procedures in shot fractures were called for in 30 cases. These consisted of 28 amputations and 2 extractions of fragments of bone, no excisions being reported. All of the amputations are reported as being followed by recovery. The case of ball extraction was a penetrating shot wound of the abdomen, where death took place within twenty-four hours. The conservative treatment of shot injuries was adopted in 122 cases, the results being favorable. Operations for the relief of diseases or injuries other than shot wounds were performed in 133 instances.

Of 236 cases of frost-bite reported, 9 were followed by amputation of the affected parts. In 2 cases there were double amputations, involving the ankle joint; 3 amputations of a portion of the foot were made for the same cause, and 2 of the fingers.

The resections noted in the table, followed, in one case, a necrosis of the ankle joint reported as the result of a sprain, and in the other a fracture of the humerus resulting in false joint. Ligation of arteries was performed in 3 cases: 2 for incised wounds and 1 for an aneurism of the femoral artery, which terminated later in amputation of the leg. All these operations resulted in recovery of the patient.

Antiseptic dressings are reported as having been used after operative interference in 42 cases, the bichloride of mercury having been used in 12, carbolic acid in 18, iodoform in 5, boroglycerine in 1, and what is designated as the Lister dressing in 3 cases.

As a complication of shot wounds erysipelas was reported in 2 cases; both of them recovered. No cases of pyæmia or tetanus were returned.

Of 5 cases of penetrating shot wounds of the abdomen, all are reported as terminating fatally, in from one to three days. In the first case

Private R. J. Conway, Company H, Eighteenth Infantry, while at the target and in a scooping position, was struck by a ball which entered the body in the gluteal region, 2 inches above the great trochanter, making its exit to the left and 2 inches below the umbilicus. There was little shock and no external hemorrhage, and his condition remained good until the following day, when he suddenly became pulseless and died at 5 p. m. The autopsy showed wounding of the intestine in two places in one of which 2 inches of the gut was carried away; in the other the rent was $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in its long axis. The sigmoid, meso-colon, and the mesentery were torn, from the vessels of which most of the oozing took place. No large vessels were wounded.

In the second case, saddler Levi Ross, Troop M, Tenth Cavalry, was shot January 13, 1884. The missile, a conical ball, caliber .44, entered the abdomen at lower part of right hypochondrium, and, taking a downward course, emerged just above right hip one inch from the spine. Death occurred the following day.

In the third case, Private Michael Moran, Company D, Twelfth Infantry, was accidentally shot while at the target; a fragment of a rifle ball, striking the platform, was deflected and penetrated his abdomen, perforating the ilium, making a wound of entrance and exit close together. The fragment, weighing 148 grains, was found on autopsy resting on the folds of the intestine, the peritoneum of which was destroyed by its pressure. Death is reported to have taken place on the third day, from exhaustion.

In the fourth case, Private John Ollis, Company M, Fifth Cavalry, while attempting to load a pistol, received accidentally a perforating shot wound of the abdomen; ball entered 4 inches above the umbilicus, exit over left hip joint. On admission, there was great prostration, no pulse, vomiting of blood, difficulty of breathing from abdominal hemorrhage and tympanitis. Death, which occurred on the following day, was attributed to internal hemorrhage; no autopsy was held.

The last case is that of Private J. C. Jenkins, Company C, First Infantry, who was shot in an altercation with citizens. The ball, caliber .45, made a perforating wound of the abdomen, with fracture of the right ilium, and finally lodged in the anterior abdominal wall near the umbilicus; there was perforation of the cœcum. Death took place on the following day from fecal extravasation and peritonitis.

The treatment in these cases, as reported, did not go beyond the expectant and palliative measures advised by standard surgical writers in what are usually considered as fatal injuries. They are cited in brief to show that the lesions produced in a few cases, at least, were of such a nature as would warrant more advanced surgical interference. It is believed that the hope of modern abdominal surgery will yet be realized, by the application, at the hands of military surgeons, of abdominal section, under antiseptic precautions, to gunshot wounds of the abdominal viscera, with ligature of all bleeding vessels, and the closure by suture of all intestinal wounds.

Four special reports received during the year, being of surgical interest, are given in Appendix IV. The first illustrates the value of the antiseptic field packet, when issued to officers or enlisted men, for use as an immediate dressing to gunshot wounds; the second is a typical case of successful conservative antiseptic treatment of a gunshot wound of the foot; the third is a successful case of trephining for a compound fracture of the skull, and the fourth is a case of gunshot wound of the chest, which terminated fatally on the twelfth day.

**WORK PERFORMED IN THE RECORD AND PENSION DIVISION DURING
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.**

The total number of official calls upon the record and pension division during the year, for information as to cause of death in the case of deceased soldiers, and for the hospital record of invalids, was 44,008; being 21,889 less than the number of similar applications during the previous year. Including the 6,281 applications remaining unanswered at the end of the last fiscal year, the total number of cases to be disposed of was 50,289.

Of the new cases, 6,895 were received from the Commissioner of Pensions, 36,177 from the Adjutant-General of the Army, and 936 from miscellaneous sources.

Replies have been furnished to the proper authorities in 46,940 cases, of which 8,031 were to the Commissioner of Pensions, 37,957 to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and 952 to miscellaneous applicants, leaving 3,349 to be searched and reported on. In addition to the number of reports above stated as furnished the Commissioner of Pensions, 1,139 have been prepared and furnished the same officer by the administrative and miscellaneous branch of the office, making a total of 9,170 reports in pension cases furnished during the year. It is proper to state in this connection that all original calls in pension cases for information regarding deceased or discharged soldiers are now received from, and returned through, the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army.

At the commencement of the fiscal year there were over 47,000 folios of hospital records, containing 1,825,000 entries, in such a dilapidated condition as to endanger their loss; to this number there were added during the year about 12,000 folios, which have also become worn out by constant handling, making a total of 59,000 folios requiring immediate transcription in order to preserve these valuable records.

With this object in view, as many clerks as could be spared from searching and reporting evidence in pension cases were assigned to this duty, and during the year 23,970 folios, containing 984,100 entries, were thus transcribed, leaving over 35,000 folios, containing 1,297,000 entries still to be copied.

During the fiscal year there were received 325 bound volumes of hospital records, 53 being from the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army and the remainder from the different post hospitals, and from late medical officers of volunteers. Fifty volumes of regimental hospital records were transferred to the Adjutant-General of the Army, for file in his office, leaving a total of 18,747 volumes on file at the end of the year.

From the medical officers in charge of the various military stations and commands 2,067 consolidated monthly reports have been received, upon which are recorded the names and complaints of all officers and enlisted men admitted to treatment during the year. These have been examined and consolidated on statistical sheets for reference, the deaths and discharges being entered in the alphabetical registers of this office. The number of reports of examination of recruits received was 1,167.

In addition to these regular reports there were also received 181 reports of injuries and surgical operations, 130 special reports of interesting medical and surgical cases, and 49 special reports of a miscellaneous nature.

The work of preparing index registers of the wounded in the war of the rebellion, arranged alphabetically and by States, has been continued, and 96,913 names have been entered during the year.

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

Pathological section.

Specimens in Museum June 30, 1884	9, 114
Received during the year	169
Specimens in Museum June 30, 1885	9, 283

Section of comparative anatomy.

Specimens in Museum June 30, 1884	2, 529
Received during the year	20
Transferred to Smithsonian Institution	844
Specimens in Museum June 30, 1885	1, 705

Anatomical section.

Specimens in Museum June 30, 1884	2, 236
Received during the year	35
Specimens in Museum June 30, 1885	2, 271

Microscopical section.

Specimens in Museum June 30, 1884	8, 934
Received during the year	169
Specimens in Museum June 30, 1885	9, 103

Miscellaneous section.

Specimens in Museum June 30, 1884	166
Received during the year	68
Specimens in Museum June 30, 1885	166

Provisional section.

Pathological specimens in Museum June 30, 1884	56
Received during the year	37
Pathological specimens June 30, 1885	137
Anatomical specimens in Museum June 30, 1884	170
Received during the year	34
Anatomical specimens June 30, 1885	204

The total accessions to the Museum collection amounted to 512 specimens. There were transferred to the Smithsonian Institution 844 specimens.

Among the interesting additions to the Museum during the year may be mentioned a model of the course of the fibers in the human brain, made under the direction of Professor Aebj by F. Buechi, of Berne, Switzerland; a set of anthropometric apparatus and instruments similar to that shown in the Health Exhibition in London, in 1884, and devised by Mr. Francis Galton; a series of colored plaster casts of frozen sections of the human body, as made by Professors Branne, His, and Rauber, of Leipsic; and a series of microscopes illustrating the history of the origin and development of this instrument.

Specimens from the pathological, anatomical, microscopical, and miscellaneous sections were sent for exhibition to the New Orleans Expo-

sition, under the charge of Surgeon Henry McElderry, United States Army.

The contributors to the Museum during the fiscal year were as follows:

Surgeon C. H. Alden, U. S. Army; Surgeon P. J. A. Cleary, U. S. Army; Surgeon J. C. G. Happersett, U. S. Army; Surgeon V. B. Hubbard, U. S. Army; Surgeon B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. Army; Surgeon J. V. D. Middleton, U. S. Army; Surgeon Basil Norris, U. S. Army; Surgeon F. L. Town, U. S. Army; Surgeon R. S. Vickery, U. S. Army; Surgeon W. E. Waters, U. S. Army; Surgeon W. D. Wolverton, U. S. Army; Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon F. C. Ainsworth, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon C. C. Barrows, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon E. C. Carter, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon John J. Cochran, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon W. H. Corbuser, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon T. A. Cunningham, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon C. De Witt, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon C. M. Gandy, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon A. C. Girard, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon W. C. Gorgas, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon L. A. LaGarle, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon J. V. Landerdale, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon H. McElderry, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon W. Matthews, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon R. C. Newton, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon H. O. Perley, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon C. E. Price, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon W. Reed, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon W. C. Shannon, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon E. W. Shufeldt, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon J. O. Skinner, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon W. M. Wood, U. S. Army; Acting Assistant Surgeon W. B. Banister, U. S. Army; Acting Assistant Surgeon George M. Kober, U. S. Army; Acting Assistant Surgeon D. S. Lamb, U. S. Army; Acting Assistant Surgeon W. M. Mew, U. S. Army; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. A. Wolf, U. S. Army; Acting Assistant Surgeon H. C. Yarrow, U. S. Army; Commander R. D. Evans, U. S. Navy; Assistant Surgeon C. E. Banks, U. S. Marine Hospital Service; Prof. C. B. Purvis, Washington, D. C.; Prof. R. Volkmann, Halle; Dr. A. B. Adams, Washington, D. C.; Dr. C. A. Ball, Washington, D. C.; Dr. E. A. Balloch, Washington, D. C.; Dr. A. Behrend, Washington, D. C.; Dr. I. W. Blackburn, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. E. Brackett, Washington, D. C.; Dr. M. Bruckheimer, Washington, D. C.; Dr. G. W. Cook, Washington, D. C.; Dr. L. Eliot, Washington, D. C.; Dr. C. W. Franzoni, Washington, D. C.; Dr. H. D. Fry, Washington, D. C.; Dr. W. W. Godding, Washington, D. C.; Dr. H. E. Goodman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. N. F. Graham, Washington, D. C.; Dr. G. B. Harrison, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. F. Hartigan, Washington, D. C.; Dr. George Henderson, Washington, D. C.; Dr. T. B. Hood, Washington, D. C.; Dr. G. P. Ikirt, East Liverpool, Ohio; Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. T. Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Dr. C. Johnston, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. W. W. Johnston, Washington, D. C.; Dr. H. E. Leach, Washington, D. C.; Dr. N. S. Lincoln, Washington, D. C.; Dr. H. McGuire, Richmond, Va.; Dr. J. H. Mundell, Washington, D. C.; Dr. P. J. Murphy, Washington, D. C.; Dr. C. A. Norton, Washington, D. C.; Dr. G. S. Palmer, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Mary Parsons, Washington, D. C.; Dr. De W. C. Patterson, Washington, D. C.; Dr. W. B. Platt, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. E. D. Pocock, Shreve, Ohio; Dr. D. W. Prentiss, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Robert Reyburn, Washington, D. C.; Dr. D. H. Riggs, Washington, D. C.; Dr. E. M. Schaeffer, Washington, D. C.; Dr. F. J. Shadd, Washington, D. C.; Dr. M. Simons, Charleston, S. C.; Dr. T. C. Smith, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. T. Sotheron, Washington, D. C.; Dr. E. E. Stonestreet, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. L. Suddarth, Washington, D. C.; Dr. W. H. Taylor, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. M. Toner, Washington, D. C.; Dr. L. Tyler, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. Walter, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. T. Winter, Washington, D. C.; Dr. T. F. Wood, Wilmington, N. C.; Dr. P. G. Young, Washington, D. C.; Lieutenant T. W. Lord, 20th U. S. Infantry; Mr. L. Tait, F. R. C. S. Birmingham, Eng.; Mr. F. J. Woodrow, Sec. Prov. Surg. Appliance Soc., London; Mr. G. P. Bohrer, Washington, D. C.; Mr. A. H. Gawler, Washington, D. C.; Mr. F. W. Langdon, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. J. H. Nicholson, New York; Mr. W. E. Perry, Potomac, Md.; Mr. A. Thomas, Washington, D. C.; Mr. A. Young, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mr. F. Lucas, anatomist, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.; Mr. J. L. Wortman, anatomist, Army Medical Museum; Mrs. Harriet Smith, Washington, D. C.; Museum of Hygiene, U. S. Navy Department; U. S. National Museum.

LIBRARY.

During the year ending June 30, 1885, there were added to the library 6,481 volumes and 9,420 pamphlets. Of these, 456 volumes and 5,706 pamphlets were obtained by presentation or exchange, the remainder being obtained by purchase.

Among the additions were 989 volumes of journals and 211 volumes of transactions. Of the pamphlets 1,941 were medical theses.

The total number of volumes in the library is shown by the following statement:

Description.	On hand June 30, 1884.	Added during fiscal year.	Total June 30, 1885.
Medical journals.....volumes.....	22,050	969	23,019
Medical transactions.....do.....	3,229	211	3,440
Bound theses.....do.....	1,385		1,385
Bound pamphlets.....do.....	1,149	64	1,213
Other medical books.....do.....	37,925	5,217	43,142
Total volumes.....	65,738	6,481	72,219
Medical theses, unbound.....	38,583	1,941	40,524
Other medical pamphlets.....	47,920	7,479	55,399
Total theses and pamphlets.....	86,503	9,420	95,923

All new medical publications are now promptly received by the library, and its use by physicians in all parts of the country is steadily increasing.

Volume VI of the Index Catalogue, including from "Heastie" to "Insfeldt," forming a volume of 1051 pages, has been printed and the edition distributed. The preparation of the manuscript of Volume VII is well advanced, and the first part of it is now going to press.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HISTORY OF THE WAR.

The manuscript of the third medical volume of the Medical and Surgical History of the War, and the last of the series, is now well advanced toward completion. Its earlier chapters are in the hands of the printer. The work will probably be ready for issue during the coming winter.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDING FOR MEDICAL RECORDS AND FOR THE ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

Under the provisions of the act approved March 2, 1885, plans for a fire-proof building to contain the medical records of the late war and the Army Medical Museum and Library have been prepared and submitted to the Commission, composed of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Architect of the Capitol.

These plans have been approved by the Commission, and after due advertisement the contract for constructing the building has been awarded to Messrs. Bright & Humphrey, of Washington, D. C.

The original estimate of the cost of the construction of this building was \$250,000, and as only \$200,000 were appropriated, some changes in the original plan were necessary. These changes make the building a very plain and simple one, and somewhat reduce its size from that originally proposed; but it is believed they have not in any way impaired its security, and that it will afford space sufficient for all absolute necessities for some years to come.

Estimates have been forwarded for the necessary shelving, cases, &c., to fit up the building for its purpose; and it is hoped that it may be completed, and the invaluable collections for which it is destined to provide removed from their present dangerous situation and safely stored in it by the spring of 1887.

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL.

Under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1885, making appropriation of \$15,000 for the "care, support, and medical treatment of seventy-five transient paupers, medical and surgical patients, in the city of Washington, under a contract to be made with such institution as the Surgeon-General of the Army may select," a contract was entered into with Providence Hospital, and was fulfilled by that institution to my entire satisfaction and without complaint on the part of the persons sent there for care and treatment. The following is a statement of the amount of relief afforded under the appropriation:

Number of patients in hospital, July 1, 1883.....	80
Number of patients admitted during the year.....	694
Total number of patients treated.....	974
Average number of patients admitted per month	74
Number remaining in hospital June 30, 1884	78
Total number of days' treatment afforded.....	32, 376
Average number of days' treatment per patient	33
Average number of patients treated per day.....	88
Longest term of treatment	days.. 365
Shortest term of treatment.....	do.. 1
Number of patients in hospital during the whole year	15

The patients included in the statement represent all classes of diseases, acute and chronic, except those of a contagious nature. The 15 patients shown as having remained in hospital during the whole year are paupers, incurable, without home or friends.

HYGIENE OF THE ARMY AND POST SANITATION.

In view of the threatened approach of Asiatic cholera, more than usual attention has been paid to the hygiene of the troops of the Army and to the improvement of the sanitary condition of military posts and stations.

The necessity for thorough and intelligent action has been fully realized by both medical and line officers, and it is believed that an epidemic invasion will find the Army well prepared to resist it.

An examination of the sanitary reports of medical officers leads to the belief that at many posts there is a tendency to overcrowd barracks and quarters. The evil results of such overcrowding cannot be too strongly overestimated. Sufficient air space for each man and an ample provision for frequent changes of polluted air are essential requirements for the preservation of the health of troops. A disregard of this necessity will be severely felt in the impaired efficiency of the Army.

The recognition of the fact that water may act as the carrier of disease germs calls for the utmost care in protecting sources of water supply for posts from all possibility of pollution; for caution in the use of streams flowing through settled localities, and in the exercise of judgment and intelligent knowledge in sinking wells in such positions that they may not be exposed to the drainage from inhabited neighborhoods, stables, or sinks.

Believing that bad cooking is an essential cause of much of the digestive disorder reported among the troops, it would seem highly important that means should be devised for the proper instruction of Army cooks—to insure the proper preparation of the food supplied and to

prevent the extravagance and waste often observed when unskilled labor is employed.

With good cooking and the exclusive use of the savings of the ration to provide change and variety for the mess table, I am convinced that a decided improvement in the health, contentment, and morals of the troops will be apparent.

In connection with the subject of post sanitation, I have the honor to recommend the system of disposal of post garbage by cremation, as being a certain method for the absolute destruction of material which may be deleterious to health.

A system devised by Lieut. H. J. Reilly, United States Army, is now in successful operation at Governor's Island, New York Harbor. By means of his cremation furnace a quantity of garbage, varying from ten to thirty cubic feet, is daily consumed, without offense to the neighborhood. The original cost of the furnace is moderate and the expense of operating it slight. It is well adapted to the use of all military posts.

ICE MACHINES.

I would recommend that military posts located in the intensely hot regions of Texas and Arizona, where ice can only be obtained, if at all, with great difficulty and at great expense, be furnished with ice machines of sufficient capacity to liberally supply the garrison, as a measure not so much of luxury as of necessity for the comfort of the troops, and as indispensable in the treatment of the sick.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

The growing necessity for a regularly organized hospital corps to provide trained cooks, nurses, and attendants for the service of Army hospitals becomes yearly more apparent, and forms an important subject of remark in reports of medical directors of departments made to this office.

The present system of hospital service by details from the troops garrisoning a post is found to be unsatisfactory and objectionable.

The frequent changes and movements of troops necessitate similar changes of hospital details, and prevent the thorough drill and training required to make the service efficient; added to this is the fact that to many enlisted men the nature of the duty is distasteful, and, consequently, but perfunctorily performed.

I strongly recommend the organization of a hospital corps by enlistment of able-bodied and intelligent men, who shall be thoroughly instructed and trained in all the details of hospital service, as cooks, nurses, attendants, litter and stretcher bearers, &c.; &c., thus preparing the Department for any emergency of peace, war, or epidemic.

The armies of foreign powers are already in advance of the United States in this matter, and many of the State militia organizations have recognized the necessity for such a corps.

Under existing Army regulations we have an admirable plan for the speedy organization of an ambulance corps, the efficiency of which was fully tested and proved during the late war. The combination of a well-trained hospital corps with the present ambulance corps would place our Army on a most excellent footing for the proper care, handling, and treatment of the sick and wounded at all times without impairing its effective strength by details for this service.

HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

I have the honor to renew the recommendation made in my last report, inviting your attention to the urgent claims of hospital stewards of the Army to be placed, as regards pay and allowances, in a position commensurate with the important nature of their duties.

Believing that their services may be rendered more efficient and valuable if the qualifications requisite to constitute trustworthy and intelligent non-commissioned officers are more substantially recognized, I would respectfully recommend the enactment of a bill providing as follows:

That the hospital stewards of the United States Army shall be composed of two classes—those appointed by the Secretary of War and permanently attached to the Medical Department, as now provided by law, to constitute the first class, and those appointed by the written order of a commanding officer, upon the recommendation of a medical officer, to constitute the second class.

That the monthly pay of hospital stewards of the first class be fixed at \$50, and that of the second class at \$25; that each class shall receive the increase for continuous service now allowed by law, and that the allowances of quarters, fuel, rations and clothing, &c., shall be as now, or as may hereafter be, fixed by law or regulations.

That the number of hospital stewards of the first class shall be determined by the Secretary of War from time to time, as the necessities of the service may require, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General; and that no person shall be appointed to that position unless he shall have passed a satisfactory examination as to his fitness, and shall have proved his ability to perform its duties; nor shall any person be designated for examination except upon the written authority of the Surgeon-General.

An estimate has been prepared for the next fiscal year to provide suitable quarters for hospital stewards at military posts.

Under existing regulations the allowance of quarters for stewards is one room; this accommodation has been provided for in all hospitals built in conformity with the plans and specifications of Circular No. 10, S. G. O., 1877, approved by the Secretary of War October 20, 1877, but is found to be entirely inadequate, especially as the greater number of stewards are married and have families.

I cannot too strongly urge the necessity for reserving the hospital building at military posts for its strictly legitimate purpose—the treatment of the sick of the command; and occupation by any but the sick is objectionable to the inmates, subversive of discipline, and opposed to all hygienic and sanitary rules.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The requirements of the Army as regards medical officers during the past year have been as follows:

Number of permanent posts	130
Number of temporary posts and substations	18
Total	148
Number of military expeditions in the field during the year	4

The services of 12 medical officers were required with these expeditions; there were also 47 medical officers reported to this office as having been on duty with scouting parties and on other field service during the year.

An Army Medical Examining Board was convened in New York City on the 6th of April, 1885, and sittings were held until June 30, 1885, when a recess was taken from that date to September 21, 1885. The following is a recapitulation of the work performed by the Board during its session:

Number of assistant surgeons examined for promotion.....	2
Number of candidates for appointment in the Medical Corps invited to appear for examination	20
Number of candidates found qualified.....	3
Number of candidates rejected	6
Number of candidates who withdrew after partial examination.....	10
Total number examined.....	19
Number of candidates who failed to appear for examination	2
Number of candidates who declined to appear for examination	2
Number invited but not examined	30

The names of the approved candidates have been submitted to the Secretary of War for appointment as assistant surgeons; 5 candidates approved by a previous Examining Board have been appointed, leaving 3 to be appointed as vacancies may occur.

Since the date of last report 1 surgeon, with the rank of major, and 1 surgeon and 1 assistant medical purveyor on the retired list have died; 3 surgeons, with the rank of colonel, and 1 assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain, have been retired; 3 surgeons, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, have been promoted to surgeon, with the rank of colonel; 3 surgeons, with the rank of major, have been promoted to surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and 4 assistant surgeons, with the rank of captain, have been promoted to surgeon, with the rank of major; 5 appointments in the grade of assistant surgeon have also been made.

There are no vacancies in the medical corps of the Army.

There are 11 medical officers on sick leave of absence; of these 4 have been found incapacitated for active service and recommended for retirement by Army Retiring Boards, viz: Assistant Surgeon James W. Buel, who has been on sick leave since August 23, 1877; William R. Steinmetz, who has been sick leave since September 16, 1878; J. V. DeHanne, who has been on sick leave since June 22, 1879, and Assistant Surgeon Joseph Y. Porter, who has been on sick leave since June 23, 1885. One other is regarded as permanently disabled, leaving 184 medical officers for duty.

The medical officers who have died during the year are as follows:

Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles McDougall, assistant medical purveyor (retired), at Fairfield, Va., July 25, 1885.

Maj. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. Charles C. Gray, surgeon (retired), at Geneva, N. Y., November 22, 1884.

Maj. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Bill, surgeon, at Yonkers, N. Y., July 21, 1885.

Lieut. Col. and Bt. Brig. Gen. Charles McDougall, United States Army (retired), was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, September 21, 1804, and entered the service as an assistant surgeon July 13, 1832; was promoted to major and surgeon July 7, 1838. During an active service of thirty-seven years he participated in the various and arduous duties of a medical officer in the field and in garrison, in peace, war, and epidemic, acquitting himself with honor and distinction in the many responsible positions to which he was called.

In his earlier service he took an active part in the Black Hawk war of 1833, in the Creek and Seminole wars of 1838-'41 in Florida, and in frontier duty in the West.

During the war of the rebellion he held prominent and important positions as a member of the Army medical examining board in New York, 1861; as medical director of the Army of the Tennessee, 1862; as medical director of the Department of the East, 1862-'64, and as medical purveyor at Philadelphia, Pa., 1865.

He was appointed lieutenant-colonel and assistant medical purveyor July 28, 1866, on which duty he continued until retired from active service, February 22, 1869, under the act of Congress of July 17, 1862.

For faithful and meritorious services during the war he received the brevet of colonel November 29, 1864, and of brigadier-general March 13, 1865.

Maj. Joseph H. Bill was born February 9, 1837; appointed assistant surgeon, United States Army, April 13, 1860; and promoted to surgeon, with the rank of major, July 28, 1866. He was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war of the rebellion.

He was on duty in the Department of New Mexico from April, 1860, to May, 1862; at Hospital No. 3, Frederick, Md., to February, 1863; in charge of United States laboratory, New York, and Astoria, L. I., to December, 1865; in charge United States laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa., to May, 1868; on duty at Fort Vancouver, Wash., to November, 1872; at David's Island, New York Harbor, to May, 1874; at Fort Wood, New York Harbor, to September, 1874, and at Fort Omaha, Nebr., to May, 1885.

He was at various times a member of Army medical examining boards, on which duty he was engaged at the time of his death.

As a clear and terse writer on subjects relating to medicine and the allied sciences Dr. Bill was favorably known to the public. In his premature death, while yet in the prime of life, the Medical Corps mourns the loss of a comrade distinguished for his ability and conspicuous for the qualities of mind and heart which ennoble the man.

Maj. Charles C. Gray (retired), was born March 22, 1838, and appointed assistant surgeon, United States Army, May 28, 1861; promoted to surgeon, with the rank of major, July 28, 1866; and retired from active service January 10, 1879.

He was brevetted captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war.

He was on hospital duty in Pennsylvania and Delaware to March, 1863; on hospital duty at Nashville, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky., to June, 1865. He served at military posts in Dakota Territory to March, 1870; in New York Harbor to May, 1873; in Texas to December, 1875; and in Kansas until ordered before an Army retiring board.

R. MURRAY,
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

APPENDIX I.—A list of the principal diseases and injuries that have impaired the effective strength of the United States Army during the year, arranged in the order of numerical occurrence.

[Mean strength: White, 21,740; colored, 2,295; aggregate, 24,035.]

Diseases and injuries.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	
	Number of cases reported during the year.	Rate per 1,000 of mean strength reported.	Rate per 1,000 of total cases of diseases and injuries reported.	Number of cases reported during the year.	Rate per 1,000 of mean strength reported.	Rate per 1,000 of total cases of diseases and injuries reported.	Rate per 1,000 of mean strength reported.	Rate per 1,000 of total cases of diseases and injuries reported.
Wounds, injuries, and accidents, of which 63 per cent. white and 56 per cent. colored were contusions and sprains	5,937	273	181	679	296	100	275	179
Diseases of the respiratory system.	3,811	175	116	526	229	131	180	116
Catarrh *†	2,061	95	63	248	108	62	96	68
Bronchitis *†	1,402	64	43	206	90	51	67	44
Inflammation of lungs†	68	3	2	15	7	4	3	1
Inflammation of pleura†	70	3	2	10	4	2	3	1
Diarrhoeal diseases	3,613	166	110	476	207	118	170	111
Malarial fever and resulting conditions	2,972	137	91	573	250	142	147	96
Diseases of the digestive system (exclusive of tonsillitis)	2,680	123	82	352	153	87	126	83
Headache, neuralgia, and other nervous diseases (exclusive of insanity)	2,356	108	72	294	128	73	110	72
Rheumatism	2,202	101	67	260	117	67	103	67
Alcoholic inebriation, acute and chronic, and results	1,486	68	45	7	3	2	62	41
Venereal diseases (exclusive of constitutional syphilis)	1,364	63	42	191	83	47	65	42
Tonsillitis	1,323	61	40	132	57	33	61	40
Bolls	781	36	24	71	31	18	25	23
Abscesses, ulcers, and whitlows	732	34	22	76	33	19	34	22
Diseases of the skin	558	26	17	49	21	12	25	16
Diseases of the eye	478	22	15	67	29	17	23	15
Diseases of the urinary and genital organs (exclusive of Bright's disease)	360	17	11	27	12	7	16	11
Constitutional syphilis	270	12	8	41	18	10	13	8
Diseases of the ear	185	9	6	8	3	2	8	5
Diseases of the heart	155	7	5	15	7	4	7	5
Typhoid fever	146	7	4	10	4	2	6	4
Diathetic diseases (exclusive of rheumatism)	140	6	4	15	7	4	6	4
Diseases of bones and joints	124	6	4	10	4	2	6	4
Erysipelas	60	3	2	1	0.4	0.2	3	2
Consumption	58	3	2	9	4	2	3	2
Insanity	50	2	2	2	0.9	0.5	2	1
Measles	44	2	1	17	7	4	8	2
Diseases of the circulatory system (exclusive of heart disease)	43	2	1				2	1
Mumps	40	2	1	28	12	7	3	2
Typho-malarial fevers	31	1	0.9	9	4	2	2	1
Heat-stroke	30	1	0.9				1	0.9
Bright's disease	10	0.5	0.3				0.4	0.3
Diphtheria	8	0.4	0.2				0.3	0.2
Other diseases	738	34	22	71	31	18	34	22
Grand total	32,804	1,508.0	1,000.0	4,025	1,754.0	1,000.0	1,532.0	1,000.0

* A careful review of the reports upon which these returns are based leads to the belief that considerable uncertainty prevails among medical officers as to the exact difference between simple acute bronchial catarrh and acute bronchitis, some officers registering the greater number of such complaints coming under their observation as catarrh and others as bronchitis. It is an unfortunate feature of this personal bias that not only is the graver disease made to appear upon our returns with greater relative frequency than obtains in other armies, but the death-rate is proportionally lowered to figures that fail to represent the true mortality of the disease.

† Included among "Diseases of the respiratory system," and not repeated in the grand total.

APPENDIX II.—Table of deaths and discharges for disability in the United States Army, together with the ratio to 1,000 of mean strength and to 1,000 cases of each disease reported during the year.

Diseases and injuries.	DEATHS.						DISCHARGES.					
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of cases.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of cases.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of cases.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of cases.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.												
<i>Order 1.—Miasmatic diseases.</i>												
Total	45	2.07	5.22	11	4.80	8.73	26	1.20	3.01	.....	.....	.....
Typhoid fever	31	1.43	212.33	3	1.31	300	2	.09	13.70	.....	.....	.....
Typho-malarial fever	7	.32	225.81	4	1.74	444.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remittent fever	1	.05	2.09	2	.87	32.26	6	.28	12.55	.....	.....	.....
Tertian intermittent fever	1	.05	1.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congestive intermittent fever	2	.09	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acute diarrhoea	1	.05	4.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chronic diarrhoea .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.41	169.81	.....	.....	.....
Acute dysentery	1	.05	4.72	2	.87	25.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chronic dysentery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.18	200	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas	1	.05	16.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.05	125.00	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of this order .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.18	21.98	.....	.....	.....
<i>Order 2.—Ethereal diseases.</i>												
Total	1	.05	.59	.....	.....	.....	104	4.78	61.83	10	4.36	41.67
Constitutional syphilis	1	.05	3.70	.....	.....	.....	77	3.54	285.19	8	3.49	195.12
Gonorrhoea and results .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.37	10.20	1	.44	13.79
Gonorrhoeal ophthalmia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.09	13.89	1	.44	125.00
Stricture of urethra (gonorrhoeal) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.78	246.38	.....	.....	.....
<i>Order 3.—Dietic diseases.</i>												
Total	18	.83	12.09	.....	.....	.....	25	1.15	16.79	.....	.....	.....
Starvation	*12	.55	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scurvy	*1	.05	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inebriation	2	.09	1.56	.....	.....	.....	1	.05	.78	.....	.....	.....
Chronic alcoholism	3	.14	17.24	.....	.....	.....	22	1.01	126.44	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of this order .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.09	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.												
<i>Order 1.—Diathetic diseases.</i>												
Total	5	.23	2.13	.....	.....	.....	93	4.28	39.71	9	3.92	31.69
Acute rheumatism and results	1	.05	.71	.....	.....	.....	9	.41	6.41	.....	.....	.....
Chronic rheumatism .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	3.27	88.88	7	3.05	63.63
Anæmia	1	.05	23.26	.....	.....	.....	3	.14	69.77	.....	.....	.....
Dropsy	1	.05	125.00	.....	.....	.....	1	.05	125.00	.....	.....	.....
Cancer	1	.05	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	2	.09	(†)	.....	.....	.....
Epithelioma	1	.05	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.44	500.00
Tumors .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.23	151.52	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of this order .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.09	46.51	1	.44	1,000.00

* Died on the Greely Arctic expedition of 1884.

† The number of deaths and discharges in these cases exceeds the number admitted to sick report during the year. This excess is due to cases being carried forward from the previous year and to deaths and discharges occurring among persons not on sick report.

APPENDIX II.—Table of deaths and discharges for disability, &c.—Continued.

Diseases and injuries.	DEATHS.						DISCHARGES.					
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of cases.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of cases.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of cases.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of cases.
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Continued.												
Order 2.—Tubercular diseases.												
Total	10	.46	123.46	1	.44	58.82	50	2.30	617.28	8	3.49	476.39
Consumption	10	.46	172.41	1	.44	111.11	47	2.16	810.34	7	3.05	777.73
Scrofula							3	.14	150.00	1	.44	125.00
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.												
Order 1.—Diseases of the nervous system.												
Total	14	.64	5.75				115	5.29	47.21	12	5.23	44.34
Apoplexy	5	.23	(*)				1	.05	333.33			
Chorea							22	1.01	309.86	2	.87	181.82
Epilepsy	1	.05	14.08				3	.14	3.79			
Headache							45	2.07	900.00	2	.87	1,000.00
Insanity	1	.05	20.00									
Inflammation of the brain	3	.14	(*)									
Inflammation of the membranes of the brain	1	.05	500.00				1	.05	500.00			
Inflammation of the spinal cord							1	.05	1,000.00			
Noctalgia							1	.05	500.00			
Neuralgia							6	.28	4.47	1	.44	6.35
Paralysis	1	.05	30.30				9	.41	272.73			
Heat-stroke (sunstroke)	1	.05	33.33									
Other diseases of this order	1	.05	10.10				26	1.20	262.63	7	3.05	(*)
Order 2.—Diseases of the eye.												
Total							29	1.33	69.67	2	.87	23.81
Conjunctivitis							5	.23	14.62			
Iritis										1	.44	(*)
Cataract							2	.09	1,000.00			
Amourosis							2	.09	285.71			
Night blindness							1	.05	250.00			
Other diseases of this order							19	.87	175.93	1	.44	300.00
Order 3.—Diseases of the ear.												
Total							25	1.15	135.14	1	.44	125.00
Otorrhea							6	.28	112.21			
Inflammation of the internal ear							2	.09	41.67			
Deafness							17	.78	739.13	1	.44	1,000.00

* The number of deaths and discharges in these cases exceeds the number admitted to sick report during the year. This excess is due to cases being carried forward from the previous year and to deaths and discharges occurring among persons not on sick report.

APPENDIX II.—Table of deaths and discharges for disability, &c.—Continued.

Diseases and injuries.	DEATHS.					DISCHARGES.						
	White.			Colored.		White.			Colored.			
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of cases.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of cases.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of cases.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of cases.
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES—Continued.												
Order 4.—Diseases of the order of circulation.												
Total	16	.74	80.81	5	2.18	333.33	62	2.85	318.18	5	2.18	333.33
Inflammation of pericardium	1	.05	500.00									
Inflammation of endocardium	1	.05	125.00				3	.14	375.00			
Hypertrophy of heart	2	.09	111.11				7	.32	388.89	2	.87	(*)
Valvular disease of heart	2	.09	66.67	1	.44	250.00	22	1.01	733.33	3	1.81	750.00
Aneurism	6	.28	(*)				2	.09	(*)			
Varicose veins							7	.32	318.18			
Other diseases of this order	4	.18	35.09	4	1.74	400.00	21	.97	184.31			
Order 5.—Diseases of respiratory organs.												
Total	25	1.15	9.20	2	.87	3.82	38	1.75	13.99	2	.87	3.82
Asthma							8	.87	166.67	1	.44	41.67
Catarrh							2	.09	1.02			
Bronchitis	4	.18	2.85				17	.78	12.13			
Inflammation of larynx							3	.14	34.48			
Inflammation of lungs	19	.87	279.41	2	.87	133.33	3	.14	44.12			
Inflammation of pleura	1	.05	14.29				4	.18	57.14			
Other diseases of this order	1	.05	15.38				1	.05	15.38	1	.44	55.56
Order 6.—Diseases of the digestive system.												
Total	20	.92	7.11	1	.44	2.72	51	2.35	18.18	5	2.18	13.59
Cholera morbus	1	.05	7.52									
Dyspepsia							4	.18	9.06			
Inflammation of stomach	4	.18	38.46				2	.09	19.23	1	.44	333.33
Inflammation of bowels	4	.18	571.43									
Inflammation of peritoneum	4	.18	571.43				1	.05	142.86			
Ascites	1	.05	1,000.00				1	.05	1,000.00			
Fistula in ano							2	.09	153.85			
Piles							5	.23	15.77	1	.44	20.41
Prolapsus ani							2	.09	285.71			
Femoral hernia							3	.14	500.00			
Inguinal hernia							25	1.15	595.24	2	.87	500.00
Acute inflammation of liver	2	.09	153.85	1	.44	166.67						
Cirrhosis of liver	1	.05	1,000.00									
Dropsy from hepatic disease							1	.05	(*)			
Enlarged spleen	1	.05	250.00				3	.14	750.00			
Other diseases of this order	2	.09	3.82				2	.09	3.82	1	.44	26.52
Order 7.—Diseases of the urinary and genital organs.												
Total	8	.14	7.92				34	1.56	89.71	2	.87	74.07
Inflammation of kidneys	1	.05	52.63				2	.09	105.26			
Bright's disease	1	.05	100.00				7	.32	700.00	1	.44	(†)
Diabetes							6	.28	333.33			
Gravel							1	.05	200.00			

* The number of deaths and discharges in these cases exceeds the number admitted to sick report during the year. This excess is due to cases being carried forward from the previous year and to deaths and discharges occurring among persons not on sick report.

APPENDIX II.—Table of deaths and discharges for disability, &c.—Continued.

Diseases and injuries.	DEATHS.						DISCHARGES.					
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of cases.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of cases.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of cases.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of cases.
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES—Continued.												
<i>Order 7.—Diseases of the urinary and genital organs—Continued.</i>												
Inflammation of the bladder	1	.05	18.52				4	.18	74.07			
Incontinence of urine							7	.32	112.90	1	.44	222.33
Inflammation of testicle							1	.05	10.53			
Hydrocele							1	.05	90.90			
Variococele							2	.09	83.33			
Other diseases of this order							3	.14	44.12			
<i>Order 8.—Diseases of the bones and joints.</i>												
Total				1	.44	100.00	38	1.75	233.58	2	.87	220.00
Inflammation of periosteum							2	.09	200.00			
Caries of spine				1	.44	333.33						
Necrosis of tibia							1	.05	125.00			
Inflammation of joints							13	.60	250.00			
Anchylolosis							6	.28	600.00	1	.44	(*)
Other diseases of this order							16	.73	355.56	1	.44	500.00
<i>Order 9.—Diseases of the integumentary system.</i>												
Total							10	.46	4.78			
Abscess							1	.05	2.44			
Ulcers							1	.05	5.10			
Skin diseases							8	.37	14.34			
CLASS V.—VIOLENT DISEASES AND DEATHS.												
<i>Order 1.—Wounds, injuries, and accidents.</i>												
Total	50	2.30	8.42	8	3.49	11.78	88	4.05	14.92	12	5.23	17.07
Burns	1	.05	5.92				2	.09	11.83			
Contusions							4	.18	1.87	1	.44	4.13
Concussion of the brain							1	.05	142.86			
Drowning	15	.69		8	1.81							
Sprains							3	.14	1.86			
Dislocations	1	.05	19.23				3	.14	57.09			
Frost-bite	6	.28	36.36				1	.05	6.06			
Simple fracture (not gunshot)	2	.09	12.82	1	.44	71.43	20	.92	128.21	2	.87	142.86
Compound fracture (not gunshot)				1	.44	1,000.00	3	.14	600.00			
Gunshot wounds	13	.60	119.27	3	1.81	142.86	32	1.47	293.58	5	2.18	228.57
Incised wounds	1	.05	1.89				1	.05	1.89	1	.44	14.06
Lacerated wounds	2	.09	4.76				4	.18	9.53			
Punctured wounds							1	.05	8.13			
Poisoning	1	.05	50.00				1	.05	50.00			
Other accidents and injuries	8	.37	18.69				12	.55	28.04	3	1.31	100.00

* The number of deaths and discharges in these cases exceeds the number admitted to sick report during the year. This excess is due to cases being carried forward from the previous year and to deaths and discharges occurring among persons not on sick report.

APPENDIX II.—Table of deaths and discharges for disability, &c.—Continued.

Diseases and injuries.	DEATHS.						DISCHARGES.					
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of cases.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of cases.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of cases.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of cases.
CLASS V.—VIOLENT DISEASES AND DEATHS—Continued.												
<i>Order 2.—Homicide.</i>												
Total	5	.23		1	.44							
<i>Order 3.—Suicide.</i>												
Total	19	.87										
<i>Order 4.—Execution of sentence by shooting.</i>												
Total	1	.05										
Unclassified							8	.37	112.68	2	.87	500.00
Unknown	1	.05										
Aggregate	233	10.72	7.10	30	13.07	7.45	796	36.61	24.27	723	1.87	17.89

APPENDIX III.—Herein is given for the year 1884 all military stations, their mean strength of command, the number of cases of sickness thereat, with rates for admission, death, discharge, and recovery; also the prevalent diseases and their rates of occurrence all of which data are further consolidated for military departments, grand topographical regions, and for the entire Army.

Station.	Mean strength of com- mand.	Remaining at end of last year.			Admissions.		Aggregate.	Admission rate per 1,000 of mean strength.	Number of troops per 1,000 of M. S. constantly non- effective from sickness.	Discharges for disability.	Discharged by order.	Annual rate per 1,000 of M. S. discharged for dis- ability.	Number of deaths.	Annual death rate to 1,000 of M. S.	Average duration of treat- ment among patients recovered.	Average duration of treat- ment among patients charged for disability.	Average duration of treat- ment among patients died.	Rate per 1,000 of recover- ies to whole number ad- mitted.	Rate per 1,000 of dis- charges for disability to whole number admitted.	Rate per 1,000 of deaths to whole number ad- mitted.			
		Diseases.	Injuries.	Total.	To quarters.	To hospital.															Total.		
North Atlantic region.																							
Fort Preble, Me.	45	2	2	3	37	23	60	62	1,383	47	3	1	38	29	4	17	6	62	20	51	39	—	
Fort Warren, Mass.	79	2	1	3	135	43	178	181	2,253	35	3	1	29	47	4	17	6	62	20	51	39	—	
Watertown, Mass.	34	2	2	4	2	21	6	27	29	784	77	11	1	29	4	17	6	62	20	51	39	—	
Fort Adams, R. I.	284	8	4	12	171	171	342	354	1,463	46	4	2	47	47	4	17	6	62	20	51	39	—	
Fort Trumbull, Conn.	84	4	2	6	88	33	121	127	1,440	44	2	2	24	24	4	17	6	62	20	51	39	—	
West Point, N. Y.	326	22	2	24	94	179	273	274	837	14	1	3	3	24	1	3	6	39	10	161	2	—	
David's Island, N. Y.	345	71	2	2	216	392	608	632	1,763	55	8	7	23	54	2	28	12	121	12	121	18	—	
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	71	3	1	4	60	29	89	91	1,254	87	4	7	7	54	2	28	12	121	12	121	18	—	
Willels Point, N. Y.	160	3	1	7	166	215	381	385	1,915	40	1	5	5	54	2	28	12	121	12	121	18	—	
Fort Columbus, N. Y.	183	6	1	7	207	56	263	270	1,457	35	1	5	5	54	2	28	12	121	12	121	18	—	
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	211	18	1	19	331	180	491	510	2,327	49	7	2	83	1	5	5	7	81	8	8	3	—	
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	37	1	1	4	11	21	32	36	744	23	2	2	47	1	5	5	7	81	8	8	3	—	
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.	87	5	5	5	38	76	111	116	1,276	41	2	3	3	38	14	86	14	86	14	86	3	—	
Fort McHenry, Md.	87	5	5	5	35	76	111	116	1,276	41	2	3	3	38	14	86	14	86	14	86	3	—	
Washington Barracks, D. C.	166	9	1	10	213	92	305	315	1,640	50	7	7	33	2	11	8	8	61	12	61	3	—	
Fort Myer, Va.	37	4	1	5	170	11	181	186	3,175	45	4	4	4	36	2	7	9	64	4	4	160	—	
Fort Monroe, Va.	287	7	3	10	421	231	652	663	2,372	25	19	2	1	66	2	7	9	64	4	4	160	—	
Temporary camps.	94	1	1	1	113	18	131	131	1,384	28	1	1	1	11	1	11	6	89	6	89	2	—	
Total strength, admissions, &c.	2,602	98	19	117	2,527	1,706	4,283	4,400	1,646	43	43	70	16	27	19	7	8	8	8	8	51	959	—
Total deaths.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total discharges.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates to 1,000 of mean strength.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic region.																							
Sabat Augustine, Fla.	94	8	—	3	96	70	166	160	1,766	87	5	5	53	53	1	11	7	67	7	67	—	—	—
Total strength, admissions, &c.	94	8	—	3	96	70	166	160	1,766	87	5	5	53	53	1	11	7	67	7	67	—	—	—
Total deaths.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total discharges.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rates to 1,000 of mean strength.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[illegible]

APPENDIX III.—Wherein is given for the year 1884 all military stations, their mean strength of command, &c.—Continued.

Station.	Mean strength of command.	Remaining at end of last year.			Admissions.			Aggregate.	Admission rate per 1,000 of mean strength.	Number of troops per 1,000 of M. S. constantly non-effective from sickness.	Discharges for disability.	Discharged by order.	Annual rate per 1,000 of M. S. discharged for disability.	Number of deaths.	Annual death rate to 1,000 of M. S.	Average duration of treatment among patients recovered.	Average duration of treatment charged for disability.	Average duration of treatment among patients died.	Rate per 1,000 of recoveries to whole number admitted.	Rate per 1,000 of discharges for disability to whole number admitted.	Rate per 1,000 of deaths to whole number admitted.	
		Disease.	Injuries.	Total.	To quarters.	To hospital.	Total.															
Lake region.																						
Fort Brady, Mich.	78	1	1	2	96	18	114	116	1,462	32	1	1	13	6	13	6	6	6	6	1		
Fort Mackinac, Mich.	83	4	2	6	66	40	106	112	1,277	29	6		3	7	36	7	89	89				
Fort Wayne, Mich.	186	7		7	127	116	243	250	1,306	38			27	11	13	10	43	43	6			
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	76				40	13	53	53	697	16	1		13	1	13	5	90	90				
Fort Porter, N. Y.	90	3		3	51	59	110	113	1,222	42	1		56		13	13	19	19				
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	27				27	11	38	38	1,407	25	2		74		13	5	27	27	16			
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	237	3		3	112	112	224	227	987	24	2		18	3	13	10	72	72	8			
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	72	2	2	4	38	37	75	79	1,043	24	4		28	1	333	8	57	57	24			
Headquarters Department Missouri, Chicago, Ill.	3					1	1	1	333													
Total strength, admissions, &c.	942	20	5	25	557	407	964	189	1,145	30			11	13	9	9	45	33	952	20	11	
Total deaths													23									
Total discharges													19									
Ratio to 1,000 of mean strength																						
River region north.																						
Poplar River Camp, Mont.	91	6		6	21	99	120	126	1,319	49	2		22	3	10	11	102	102				
Fort Buford, Dak.	311	5	4	9	234	150	384	393	1,235	43	9		29	3	10	10	94	80				
Fort Custer, Mont.	444			31	756	138	894	925	2,014	51	25	1	56	8	10	8	90	90	7			
Fort Keogh, Mont.	420	10	12	22	364	143	507	529	1,207	37	13	1	31	4	10	9	90	7				
Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.	179	8		8	277	171	448	456	2,503	59	17	1	95	2	11	7	60	12				
Fort Yates, Dak.	287	8		8	85	148	183	191	638	24	9	1	31	5	17	11	86	86	1			
Fort Bennett, Dak.	56				94	1	95	95	1,096	28						6	46	46				
Fort Sully, Dak.	183	5	4	9	114	156	270	279	1,475	40	7		38			7	46					
Fort Hale, Dak.	83				26	11	37	37	1,156	21						5						
Fort Randall, Dak.	159	4	1	5	165	94	260	264	1,818	44	7		44	1	6	8	70	18				
Fort Pembina, Dak.	94	3	1	4	53	90	143	146	1,511	33	8		32	1	11	8	67	18				
Fort Totten, Dak.	160	4	3	6	74	104	268	274	1,767	27	3		13	1	10	6	86	19				
Fort Sisseton, Dak.	96			3	115	87	192	154	1,583	30	3		21	1	10	6	86	19				
Fort Snelling, Minn.	315	8	3	11	361	84	545	556	1,093	33	5	1	16	1	8	11	90	4				
Fort Omaha, Nebr.	263	8		8	233	191	426	434	1,343	45	13	1	24	3	8	8	90	4				

Headquarters, Omaha, Nebr.....	32																						
Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (post).....	646	27	8	35	528	570	9	1,097	9	1,142	261	10	31	4	49	7	11	9	83	2	11		
Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (prison guard).....	215	5	1	6	155	37	353	358	1,637	48	11	1	9	9	6	63	5						
Fort Riley, Kans.....	251	4	2	6	268	103	391	397	1,558	33	7	28	2	8	7	68	30						
Fort Hays, Kans.....	149	2			193	146	243	251	671	37	4	1	27					3	112				
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.....	56																						
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	442	32	5	87	661	367	1,028	1,065	2,326	53	11	5	25	19	43	7	36	15					
Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.....	27	1		1	72	2	74	75	2,741	48					1	37	6	61					
Newport Barracks, Ky.....	45	1		1	17	2	19	20	422	61	23	1	44	1	22	13	61						
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.....	380	24	1	25	78	553	653	658	1,918	90	23	1	70	2	6	16	64	12					
Wagwell Arsenal, Pa.....	37	2		2	30	8	23	25	852	11	1	37											
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.....	53			39	5	44	44	44	1,333	18													
Total strength, admissions, &c.....	5,567	188	55	243	3,185	3,703	3,688	9,061	1,568	45					58	10	9	11			957		
Total deaths.....															37			78			23		
Total discharges.....										205	17												
Ratios to 1,000 of mean strength.....																							
River region south.																							
Fort Elliot, Tex.....	173	3		3	74	176	250	253	1,445	32					52	2	12	7	61	1			
Fort Supply, Ind. Ter.....	253	14	1	15	389	123	512	527	2,024	60	9				36	2	8	9	63	29			
Fort Reno, Ind. Ter.....	204	7	3	10	50	163	213	223	1,044	36	6	8	29	3	15	9	27	11	27				
Fort Sill, Ind. Ter.....	262	14	5	19	557	127	694	703	2,611	69	5				19	4	15	11	84	7			
Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.....	96	7	4	11	105	158	263	274	2,740	60	8				31	1	10	8	67	10			
San Antonio, Tex.....	308	7	2	9	185	163	848	857	1,180	37	10				33	1	8	10	53	10			
Fort McIntosh, Tex.....	165	6		6	81	207	288	303	1,104	49	4				24	1	6	12	225	2			
Fort Ringgold, Tex.....	152	11	3	14	81	207	288	302	1,895	79	12	1	70	1	7	13	78	8					
Little Rock Barracks, Ark.....	106	8	1	9	78	62	140	149	1,321	40	3				23	1	9	11	48	2			
Angusta Arsenal, Ga.....	22			21	21	955	36	21	955	36	1							12					
Temporary camps.....	122			176	42	218	218	218	1,787	27					2	16	4			26			
Total strength, admissions, &c.....	1,863	77	19	96	1,747	1,387	3,134	3,230	1,682	49					18	10	9		10		984		
Total deaths.....																			78		6		
Total discharges.....											61	5	33								19		
Ratios to 1,000 of mean strength.....																							
North Plateau and Mountain region.																							
Fort Colville, Wash.....	14			4				4	286	15	13	1	79	1	6			8					
Fort Missoula, Mont.....	165	8		8	151	290	447	455	2,709	55	18							5	90				
Fort Shaw, Mont.....	212	8	2	10	521	62	594	594	2,755	58	18	1	85	2	4			5	108				
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.....	475	15	8	23	768	256	1,022	1,045	2,182	51	12	1	25	2	4			7	124	1			
Fort Ella, Mont.....	132	6		6	164	67	231	237	787	35	6	45	1	8				7	66	4			
Fort Laramie, Wyo.....	311	3	4	4	7	171	71	242	249	778	21	2	10	1	8			8	50				
Fort Robinson, Nebr.....	215	4	4	8	188	112	300	308	1,895	43	11	51	3	14	11	53	7	6					
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.....	250	3	3	6	252	81	333	339	1,832	24	15	60	1	4	8	79	6	8	79				
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.....	839	8	1	147	881	528	339	339	1,837	48	17	44	15	6	15	9	55	7					
Fort Sidney, Nebr.....	262	10	3	12	268	101	368	382	1,877	48	9	45	1	6	8	99	5	8					
Fort Bridger, Wyo.....	138	2		2	144	78	222	224	1,405	38	6	2	38	1	6	8	50	2					
Fort Douglas, Utah.....	404	23	3	25	451	264	715	740	1,541	51	23	3	49	2	4	11	51	84					

APPENDIX III.—Wherein is given for the year 1884 all military stations, their strength of command, &c.—Continued.

Station.	Mean strength of command.	Remaining at end of last year.			Admissions.			Aggregate.	Admission rate per 1,000 of mean strength.	Number of troops per 1,000 effective from sickness.	Discharges for disability.	Discharged by order.	Annual rate per 1,000 of M. S. discharged for disability.	Number of deaths.	Annual death rate to 1,000 of M. S.	Average duration of treatment among patients recovered.	Average duration of treatment among patients charged for disability.	Average duration of treatment among patients died.	Rate per 1,000 of recoveries to whole number admitted.	Rate per 1,000 of discharges for disability to whole number admitted.	Rate per 1,000 of deaths to whole number admitted.	
		Diseases.	Injuries.	Total.	To quarters.	To hospital.	Total.															
North Plateau and Mountain region—Cont'd.																						
Fort McDermitt, Nev.	40	1	4	53	27	79	80	1,975	43	2	13	2	13	2	13	7	8	115	86			
Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.	154	4	4	142	49	191	195	1,240	36	4	13	4	13	1	13	8	109	109				
Fort Spokane, Wash.	219	5	5	85	125	210	215	959	30	4	18	1	18	1	18	10	124	179				
Fort Klamath, Oreg.	98	6	2	184	22	206	214	2,102	79	5	51	1	51	1	10	10	124	179				
Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho	292	6	2	181	114	295	303	1,010	34	4	14	4	14	4	14	10	147					
Fort Maginnis, Mont.	235	8	2	107	162	259	269	1,102	42	4	51	2	51	2	7	10	77	20				
Fort McKinney, Wyo.	280	10	7	152	138	290	295	740	42	12	38	2	38	2	7	10	77	20				
Fort Meade, Dak.	525	15	2	17	40	538	544	2,552	71	11	13	7	13	7	10	11	60	114				
Fort Washita, Wyo.	109	1	3	8	160	81	241	244	719	25	7	1	55	5	10	11	60	12				
Cantonment Uncompahgre, Colo.	133	7	7	70	110	180	187	1,353	46	3	23	6	23	3	8	8	61	103				
Fort Lewis, Colo.	315	15	4	19	538	239	827	846	2,625	16	1	6	19	6	19	7	104	11				
Fort Halleck, Nev.	40	1	2	20	5	24	24	850	17	1	25	1	25	1	7	10	16					
Boise Barracks, Idaho.	103	4	1	56	21	77	79	748	28		25		25		7	11	16					
Fort Bidwell, Cal.	90	4	4	102	48	150	154	1,067	47		18		18		8	19	50					
Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	55	1	1	5	17	22	23	400	22	1					19	50						
Total strength, admissions, &c.	5,687	172	51	223	5,601	3,285	8,886	9,109	1,563	43				42	7	8		18		987		5
Total deaths.																						
Total discharges.										205	10	36						83			23	
Ratios to 1,000 of mean strength																						
South Plateau and Mountain region.																						
Fort Mojave, Ariz.	48	8	3	27	8	35	38	739	22	1	21	2	21	2	13	12	66	65				
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	159	4	4	154	112	266	274	1,673	51	5	51	3	51	3	13	9	140	140				
Fort McDowell, Ariz.	133	17	4	81	69	138	150	992	41	9	1	1	59	1	15	15	115	115				
Fort Lowell, Ariz.	196	8	2	149	117	266	276	1,357	53	6	31	5	31	5	26	11	72	72				
Fort Grant, Ariz.	294	6	5	11	149	257	263	1,411	62	3	23	4	23	4	7	7	103	103				
Fort Bliss, Tex.	47	1	2	157	43	161	163	1,047	47	4	63	1	63	1	10	7	71	71				
Camp Bliss, Tex.	467	1	1	197	264	461	463	1,883	97	23	60	6	60	6	11	11	71	71				
Fort Buchanan, Tex.	163	4	5	11	175	287	293	1,708	60	13	71	3	71	3	13	10	36	36				

Pena Colorado, Tex.	54	3	8	63	25	88	91	1,680	60	1	19	3	37	11	313	1	.....
Fort Concho, Tex.	304	10	4	14	249	270	519	533	1,707	50	0	1	30	5	76	81	.....
Camp Rio, Tex.	58	2	4	30	45	75	70	1,263	39	2	34	.....	10	10	59	.....	.....
Fort Clark, Tex.	560	16	5	21	134	453	587	608	1,048	40	25	2	7	12	78	20	.....
Camp at Laredo, Tex.	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	37	6	.....	.....
Fort Union, N. Mex.	380	9	6	15	241	77	818	333	1,383	26	4	.....	17	2	9	97	4
Fort Marcy, N. Mex.	61	1	.....	32	11	44	45	48	19	6	.....	.....	.....	12	83	.....	.....
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	353	10	3	13	309	249	553	571	1,581	44	12	.....	84	2	6	107	4
Fort Verde, Ariz.	377	5	.....	76	38	112	117	1,135	40	10	103	.....	6	6	94	.....	.....
Fort Apache, Ariz.	224	14	9	23	75	86	161	184	719	43	4	.....	18	4	21	71	9
San Carlos, Ariz.	125	.....	.....	74	1	74	76	76	600	22	.....	.....	2	16	12	.....	.....
Fort Thomas, Ariz.	172	12	3	15	294	52	346	361	2,012	73	7	.....	41	1	6	8	139
Fort Bowie, Ariz.	150	5	2	7	198	61	259	266	1,727	32	3	.....	20	2	6	81	23
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	197	1	3	4	307	106	415	419	2,107	60	12	.....	61	4	20	9	30
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	275	13	1	14	288	121	409	423	1,487	35	6	.....	22	2	7	56	34
Fort Craig, N. Mex.	91	12	1	13	82	23	105	118	1,154	49	3	.....	33	3	33	13	56
Fort Cummings, N. Mex.	108	10	4	14	27	86	112	126	1,087	47	5	.....	49	14	75	14	75
Fort Seiden, N. Mex.	48	.....	.....	40	34	74	74	1,542	50	2	42	.....	11	49	.....	.....	.....
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	186	7	1	8	450	65	515	523	2,769	72	18	.....	97	1	5	7	68
South Fork, N. Mex.	34	2	.....	37	.....	37	39	1,048	26	1	29	.....	2	8	52	2	.....
Mayer's Springs, Tex.	23	.....	.....	14	.....	14	14	609	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summer camps, Tex.	29	.....	.....	24	.....	24	24	828	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Total strength, admissions, &c.	5,056	184	76	260	4,827	2,737	7,564	7,824	1,496	48	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	960	8
Total deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total discharges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202	4	60	12	81	27	.....
Ratios to 1,000 of mean strength	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In the field and en route	283	.....	.....	.....	177	2	179	179	633	12	.....	.....	1	4	7	6	968
Total strength, admissions, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total discharges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ratios to 1,000 mean strength	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deaths at large	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharges at large	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Military departments.</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of the East	4,410	166	26	192	3,940	3,073	7,013	7,205	1,590	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	968	.....
Deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of Texas	2,457	76	35	111	1,811	1,900	3,711	3,822	1,510	53	177	19	60	16	66	20	25
Deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of the Missouri	5,018	205	49	254	5,610	3,279	8,889	9,143	1,771	46	107	5	22	12	81	18	29
Deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX III.—Wherein is given for the year 1884 all military stations, their strength of command, &c.—Continued.

Station.	Mean strength of command.	Remaining at end of last year.			Admissions.			Aggregate.	Admission rate per 1,000 of mean strength.	Number of troops per 1,000 of M. S. constantly non-effective from sickness.	Discharges for disability.	Discharged by order.	Annual rate per 1,000 of M. S. discharged for disability.	Number of deaths.	Annual death rate to 1,000 of M. S.	Average duration of treatment among patients recovered.	Days.	Average duration of treatment among patients charged for disability.	Days.	Average duration of treatment among patients died.	Rate per 1,000 of recoveries to whole number admitted.	Rate per 1,000 of discharges for disability to whole number admitted.	Rate per 1,000 of deaths to whole number admitted.	
		Diseases.	Injuries.	Total.	To quarters.	To hospital.	Total.																	
Military departments—Continued.																								
Department of Dakota	Cases	4,670	143	52	195	4,441	2,668	7,109	7,334	1,529	40	169	7	36	33	7	8	81	9	964	24	5		
	Deaths																							
	Discharges																							
Department of the Platte	Cases	2,968	72	27	99	2,833	1,567	4,410	4,518	1,489	43	116	8	39	22	7	9	72	22	946	26	5		
	Deaths																							
	Discharges																							
Department of Arizona	Cases	1,870	75	38	108	1,864	780	2,644	2,752	1,414	47	65	1	35	21	11	10	87	17	957	25	8		
	Deaths																							
	Discharges																							
Department of California	Cases	1,106	27	5	32	809	523	1,331	1,363	1,203	41	25	4	23	11	10	10	85	43	951	19	8		
	Deaths																							
	Discharges																							
Department of the Columbia	Cases	1,706	45	17	62	1,118	564	1,702	1,764	968	85	82	2	19	16	9	10	107	80	964	19	9		
	Deaths																							
	Discharges																							
The Army.																								
Total strength, admissions, &c.	26,205	809	244	1,053	22,446	14,403	34,848	37,901	1,523	44	968	60	86	266	11	9	18	78	18	959	24	7		
Total deaths																								
Total discharges																								
Ratio to 1,000 of mean strength.																								



APPENDIX III.—Wherein is given for the year 1884 all military stations, their mean strength of command, &c.—Continued.

Station.	Enteric fever.	Specific, contagious, and infectious diseases.	Malarial fevers and remitting conditions.	Typho-malarial fever.	Diarrhea.	Dysentery.	Other miasmatic diseases.	Gonorrhea and related.	Syphilis and results.	Other venereal diseases.	Vaccina.	Other infectious diseases.	Alcoholism.	Other dietic diseases.	Rheumatism.	Other constitutional diseases.	Developmental diseases.	Parasitic diseases.	Headache and neuralgia.	Other diseases of the nervous system.
<i>North Atlantic region.</i>																				
Fort Preble, Me.	1	2	2	2	3	4	1	1	0		2	4	14	1	8			1	7	1
Fort Warren, Mass.	1				14	4	1	7	0		2	4	14		15			1	15	1
Watertown, Mass.					21	2		0	1		6		41		8					
Fort Adams, R. I.			2		12			7	1				0		18			2	27	1
Fort Trumbull, Conn.			4		21	12		1	1		2		6		14				18	
West Point, N. Y.		42			21			52	13		121		8		15			4	8	11
Davids Island, N. Y.	15	28			46	8		5					8		6			1	1	
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.		7			81	3		5					11		20			1	17	1
Will's Point, N. Y.		29			51	1		2	4				14		25			1	15	1
Fort Columbus, N. Y.		12			36	1		10	18				1		62			5	34	1
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	2	57			28	3		16	3				1		2			1	1	1
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	1	1			1			3					1		6				2	2
Fort Mifflin, Pa.	1	7			1			6	3		3		8		5			4	1	1
Frankford Arsenal, P. A.	1	14			4			6	3		3		23		25			6	18	1
Fort McHenry, Md.	1	45			37			6	8		3		8		5			2	48	3
Washington Barracks, D. C.	2	30		3	16			1	3				26		34			5	34	1
Fort Myer, Va.	2	49			103	1		21	12		28	3	26		5			48	1	2
Fort Monroe, Va.	2	5			38			2	2				6		5			9	9	2
Temporary camps		12																		
Total strength, admissions, &c.	2	29	341	2	434	35	6	140	77		165	8	211		294	21		14	229	25
Total deaths			1		1			1	1				3		7	1			1	5
Total discharges								53.8	23.6		63.4	3.1	81.1		113.0	8.1		5.4	83.0	9.6
Ratios to 1,000 of mean strength	.8	11.1	131.1	.8	166.8	13.5	2.3													
<i>South Atlantic region.</i>																				
Saint Augustine, Fla.			13	1	41			4			2	3	8		7				13	4
Total strength, admissions, &c.			13	1	41			4			2	3	8		7				13	4
Total deaths																				
Total discharges			138.8	10.6	436.2			42.6			21.3	81.9	83.1		74.5				138.8	2
Ratios to 1,000 of mean strength																				9.6

APPENDIX III.—Wherein is given for the year 1864 all military stations, their mean strength of command, &c.—Continued.

Station.	Enteric fever.	Specific, contagious, and infectious diseases.	Malarial fevers and resulting conditions.	Typho-malarial fever.	Diarrhoea.	Dysentery.	Other miasmatic diseases.	Gonorrhoea and results.	Syphilis and results.	Other venereal diseases.	Vaccina.	Other embolic diseases.	Alcoholism.	Other dietic diseases.	Rheumatism.	Other constitutional diseases.	Developmental diseases.	Parasitic diseases.	Headache and neuralgia.	Other diseases of the nervous system.
<i>Gulf region.</i>																				
Fort Brown, Tex.			83		35	7		14	11			1	16		11	1			17	3
Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.			32		18			9			1		9		2			3	35	2
Jackson Barracks, La.		2	39		26	1		10	7		3	1	3		7	3			8	
New Orleans, La.																				
Fort Barranca, Fla., and Camp Mitchell, Ga.		23			58	1		10	4		13		1		12				27	
Total strength, admissions, &c.		2 126			137	9		43	23	1	17	2	29		32	5			3	57
Total deaths								1	4						2					1
Total discharges		5.2	328.1		354.8	23.4		112.0	57.3	2.6	44.3	5.2	75.5		83.3	13.0		7.8	226.6	13.0
Ratio to 1,000 of mean strength.																				
<i>North Pacific Coast region.</i>																				
Fort Townsend, Wash.			5		5	1		2	4			2	1		7				7	2
Fort Canby, Wash.			1		1	1		2	4				12		4				15	1
Fort Stevens, Wash.																				
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	13	3	60		80			13	4		7		42		94			2	33	2
Fort Gaston, Cal.			4					2					2		3				5	1
Benicia Barracks, Cal.			25					3					6		3				8	2
Angel Island, Cal.		1	2					5					8		6				2	2
Alcatraz Island, Cal.			3					5	3				3		5				5	
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.		17			80	1		33	7	2	8		28		16	1			13	
Fort Mason, Cal.	1	2			8			1	1		2		5		4				3	
Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.			1		9			4			1		7		13				11	
Total strength, admissions, &c.	18	6	110		93	3		66	26	4	30	1	136		98	2		3	107	10
Total deaths								3					1		1				4	1
Total discharges					61.4	2.0		44.1	18.7	2.7	13.4	0.7	90.8		68.4	1.3		1.5	71.4	4.7
Ratio to 1,000 of mean strength.	8.7	4.0	74.4																	

APPENDIX III.—Wherein is given for the year 1884 all military stations, their mean strength of command, &c.—Continued.

Station.	Enteric fever.	Specific, contagious, and infectious diseases.	Malarial fever and resulting conditions.	Typho-malarial fevers.	Diarrhoea.	Dysentery.	Other inflammatory diseases.	Gonorrhoea and results.	Syphilis and results.	Other venereal diseases.	Vaccina.	Other eruptive diseases.	Alcoholism.	Other dietetic diseases.	Rheumatism.	Other constitutional diseases.	Developmental diseases.	Parasitic diseases.	Headache and neuralgia.	Other diseases of the nervous system.
<i>River region north—Continued.</i>																				
Fort Omaha, Neb.	5	6	15		37			20	11	1	18		76		27	3			60	7
Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.					1										1				1	
Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (post).		2	204		125	1		22	20	1	1		8		121		5		88	9
Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (prison guard).																				
Fort Lyon, Colo.	1	1	7		25			10	3				4		5				15	1
Fort Riley, Kans.	3	1	19		46			8	8		6		21		24	2	2		11	2
Fort Hayes, Kans.			63		44	1		6	10	2			8		26	4			38	2
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.			10		21			3	2		11					7			27	4
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.			21		19	2		1							13	3			4	1
Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.	35	20	247	12	205	43		6	22		15		2		37				53	3
Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.			13		13	6					1				4				5	
New port Barracks, Ky.		1	55		3			2	1										1	1
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.	2	2			44	1	2	100	40	15	24	3	5	2	30	1	12		12	8
Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.					1										2				3	
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.		3	4		5				2				1		5	1			2	
Total strength, admissions, &c.	51	74	774	14	951	61	5	278	181	25	110	9	248	3	600	35		23	614	74
Total deaths.	14		1	4				1												4
Total discharges.	2		1		2		1	10	30	3			5		19	8			1	18
Ratio to 1,000 of mean strength	9.2	13.3	139.0	2.5	170.8	11.0	0.9	49.9	32.5	4.5	19.8	1.6	44.5	0.5	107.8	6.3		4.1	110.3	12.3
<i>River region south.</i>																				
Fort Elliott, Tex.		7	39		7			5	6		4		9		12	1		3	28	4
Fort Supply, Ind. Ter.			60		42	2	4	3	5		1		4		30				36	4
Fort Reno, Ind. Ter.		1	26		7			5	4				5		10	1		1	46	4
Fort Mill, Ind. Ter.								15	27						64				12	
Fort Osage, Ind. Ter.	1	1	233	6	56	8		6					5		15			2	17	3
Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.			114		21			1	4				3		10			13	7	1
Fort Smith, Tex.			52		38	1		2	4				2		9			1	17	1
Fort McIntosh, Tex.			34		23			3	4				2		11				12	1
Fort Hancock, Tex.			43		11	2		9	4				2		11				17	1
Little Rock Barracks, Ark.													2							

Augusta Arsenal, Ga.	1	61	49	6	1	3	71	9	9	10	1	6	1	10	1
Temporary camps															
Total strength, admissions, &c.	1	9	727	6	309	36	4	59	4	1	3	168	16	22	191
Total deaths			1	2											23
Total discharges			5		2	1	1	3	7			5	1		7
Ratios to 1,000 of mean strength	0.5	4.8	390.2	3.2	165.9	19.3	2.1	31.7	38.1	4.8	5.3	90.2	8.6	11.8	102.5

North Plateau and Mountain region.

Fort Colville, Wash.															1
Fort Missoula, Mont.			10		65	1		1	6			47			18
Fort Shaw, Mont.		1	6	6	60			17				19		3	10
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.		1	65		61	2	2	74	26	2		23		1	88
Fort Ellis, Mont.	1		5	13	13			9	3	1		15			8
Fort Laramie, Wyo.			11	19	19			4	1			8			23
Fort Robinson, Neb.	8	2	28	23	4			5	2			5	14	1	2
Fort Nichols, Neb.	2		6	14	2			3	2			5			2
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	5	11	112	2	50	3		19	2	1		10	44	2	5
Fort Sidney, Neb.			10		42	1		12	6			34	19	1	3
Fort Snider, Wyo.			35		6			8	2			10	10	2	13
Fort Douglas, Utah	2	1	25		109		29	21	21	1	14	20	67	1	30
Fort McDowell, Ariz.					7			3				11	5	1	5
Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.			9		14			4	1			16	7		4
Fort Spokane, Wash.	1	1	5		16	1		11				3			7
Fort Klamath, Oreg.	1	2	15		13	2		12	3		3	19	1		22
Fort Creur d'Alene, Idaho.		1	22		7			3	2	3	1	8			18
Fort Maginnis, Mont.			25	1	26			3	3			28	2		13
Fort McKinney, Wyo.			24	1	71			7	1			22	40	4	61
Fort Meade, Dak.	1	4	40	4	19			5	31			29	1		12
Fort Washakie, Wyo.			18		15	1		4	4		1	5			4
Cantonment Uncompahgre, Colo.	2		15		19			5	2	8		2	4		29
Fort Lewis, Colo.			26	1	74			14	13	7	1	42	54	6	12
Fort Halleck, Nev.			4					5	5			7	4	1	4
Boisé Barracks, Idaho.			6		2			5	5			9			2
Fort Bidwell, Cal.			9	1	16	1		5	1			7			2
Fort Lapwai, Idaho.			1									2			16
Total strength, admissions, &c.	23	24	325	10	761	18	31	248	154	6	43	384	44	8	670
Total deaths	3		1		1			8	10			4		1	1
Total discharges			1		1	1		8	8	1		26	6		6
Ratios to 1,000 of mean strength	4.0	4.2	92.3	1.8	133.8	8.2	5.5	43.6	27.1	1.1	7.6	67.5	118.2	7.7	117.8

South Plateau and Mountain region.

Fort Mojave, Ariz.		2		7				4	2	1	1	1			3
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	3		23	29				5	2			9			32
Fort McDowell, Ariz.		9		15				3	8	1		4		1	7
Fort Lowell, Ariz.	10		48	3	81	1		6	6	3		19	23	5	13
Fort Grant, Ariz.	4	1	45	54	6	1		3	6			24	89	4	41

APPENDIX III.—Wherein is given for the year 1884 all military stations, their mean strength of command, &c.—Continued.

Station.	Enteric fevers.	Specific, contagious, and infectious diseases.	Malaria fevers and resulting conditions.	Typho-malarial fever.	Dysentery.	Other miasmatic diseases.	Gonorrhoea and re-sults.	Syphilis and results.	Other venereal diseases.	Vaccina.	Other anthrac diseases.	Alcoholism.	Other dietetic diseases.	Rheumatism.	Other constitutional diseases.	Developmental diseases.	Parasitic diseases.	Headache and neu-ralgia.	Other diseases of the nervous system.
<i>South Plateau and mountain region—Continued.</i>																			
Fort Bliss, Tex.	1		5		27		5	3		4		4		9				8	
Camp Rice, Tex.			4					1				1		1				9	
Fort Davis, Tex.	1	3	78		102	64	25	18	1	1	4	4		26	8		3	31	6
Fort Stockton, Tex.			19		31		1	5				6		32	5		4	10	5
Pecos Colorado, Tex.	1		4		14	3	1	2		1				3	1			9	
Fort Concho, Tex.	1	17	71		47	1	6	7				29		29	3			38	1
Camp Del Rio, Tex.			10		6		1	3				25		6				6	
Fort Clark, Tex.	2	128	107		53	26	17	30	5	6	2	25		25	6		6	12	8
Camp at Langtry, Tex.			2		41	2	1	1				18		12	10			24	1
Fort Union, N. Mex.	1		24		41	1	9	1				3		1					
Fort Wray, N. Mex.	1		3		2		13	17	1	2		28		56	2		1	54	1
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.		10	17		76		1	1				10		4	2		1	15	1
Fort Verde, Ariz.		2	8		6		1	3				3		9				2	5
Fort Apache, Ariz.	5		14		9	2	2	8	1	7	1	1		5				2	
San Carlos, Ariz.			12		11		4	1				19		29				16	1
Fort Thomas, Ariz.	8	3	42		33	1	2	2				9		10			1	15	4
Fort Bowie, Ariz.	1		47		2	48	2	1				14		25	6			11	2
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	4	1	61	2	50		10	10				24		15	2			33	3
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	2	2	37		80	6	14	4		2	1	3		15	2				
Fort Craig, N. Mex.	6	6	8		2		2	2	1			5		12	1			1	1
Fort Cummings, N. Mex.			11		4		2	3				5		12				4	1
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	2		2		7	1	1	5		2	1	38		56	6			19	3
Fort Selden, N. Mex.	1	3	66		49	7	1					1		1				2	
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.					1		8							1				1	
South Fort, N. Mex.					4									1				2	
Mayer's Springs, Tex.			6		4									1				1	
Summer camps, Tex.			1		5			1						1				1	
Total strength, admissions, &c.	53	47	807	6	803	125	167	138	15	34	13	398		522	54		19	409	53
Total deaths	14	1	5	4	2	2	6	28				5		21	1			2	8
Total discharges					104	26.7	32.0	30.3	2.0	6.7	2.6	54.9		108.2	10.7		3.3	80.9	10.5
Ratio to 1,000 of mean strength	10.3	9.3	159.6	1.3	104.5	26.7	32.0	30.3	2.0	6.7	2.6	54.9		108.2	10.7		3.3	80.9	10.5

[illegible]

APPENDIX III.—Wherein is given for the year 1884 all military stations, their mean strength of command, &c.—Continued

Station.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Catarrhs and common colds.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pulmonary phthisis.	Pleuritis.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diseases of the heart and valves.	Other diseases of the circulatory system.	Tonellitis.	Dyspepsia, colic, and constipation.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the kidneys.	Other diseases of the genito-urinary system (not venereal).	Diseases of the locomotor system.	Diseases of the alimentary system.	All other diseases.
<i>North Atlantic region.</i>																		
Fort Proble, Mo.			15	1							1	7						
Fort Warren, Mass.	3	4	12	3			1	1	1		6	13	12		2		1	
Watertown, Mass.	1		7				1										6	
Fort Adams, R. I.	6	5	36	17							6	9	19	3	11	3	11	
Fort Trumbull, Conn.			16	4	1	1		8	3		6	12	13		2	1	6	
West Point, N. Y.	1		13	38			2	4			15	12	13	2	2	2	18	
David's Island, N. Y.	8	3	20	12	4	4	1	1		1	23	22	22	10	2	3	55	12
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.			4	5							7	8	4				5	
Willet Point, N. Y.	5	1	59	18				1	4	1	32	17	13	3	2		28	
Fort Columbus, N. Y.	1	2	23	31	1		1	11	4	1	13	2	18	1	3	10	10	
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	6		45	2			1	3	1		16	27	16		2		31	2
Fort Weddworth, N. Y.				2								4			8		1	
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.	1			3			1			2	1	3	2		5		6	1
Fort McHenry, Md.	2	1	11	2	1		1	3			3	8	6	1	2	1	15	
Washington Barracks, D. C.	6		24	11	1						5	13	9		2	2	4	
Fort Myer, Va.	1		36	56							4	34	19	1	4	1	23	
Fort Monroe, Va.	5	4	78	6		3		6	3		2	4	3	1	3		11	
Temporary camps.	2		2	1			1											
Total strength, admissions, &c.	45	20	374	192	13	6	10	37	17	5	121	217	156	7	56	8	241	16
Total deaths.					4	1		2	4	2		2	2	2	1	1	8	
Total discharges.		1		5		9						3	7	2	1	2	1	
Ratio to 1,000 of mean strength.	18.4	7.7	143.7	73.8	5.0	2.1	3.8	14.2	6.5	1.9	50.3	83.4	60	2.7	21.5	3.1	92.6	6.1
<i>South Atlantic region.</i>																		
Fort Augustine, Fla.	2		11	3				1	1	1	2	10	2		1		11	
Total strength, admissions, &c.	2		11	3				1	1	1	2	10	2		1		11	
Total deaths.				1														
Total discharges.				1														
Ratio to 1,000 of mean strength.	21.2		11.7	31.9				10.6	10.0	10.0	21.3	106.4	21.3		10.6		117	

Gulf region.

Fort Brown, Tex.....	1	1	7	5	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	17	2	.....	3	.....	30	.....
Fort Vernon Barracks, Ala.....	4	10	10	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	21	10	.....	4	.....	7	.....
Jackson Barracks, La.....	4	.....	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	.....	1	.....	13	2
New Orleans, La.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Barranca, Fla., and Camp Mitchell, Ga.	9	3	9	4	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	1	17	18	.....	4	.....	18	1
Total strength, admissions, &c.....	18	4	36	11	2	.....	.....	14	3	.....	3	62	35	.....	12	1	68	3
Total deaths.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total discharges.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ratios to 1,000 of mean strength.....	46.9	10.4	93.8	23.6	5.2	.....	.....	36.5	7.8	.....	7.8	161.5	91.1	.....	81.2	2.6	177.1	7.8

North Pacific Coast region.

Fort Townsend, Wash.....	1	1	10	5	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	4	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Fort Canby, Wash.....	4	1	15	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	9	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....
Fort Stevens, Ore.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.....	5	64	14	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	9	3	24	21	.....	3	1	30	1
Fort Gaston, Cal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benicia Barracks, Cal.....	1	1	1	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Angel Island, Cal.....	1	1	7	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	11	2	.....	.....	.....	10	1
Alcatraz Island, Cal.....	1	1	8	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	9	.....	1	.....	10	.....
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.....	5	2	71	1	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	7	6	8	.....	2	.....	8	.....
Fort Mason, Cal.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	4	.....	4	9	60	.....
Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.....	8	20	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	5	4	.....	1	2	4	.....
Total strength, admissions, &c.....	31	6	199	45	6	7	5	6	13	.....	27	81	52	.....	16	12	139	2
Total deaths.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total discharges.....	1	1	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	4	.....	.....
Ratios to 1,000 of mean strength.....	20.7	4	132.8	30	4	4.7	8	4	12	.....	18	54.1	34.7	.....	0.7	10.7	92.8	1.3

North Pacific Coast region.

Fort Walla Walla, Wash.....	4	2	.....	4	1	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	6	2	.....	1	.....	11	2
Total strength, admissions, &c.....	4	2	.....	4	1	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	6	2	.....	1	.....	11	2
Total deaths.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total discharges.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ratios to 1,000 of mean strength.....	14.1	7.1	.....	14.1	3.5	.....	.....	7.1	10.6	3.5	.....	21.2	7.1	.....	3.5	.....	38.9	7.1

South Pacific Coast region.

San Diego Barracks, Cal.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	1	5	.....	3	.....	9	.....
Total strength, admissions, &c.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	1	5	.....	3	.....	9	.....
Total deaths.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total discharges.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ratios to 1,000 of mean strength.....	43.5	.....	87.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.2	.....	1	.....	65.2	108.7	.....	65.2	.....	195.7	.....

Fort Omaha, Nebr.	7	1	37	10				1	2	1	18	7	11	1	5	1	48	7
Headquarters Omaha, Nebr.			1								1	1	2					
Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (post)	7	5	71	44	3	1	4	7			55	61	38	2	12		07	
Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (prison guard)	4		14	1		1	1	2			49	4	3			1	28	
Fort Lyon, Colo.	1	2	31	9			3	2			17	18	13	1	1	1	16	
Fort Riley, Kans.	6		48	1		1		8			17	14	9	2	8	1	14	1
Fort Hays, Kans.	5	3	12	22	1			4	3		17	14	9	2	8	1	16	1
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.		1	7	36			1	3			33	41	17	1	5	1	23	1
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	6	57	67	1	3	7					1	2	1					
Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.		19									1	1	2	1		1	1	
Newport Barracks, Ky.	2										48	30	10	1	5	1	40	16
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.	6	6	49	7	2		2	4	3		2	1						
Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.	2	2	6	6			1				2	1				2	2	
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.	1		1	7							5	4					1	
Total strength, admissions, &c	122	40	560	594	16	11	17	50	35	4	416	492	288	9	68	26	522	39
Total deaths					4	1		3	1				4					
Total discharges	7	10		4	1	11	1	7	17	1			14	2	4	6	6	3
Ratios to 1,000 of mean strength.	21.9	7.2	100.6	103.7	2.9	2	3.1	10.6	6.3	0.7	74.7	88.4	51.7	1.6	12.2	4.7	93.8	7

River region south.

Fort Elliott, Tex.	3	17	3	3				10	1		3	20	8	1	2	2	13	3
Fort Supply, Ind. T.	7	2	49	26	1			3	2	2	12	49	11	2	2	3	29	15
Fort Rags, Ind. T.	13		3	13			1				3	3	16	1	5	3	24	2
Fort Sill, Ind. T.	9	2	7	18			2	19	6		5	29	14		1	1	19	
Fort Gibson, Ind. T.	2	1	20	6		1		1				8	7	1	7	1	14	1
San Antonio, Tex.	2	2	9	2		1		3	2			14	4	1	7	1	13	3
Fort McIntosh, Tex.	4	4	13					1	2		1	10	6	1	1	1	26	1
Fort Ringgold, Tex.	4	4	13					1			1	5			2		7	
Little Rock Barracks, Ark.	2			5				1			1	1	1					
Augusta Arsenal, Ga.	2	1						1				1	9				2	
Temporary camps	2	7	3				1	1			3	8					24	1
Total strength, admissions, &c.	39	17	121	95	5	3	4	39	16	2	28	154	69	5	27	13	215	26
Total deaths				1	2			3	1				2	1	1	1		
Total discharges	1	2			1	5		1	4	2			37.0	2.7	14.5	7.0	115.4	14.0
Ratios to 1,000 of mean strength	20.9	9.1	64.9	51.0	2.7	1.6	2.1	20.9	8.6	1.1	15.0	82.7						

North Plateau and Mountain region.

Fort Colville, Wash.																		
Fort Missoula, Mont.	2	3	9	29			1		8	1	29	40	5			3	26	
Fort Shaw, Mont.	10	1	81	9				11	5	1	1	52	46	1	9	7	24	1
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.	12	2	104	46		2	1	19	3	2	76	38	54		11	7	55	9
Fort Ellis, Mont.	4	2		11				1	4	1	20	6	12	1	1	5	10	4
Fort Laramie, Wyo.	6	2	43	1							5	4	8	1	2		19	
Fort Robinson, Nebr.	5	1	10			1	1	3	5		24	2	7		5	9	3	
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.	7	3	2	19				1	1		33	10	15	2	5		31	
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	16	6	1	45	8	1	2		6		23	9	15	3	4	41	2	
Fort Sidney, Nebr.	3		22	17	1			1	1	2	38	16	5		5		26	

APPENDIX III.—Wherein is given for the year 1884 all military stations, their mean strength of command, &c.—Continued.

Station.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Catarrhus and common colds.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pulmonary phthisis.	Plentitis.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diseases of the heart and valves.	Other diseases of the circulatory system.	Tonillitis.	Dyspepsia, colic, and constipation.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the kidneys.	Other diseases of the genitourinary system (not venereal).	Diseases of the locomotor system.	Diseases of the integumentary system.	All other diseases.
<i>North Plateau and Mountain region—Cont'd.</i>																		
Fort Bridger, Wyo.	5	2	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	3	12			1	11	1
Fort Douglas, Utah.	14	9	10	33	1	1	3	3	3	2	41	13	52	1	13	3	30	
Fort McDermitt, Nev.	2	2	10	1							13	2	4		2		8	
Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.	4	4	13	3	1						20	3	3		2		15	
Fort Spokane, Wash.	7	4	9	20			1	5			15	3	7	1	5	5	13	
Fort Klamath, Oreg.	2	2	2	3							15	4	6		2	2	31	1
Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.	10	3	3	23	1		1	4	1		3	17	12	1	4	2	31	6
Fort Maginnis, Mont.	1	4	13	20			1	4	2		5	8	16		4	2	8	2
Fort McKinney, Wyo.	11	9	191	11	2	1	1	5			27	9	23	1	3	3	34	3
Fort Meade, Dak.	7	2	22	5	3	2					3	6	3		2	1	17	3
Fort Washakie, Wyo.		2	44	13	1	1	1	1			16	3	8		2	5	23	1
Cantonment Uncompahgre, Colo.	2		9	1							23	47	83	2	7	3	47	
Fort Lewis, Colo.	12	11	86	5	1	2	1	3	2		1	1	2		2	1	1	
Fort Halleet, Nev.	1	1	2				1	1			19	1	1		2	1	4	
Boisé Barraacka, Idaho.	1	3	4								1					4	4	
Fort Bidwell, Cal.			21	2														
Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	1		2													1	4	
Total strength, admissions, &c.	145	65	717	824	20	16	15	67	43	11	456	373	411	15	92	56	512	39
Total deaths.					3	3		2	2				3	1				
Total discharges.	11	9	2	1	2	12	3	2	14	1		1	12	3	5	14	1	3
Ratio to 1,000 of mean strength.	25.5	11.4	126.1	57.0	3.5	2.8	2.6	11.8	7.6	1.9	80.2	66.1	72.3	2.6	16.2	9.8	90.0	6.9
<i>South Plateau and Mountain region.</i>																		
Fort Mojave, Ariz.	2	2	9	13	1		2		1			1	2	1	3		1	
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	11	1	4	4					1		11	9	3		3	1	20	
Fort McDowell, Ariz.	1	1									2	3	3		3	3	11	2
Fort Lowell, Ariz.	10	2	4	6	1		1	3	4	0	15	15	6	2		1	13	1
Fort Grant, Ariz.	10	2	17	6		1		1	1		2	2	2		3		13	
Fort Huachuca, Tex.	1	1	36	1			1	3	1			7	7				48	
Camp Huachuca, Tex.	28		36								2	7	4				18	1

Fort Davis, Tex.	2	12	116	10	2	2	3	3	1	60	17	40	2	8	51
Fort Stockton, Tex.	3	2	14	.....	2	2	2	2	1	6	10	20	2	5	23
Pena Colorado, Tex.	1	9	7	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	6	4	4	1	3
Fort Concho, Tex.	6	30	6	.....	1	2	2	2	.....	6	76	16	6	2	30
Camp Del Rio, Tex.	4	2	2	.....	2	2	2	2	.....	6	2	3	3	1	6
Fort Clark, Tex.	10	4	15	1	1	5	5	1	1	5	22	13	1	1	43
Camp at Langtry, Tex.	5	19	14	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	38	10	17	.....	1	14
Fort Union, N. Mex.	3	3	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	4	18	2	1	4
Fort Marcy, N. Mex.	10	2	27	1	1	1	1	1	2	64	21	6	2	5	33
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	7	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	.....	7	4	9	.....	1	2
Fort Verde, Ariz.	4	8	3	2	1	1	1	1	.....	7	4	9	.....	1	2
Fort Apache, Ariz.	1	17	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	10	18	20	1	2	12
Fort Thomas, Ariz.	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	10	18	20	1	2	12
Fort Bowie, Ariz.	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	10	18	20	1	2	12
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	8	14	13	2	1	4	4	4	2	32	25	7	7	5	19
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	4	1	6	1	.....	3	3	3	.....	21	44	21	.....	1	31
Fort Craig, N. Mex.	1	5	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	13	8	1	.....	1	8
Fort Cummings, N. Mex.	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	7	18	1	.....	1	7
Fort Selden, N. Mex.	1	4	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	7	18	1	.....	1	7
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	5	3	25	.....	2	5	5	5	.....	27	37	14	1	6	23
South Fork, N. Mex.	1	1	2	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	4	3	3	.....	8	2
Mayer's Springs, Tex.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summer camps, Tex.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total strength, admission, &c.	122	37	256	19	14	24	27	31	16	346	399	231	13	66	476
Total deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Total discharges	8	3	1	.....	13	2	1	13	2	14	4	14	8	4	3
Ratio to 1,000 of mean strength	24.1	7.3	5.1	54.2	3.8	2.8	4.7	5.3	6.1	3.2	68.4	55.6	2.6	13.1	91.1
In the field and en route	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	6	.....	1	23
Total strength, admission, &c.	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	6	.....	1	23
Total deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total discharges	7.1	14.1	7.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.1	7.1	21.2	.....	3.5	81.3
Ratio to 1,000 mean strength	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.5
Deaths at large	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharges at large	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Military departments.</i>															
Department of the East.	89	33	515	281	18	12	16	60	27	7	222	355	263	8	405
Deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharges	2	1	7	8	9	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	8	1	1
Department of Texas	51	16	126	176	14	13	12	13	4	9	82	199	119	4	238
Deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharges	4	1	1	1	2	7	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
Department of the Missouri	111	42	515	344	9	15	22	72	41	10	417	460	326	14	479
Deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharges	5	7	2	2	2	12	5	14	3	1	1	6	12	3	2

APPENDIX III.—Wherein is given for the year 1894 all military stations, their mean strength of command, &c.—Continued.

Station.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Catarrhs and common colds.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pulmonary phthisis.	Pleuritis.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diseases of the heart and valves.	Other diseases of the circulatory system.	Tonsillitis.	Dyspepsia, colic, and constipation.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the kidneys.	Other diseases of the genito-urinary system (not venereal).	Diseases of the locomotor system.	Diseases of the integumentary system.	All other diseases.
<i>Military Departments—Continued.</i>																		
Department of Dakota	Cases 116 Deaths 34 Discharges 10	34	439	504	14	9	8	61	34	8	239	441	317	4	63	43	429	38
Department of the Platte	Cases 78 Deaths 37 Discharges 10	37	376	159	15	9	6	23	11	1	206	137	156	9	41	17	292	15
Department of Arizona	Cases 7 Deaths 43 Discharges 17	6	81	47	5	6	5	8	11	7	91	120	80	2	3	6	155	2
Department of California	Cases 23 Deaths 7 Discharges 7	7	147	27	5	9	3	5	4	3	46	54	39	6	17	11	134	1
Department of the Columbia	Cases 37 Deaths 1 Discharges 7	1	110	71	1	1	9	14	18	1	52	66	53	1	2	4	111	10
	Cases 1 Deaths 1 Discharges 1	1		2	1	1	1	1	2	2			2	1		4		
<i>The Army.</i>																		
Total strength, admission, &c.	548	193	2,209	1,609	83	67	81	257	170	43	1,455	1,832	1,352	50	356	144	2,288	151
Total deaths					21	11	1	1	13	8	8			2	2	1		1
Total discharges	31	26	2	17	3	54	4	14	56	11		4	52	16	20	40	10	10
Ratios to 1,000 of mean strength	22.6	8.0	95.4	66.5	3.4	2.8	3.3	10.6	7.0	1.8	60.1	75.7	53.9	2.1	14.7	5.9	94.5	6.2

APPENDIX III.—Wherein is given for the year 1884 all military stations, their strength of command, &c.—Continued.

Station.	Heat stroke.	Frost-bite and General freezing.	Contusions and sprains.	Dislocations.	Fractures (not gunshot).	Included, lacerated, and punctured wounds.	Shot wounds.	All other injuries.	Admitted for.			Altitude of stations.	Number of wet days.	Number of dry days.	Number of days high wind.	Number of days calm.	Thermometric variations daily mean for the year.	Number of great thermometric ranges during the year.	Mean temperature.	Temperature.	
									Diseases.	Injuries.	Total.									Highest.	Lowest.
North Atlantic region.																					
Fort Preble, Me.			6		1	3		2	48	12	60	Feet.	146	220	2.7	9	15	3	47.6	89	5
Fort Warren, Mass.	1		20			2		3	153	25	178	38	144	222	5.7	2	17	4	48.2	94	9
Watertown, Mass.									25	2	27	106	144	222	5.7	2	17	4	48.2	94	9
Fort Adams, R. I.									269	73	342	30									
Fort Turnbull, Conn.		3	45			12	2	6	100	21	121	25	131	235	1.8	22.7	15	3	48.7	87	5
West Point, N. Y.	1	16	32		1	4	1	2	231	42	273	167									
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.								19	535	73	608										
David's Island, N. Y.	1	4	34			15	1														
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.			14			1			71	18	89										
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.		1	39			12	1	8	320	61	381	25	129	237	11.3	5.3	16	3	51.6	92	1
Fort Columbus, N. Y.			24			6	1	3	226	37	263										
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.			53		1	2			426	65	491										
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.			8		2				19	13	32										
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.			6			1			30	8	38										
Frankfort Arsenal, Pa.			6			1			97	14	111										
Fort McHenry, Md.			10			1		2	252	53	305										
Washington Barracks, D. C.			34		1	12	1	4	159	22	181										
Fort Myer, Va.			15			2			536	116	652										
Fort Monroe, Va.	6		85			16	3	12	101	30	131										
Temporary camps.			20			6	1	3													
Total strength, admissions, &c.	9	7	462	5	7	111	13	80	3,598	685	4,283										
Total deaths.																					
Total discharges.																					
Ratios to 1,000 of mean strength.	3.5	2.7	177.6	1.9	2.7	42.7	5.0	30.7	1,363	283	1,646										
South Atlantic region.																					
Saint Augustine, Fla.			14			6	1	4	141	25	166	15	105	281	15.7	104.3	14	2	69.4	93	23
Total strength, admissions, &c.			14			6	1	4	141	25	166										
Total deaths.																					
Total discharges.																					
Ratios to 1,000 of mean strength.			148.9			63.8	10.6	42.6	1,500	266	1,766										

APPENDIX III.—Wherein is given for the year 1884 all military stations, their strength of command, &c.—Continued.

Stations.	Heat stroke.	Frost-bite and general freezing.	Contusions and sprains.	Dislocations.	Fractures (not gunshot).	Inclad, lacerated, and punctured wounds.	Shot wounds.	All other injuries.	Admitted for.		Altitude of stations.	Number of wet days.	Number of dry days.	Number of days high wind.	Number of days calm.	Thermometric variations daily mean for the year.	Number of great thermometric ranges during the year.	Mean temperature.	Temperature.	
									Diseases.	Injuries.									Total.	Highest.	Lowest.
Gulf region.																				
Fort Brown, Tex.			25	2	1	11		4	220	42	262	50	72	294	4.3	36.3	17	4	71.6	96
Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.			14		2	2			176	17	193	155	90	276	0	6	24	1	65.6	101
Jackson Barrack, La.			8			5		1	156	14	170	10	119	247	0	11	14	1	69.8	95
New Orleans, La.	1																			23
Fort Barrancas, Fla., and Camp Mitchell, Ga.	1		20		2	8		12	242	42	284	30								
Total strength, admissions, &c.	2		67	2	3	26		17	704	115	909									
Total deaths			1					1												
Total discharges			174.5		7.8	67.7		44.3	2,068	290	2,367									
Ratio to 1,000 of mean strength.	5.2		174.5	5.2	7.8	67.7		44.3	2,068	290	2,367									
North Pacific Coast region.																				
Fort Townsend, Wash.			16			6		4	90	26	116	135	114	252	2.7	102.3	18	0	48.8	83
Fort Canby, Wash.			8		1	5			81	14	95	14	153	213	25.3	3	10	6	49.8	90
Fort Stevens, Oreg.									3		3	10	153	213	25.3	3	10	6	49.8	90
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.			78	2	2	20	4	7	417	113	530	50	159	207	0	62	18	0	51.1	94
Fort Gaston, Cal.					1	1			41	5	46	397	109	257	0	166.8	26	1	55.6	102
Bonita Barracks, Cal.			13	1		3	1	3	80	20	100									
Angel Island, Cal.			13		1	4			76	19	95									
Alcatraz Island, Cal.			11						57	13	70									
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.									121	481		85	108	258	2.3	13.3	10	1	55.7	83
Fort Mason, Cal.	1		80		9	22		9	860	121	481									
Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.			4						42	3	47									
			19		1	3		1	107	24	131									
Total strength, admissions, &c.	1	244	3	15	64	6	27	1,354	300	1,714										
Total deaths								3												
Total discharges								18.0	964	240	1,144									
Ratio to 1,000 of mean strength.	6.7	162.9	3.0	10.0	43.7	4.0	18.0	964	240	1,144										

APPENDIX III.—Wherein is given for the year 1884 all military stations, their mean strength of command, &c.—Continued.

Station.	Heat stroke.	Frost-bite and general freezing.	Contusions and sprains.	Dislocations.	Fractures (not gunshot).	Incised, lacerated, and punctured wounds.	Shot wounds.	All other injuries.	Admitted for.			Altitude of stations.	Number of wet days.	Number of dry days.	Number of days high wind.	Number of days calm.	Thermometric variations daily mean for the year.	Number of great thermometric ranges during the year.	Mean temperature.	Temperature.	
									Diseases.	Injuries.	Total.									Highest.	Lowest.
River region north—Continued.																					
Fort Totten, Dak.		1	47	2		15		3	200	68	268	1,480	104	262	18.3	14.7	24	35.1	96	-39	
Fort Snelling, Dak.		2	15					1	134	18	152	2,000	115	251	7	25	(*)	36.6	89	-44	
Fort Sisseton, Dak.		11	40	2		11		6	274	71	845	840	110	256	1	37.7	21	43.7	90	-31	
Fort Omaha, Nebr.		4	61		6	10		10	438	91	529	960	129	237	2	18	9	46.4	97	-32	
Headquarters, Omaha, Nebr.									8	1	9										
Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (post)		4	86	1	2	21	2	6	965	122	1,107	844	134	232	2.7	60.7	19	51.9	101	-21	
Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (prison guard).																					
Fort Lyon, Colo.		11	36	1		7	1	1	103	4	107	814	134	232	2.7	60.7	19	51.9	101	-21	
Fort Riley, Kans.		10	43		1	12		2	296	56	352	2,800	62	304	7	0	30	50.4	104	-23	
Fort Hays, Kans.		4	24		1	10		2	323	68	391	1,084									
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.			6					1	209	40	249	1,863	144	222	4	4.3	20	49.8	88	-27	
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.		3	42		1	9		1	132	7	139	538	131	235	10.3	3.7	17	55.2	95	-22	
Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.		1	2					3	68	6	74	698	148	218	0	17.7	16	52.5	90	-25	
Newport Barracks, Ky.		5						14	6	19	538	146	220	0	15	5	55.9	93	-10		
Columbus Barracks, Ohio		3	24		1	8	1	8	45	45	633	740	147	219	3.7	5	13	4	52.2	-20	
Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.		2	2						21	3	23	704	172	194	3	9.3	21	53.2	99	-6	
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.			1					1	42	2	44	50									
Total strength, admissions, &c.	8	94	863	10	34	247	21	118	7,451	1,387	8,838										
Total deaths		1		1	2	1	4	11													
Total discharges			2		6	2	2														
Ratios to 1,000 of mean strength	0.5	16.9	155.0	1.6	6.1	44.4	3.8	21.2	1.39	249	1,588										
Fort Elliott, Tex.		8	13			5	1	8	215	35	250	3,674	65	301	20	32	24	54.5	101	2	
Fort Supply, Ind. Ter.		17	41		2	22		7	423	90	512										
Fort Reno, Ind. Ter.		11	21		1	17	2	2	150	54	213	3,700	54	212	7	39.3	22	57.1	101	-4	
Fort Sill, Ind. Ter.		6	54	3	1	17	3	5	616	68	684	1,700					1				
Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.			20		3	22		1	233	30	263										
Fort Hancock, Tex.		1	40	1	1	15	1	15	118	25	137	540									
Fort McIntosh, Tex.			19		1	12		1	192	35	227										
Fort Bliss, Tex.			27		4	15		8	233	55	285										

Little Rock Barracks, Ark.	18	3	1	124	16	140	290	118	233	.8	81.7	18	6	61.4	101	6
Augusta Arsenal, Ga.	1	1	20	20	1	21	600	109	257	0	58	19	3	65.2	94	14
Temporary Camps	30			182	30	218										
Total strength, admissions, &c.	2	43	249	5	11	121	10	54	2,641	493	3,184					
Total deaths	1			1	1	2	1	3								
Total discharges	1			1	1	2	3	2								
Ratios to 1,000 of mean strength.	1.1	23.1	133.7	2.7	5.9	64.9	5.4	29.0	1,418	264	1,682					
<i>North Plateau and Mountain region.</i>																
Fort Colville, Wash.	1								2							
Fort Masonia, Mont.	2								4							
Fort Shaw, Mont.	1	10	87	4	14	2	6	453	377	70	447	3,375				
Fort Assiniboune, Mont.	1	7	108	1	15	2	14	875	132	584	3,600	89	277	13	12.3	23
Fort Ellis, Mont.	2	4	31	3	15	2	14	231	147	1,022	2,630	94	268	17.3	31.3	24
Fort Laramie, Wyo.	12	34	34	3	14	3	10	187	64	231	5,900	110	256	0	146.7	29
Fort Robinson, Nebr.	1	7	44	2	3	3	1	2	187	55	242	4,519	36	330	11	155.7
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.	7	7	40	2	17	3	10	193	107	300	3,675	26	330	11	155.7	31
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	3	40	40	2	19	2	10	231	83	333	2,750	85	281	16.3	5	25
Fort Sidney, Nebr.	3	40	40	1	17	2	7	303	66	369	4,326	45	321	5	32	(*)
Fort Bidgley, Wyo.	1	39	1	1	9	3	3	169	53	222	6,870	87	279	3	70	19
Fort Douglas, Utah	4	1	73	1	2	20	4	568	127	715	4,904	87	279	3	70	19
Fort McMurtre, Nev.	1			1	1	5	2	1	71	8	79	4,700	84	282	0	1
Fort Fred Steeds, Wyo.	1	29		1	1	5	2	3	150	41	191	6,500	93	273	18.3	0
Fort Spokane, Wash.	2	24		2	1	7	1	5	187	43	210	1,916	83	273	18.3	0
Fort Klamath, Oreg.	1	55		2	1	7	1	6	134	73	206	2,280	115	251	26.7	0
Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.	4	41		3	1	23	1	8	203	56	259	4,340	115	251	26.7	0
Fort Maginnia, Mont.	6	33		3	1	4	8	4	617	123	740	3,624	71	285	29	88.7
Fort McKinney, Wyo.	5	73		3	2	17	1	21	290	168	378	3,624	71	285	29	88.7
Fort Meade, Dak.	2	54		4	1	18	3	6	192	49	241	5,462	71	285	29	88.7
Fort Washakie, Wyo.	3	35		1	1	10	1	136	44	180	4,827	79	287	1	19.7	27
Cantonment Uncompahgre, Colo.	3	107		2	4	17	1	21	672	155	827	7,100	79	287	1	19.7
Fort Lewis, Colo.	4			1	1	1	1	29	51	26	77	880	108	258	3	29
Fort Halleck, Nev.	30			3	3	3	3	25	51	26	77	880	108	258	3	29
Boise Barracks, Idaho.	1	12		1	2	2	2	130	20	150	4,680	96	270	2.3	0	25
Fort Bidwell, Cal.	1	12		1	2	2	2	130	20	150	4,680	96	270	2.3	0	25
Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	3			2	2	2	2	1	16	6	22					
Total strength, admissions, &c.	9	78	1,145	15	46	293	33	179	7,097	1,789	8,886					
Total deaths	3					1	5	9								
Total discharges	1					10	1	8								
Ratios to 1,000 of mean strength.	1.6	13.7	201.3	2.6	8.1	51.5	5.8	31.5	1,248	315	1,563					
<i>South Plateau and Mountain region.</i>																
Fort Mojave, Ariz.	1															
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	2	80	1	2	12	1	6	6	212	54	266	5,340	77	289	4.3	72.7
Fort McDowell, Ariz.	23	23		3	6	1	5	101	37	138	1,800					
Fort Lowell, Ariz.	33	1			4	2	5	222	44	266	2,530					

† No register.

* No maximum.

APPENDIX III.—Wherein is given for the year 1894 all military stations, their mean strength of command, &c.—Continued.

Station.	Heat stroke.	Frost-bite and general freezing.	Contusions and sprains.	Dislocations.	Fractures (not run-shot).	Incised, lacerated, and punctured wounds.	Shot wounds.	All other injuries.	Admitted for.		Altitude of stations.	Number of wet days.	Number of dry days.	Number of days high wind.	Number of days calm.	Thermometric variations, daily mean for the year.	Number of great thermometric ranges during the year.	Mean temperature.		Temperature.	
									Diseases.	Injuries.								Total.	Highest.	Lowest.	°F.
South Plateau and Mountain region.—Continued.																					
Fort Grant, Ariz.			88	2	2	24	3	17	381	146	Feet. 3,850	71	295	5	11	20	1	59.9	101	12	
Fort Bliss, Tex.			19		2	6	3	2	120	32	3,600										
Camp Rice, Tex.			24	2	2	9	3	3	122	39	3,710										
Fort Davis, Tex.	2		72	1	7	31	5	6	741	124	4,700	47	319	7	54	26	3	59.5	101	6	
Fort Stockton, Tex.			47	1	2	12	1	5	219	68	4,950	75	291	10.3	55	26	3	63.1	107	9	
Pecos Colorado, Tex.			6			18	3	1	70	18	88										
Fort Concho, Tex.	1		63			13	6	10	426	93	1,950	71	295	6.3	21	26	2	62.5	108	5	
Camp Del Rio, Tex.			8			5			61	14	75										
Fort Clark, Tex.			68	1	5	9	3	18	483	104	1,000										
Camp at Langtry, Tex.			2			1	1	2	15	5	20										
Fort Union, N. Mex.			29		1	11		8	269	49	318	69	297	27.7	54.3	31	0	48.4	96	-21	
Fort Marcy, N. Mex.			9					2	33	11	44	6,846									
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	3		52	1	2	19	4	6	471	87	558	76	290	4.3	2.3			50.9	93	-8	
Fort Verde, Ariz.			21	1		6	1	6	77	35	112	3,500									
Fort Apache, Ariz.	1		16		3	10	1	5	126	35	161	5,475	80	286	1.3	3.8	82	1	51.9	102	-8
San Carlos, Ariz.			14			2			58	17	75										
Fort Thomas, Ariz.			41	2	8	10	3	16	296	80	340	2,710	92	304	3	118	29	2	61.5	112	10
Fort Bowie, Ariz.			42		1	17		4	195	64	289	4,826									
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.			53		2	15		11	334	81	415										
Fort Hays, N. Mex.			54		1	5	1	3	327	82	409	6,022									
Fort Craig, N. Mex.	1		22	1		9		4	73	32	105	4,314									
Fort Cummings, N. Mex.			16		2	5	2	4	79	33	113	4,750									
Fort Golden, N. Mex.			7			3		1	63	11	74	4,250									
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.			59	1	3	19	1	10	422	93	415	7,500									
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.			6			3	1	8	24	13	87										
South Fork, N. Mex.						1			14	7	14										
Mayer's Springs, Tex.			5		1		1		17		24										
Summer camps, Tex.									7												
Total strength, admissions, &c.	3	8	931	16	51	288	44	165	0,051	1,613	7,564										
Total deaths.						1	5	13													
Total discharges.			2	1	7	2	12	4													
Ratio to 1,000 of mean strength	0.6	1.6	16.4	3.2	10.1	56.9	8.7	30.7	1.197	200	1,496										

In the field and en route.									
Total strength, admissions, &c.	27	1	8	4	139	40	179		
Total deaths	27	1	8	4	139	40	179		
Total discharges				1					
Ratios to 1,000 mean strength.	95.4	3.5	23.3	14.1	491	142	633		
Deaths at large.	2	1		5					
Discharges at large.									
<i>Military departments.</i>									
Department of the East.	15	16	671	9	13	180	17	127	5,980
{ Cases									1,083
{ Deaths	2	2	1	2	1		2	13	7,013
{ Discharges									
Department of Texas.	1	4	401	8	20	144	22	77	3,035
{ Cases									676
{ Deaths	1								3,711
{ Discharges									
Department of the Missouri.	1	81	801	10	29	253	24	127	7,564
{ Cases									1,325
{ Deaths									8,889
{ Discharges									
Department of Dakota.	6	86	901	9	40	283	29	115	5,606
{ Cases									1,443
{ Deaths	2								7,139
{ Discharges									
Department of the Platte.	5	42	548	6	22	141	14	99	3,547
{ Cases									872
{ Deaths	2								4,419
{ Discharges									
Department of Arizona.	2	2	372	7	22	118	18	77	2,033
{ Cases									611
{ Deaths									2,644
{ Discharges									
Department of California.	2	172	2	15	41	4	19	1,076	255
{ Cases									1,331
{ Deaths									
{ Discharges									
Department of the Columbia.	3	267	7	16	80	7	27	1,265	407
{ Cases									1,702
{ Deaths									
{ Discharges									
<i>The Army.</i>									
Total strength, admission, &c.	30	236	4,133	53	177	1,220	130	663	30,226
Total deaths	1	6		1	4	3	17	54	6,622
Total discharges			8	3	25	7	37	19	36,848
Ratios to 1,000 mean strength.	1.2	9.8	170.7	2.4	7.8	50.4	5.4	27.6	1,249
									273
									1,522

APPENDIX IV.—*Special reports by medical officers of the Army for the year 1884.*

No. 1.—*Report upon typhoid fever at Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory, September and October, 1884. By Surgeon R. S. Vickery, U. S. A.*—"The first case of typhoid fever made its appearance at the post on the 16th September in a soldier of Light Battery E, First Artillery; on the 18th a second case appeared in the same battery. On the 26th a private of Company I, Fourteenth Infantry, was taken sick; on the 30th a private of Company G, same regiment, followed by men in the artillery on the 3d, 4th, 10th, 16th, 18th, and 23d of October, and November 5th, making in all 12 cases, 10 of which were in the artillery.

"This mounted battery is quartered in a two-story frame building at the east end of the parade, which is in pretty good condition, and has a large squad-room on each floor, well ventilated in the day-time, but at night, when doors and windows are closed, too crowded and the air impure. The building is on sloping ground, which gives good surface drainage. The sewerage for kitchen slops, wash water, &c., is by pipes to an open cesspool 150 yards below the building and with the stable standing between the two. There is no water-closet, the men using the ordinary sink or pit dug in the ground, with shed over it, about 75 yards in the rear of the quarters. This sink was in foul condition, no disinfectant having been used or earth thrown in for some time, and was the only accommodation for the 65 men of the battery.

"To trace, if possible, the cause of this outbreak, a close examination was made of every probable source of infection.

"The water supply of the battery was the same as used by every person in the garrison—a good, pure water, furnished in pipes by the Vancouver Water Company from their reservoir, about 4½ miles from the post, fed by springs. There was no other water, from well or any source, accessible to the men. The milk was from a cow, kept by the battery, and apparently in good health. The food furnished the men seemed of good quality, and not likely to convey in any way the germs of infection.

"There seemed no local cause in the dormitories, as about an equal number of patients came from the upper and lower rooms, and one patient, the first sergeant, lived in a house above and some distance away from the barrack, but sometimes used the company sink.

"As some of the first cases appeared among recruits who had come not long before from Jefferson Barracks, Saint Louis, a depot from which typhoid fever had frequently been distributed, it seems likely that they had brought the infection with them: but it was found that the detachment had arrived from that depot on the 24th June, and the first case had appeared on the 16th September, an interval of twelve weeks—too long for incubation. The second case, on the 18th September, was a soldier who had served two years with the battery, and the other cases were nearly equally distributed between recruits and soldiers of some years' service.

"There is a farm-house and dairy just outside the post, and not far from the battery quarters, where the men frequently visited and drank milk. It was reported there was some fever there in the fall, but inquiry discovered it was only malarial fever in some children, continuing only a few days, and the dairy supplied with milk many of the officers' families in the post, among whom there was not a single case of typhoid.

"The only explanation left of its origin seemed to be that the first cases had got the seeds of the disease in Portland or Vancouver, where, as in most Western towns, it is always present, even if only in isolated cases. The men frequently visited the town of Vancouver, close to the post, and the second man taken sick had been two weeks before placed in confinement eight days by the town authorities. His sickness cannot be traced to any case in town, but was probably contracted there. The first men taken sick, supposing they had malarial fever, were suffering from one to two weeks before coming on sick report, having the diarrhea of typhoid and using the company sink, in which way they could easily have infected their comrades.

"As the best means of checking the disease, a free use of disinfectants was recommended in all the sinks, also the throwing in of fresh earth and digging new pits as required. When, after some delay, a supply of sulphates of iron and copper was procured, they were used daily and freely, and it is believed there was no new infection acquired after that time, although the fever was developed in some cases later on. In the hospital no attempt was made to separate these from the other patients. There was no spreading of the disease, and the only special precaution taken was disinfecting the stools."

The author further writes: "Since the report of December 31, 1884, was forwarded I have not been able to obtain any additional information as to the first cause or subsequent cause of spreading of typhoid fever at this post. Considering the disease as chiefly, if not altogether, propagated by the passage of patients, and not being able to discover any probable source of infection in the food or water supply, I am forced to the conclusion that the sink was the source of infection for the men of the artillery, although the two cases in the infantry cannot be clearly traced to that cause."

No. 2.—*Special Report of a case of gunshot wound treated antiseptically with field packet.* By Surgeon C. H. Alden, U. S. A.—Private H. W. French, Troop D, Seventh Cavalry, age 22, while with troop in camp about 60 miles west of Fort Yates, Dak., and acting as marker at 500-yard range, about dusk, June 21, 1884, was accidentally wounded. He was standing, unprotected, about 50 feet to the left of the target, and obliquely to the line of fire. The ball, carbine, elongated, caliber .45, entered about 3 inches above and a little to the right of the left nipple, and emerged about 3 inches below the lower border of left acromion process, on the posterior aspect of the arm. The lung was clearly uninjured. The course of the ball could not, of course, be determined with absolute certainty, for no probe was used, but it is probable that the bullet, striking upon the third rib, glanced outwards, chipping the anterior bicipital ridge of the left humerus, and then curved somewhat around bone to the point of exit. The shaft of the humerus was not fractured, as it could be traced, unbroken, along the axillary surface, and the head rotated with the shaft. Small pieces of bone were said to have been found in his shirt near the exit wound. Some days after, about July 25, a hard swelling, as of callus, could be discovered along the anterior bicipital ridge at inner upper part of arm. There was pretty free hemorrhage, ceasing spontaneously, and some shock. No medical officer was with the troop. The commander had been supplied with packets of antiseptic dressings for field use, and, in accordance with instructions, these were applied at once without handling the wound, and they remained undisturbed for several days. The patient was brought into the post partly in a travois, and partly in an ambulance sent out to meet him, arriving about fifty hours after the accident, much fatigued by the rough journey. His progress towards recovery was steady and rapid. The temperature rose once, soon after admission, to 101° C, but sank next day to normal, and remained so thereafter. He states that on being wounded the left arm was jerked violently upward and then fell powerless. On examination it was found that he retained power to move fingers and hand and to rotate the forearm. The power to flex and extend forearm was lost for a time, but it has returned to a considerable extent; it is impaired, doubtless, by injury to the heads of the biceps. He has slight voluntary power to move arm backward and forward at shoulder joint, but none to elevate, probably from injury to circumflex nerve and consequent paralysis of deltoid. Passive motion is somewhat restricted, owing to the cicatricial contraction in front. Cutaneous sensibility was at first much impaired over the whole arm, except in a narrow strip along internal aspect, and somewhat less so in forearm. This sensibility had almost completely returned by September 1. The wound of entrance was very small, and healed under a scab, and apparently without a drop of pus. The exit wound was large and ragged, and discharged at first a little sanious serum, and after some days a little thin inodorous pus. Owing to the infrequent dressings the date of healing of the wounds could not be exactly determined. The entrance was closed before July 15 and the exit wound before August 1.

The antiseptic dressings first used were, as stated, those supplied in the field packets, salicylic acid to dust on the wound, sublimated patent lint, salicylated jute, and sublimated bandages, these articles being the most available. The entrance wound needed no re-dressing. The exit wound was re-dressed about five times, using the same dressings as at first, but omitting the salicylic acid, and adding carbolated gauze. The exit wound pouted somewhat before healing, but this condition yielded to a few applications of sulphate of copper. Since the wounds are closed active and passive motion and massage have been practiced. He was discharged the service on surgeon's certificate of disability November 5, 1884.

No. 3.—*Special report of a case of shot wound of the foot treated antiseptically.* By Surgeon C. H. Alden, U. S. A., Fort Yates, Dakota Territory.—George Jackson, a herder, age 27, on July 19, 1884, while on Cannon Ball River, about 25 miles north of Fort Yates, Dak., rounding up cattle, shot himself accidentally in the right foot, the missile being a revolver ball, caliber .45. Dr. E. S. Hart, a physician to Standing Rock Agency, to whom the reporter is indebted for most of the details in the case, brought the patient to the agency on a wagon on July 21. The reporter first saw the case on July 23. The entire foot was much swollen, and the skin over the dorsum dusky and glazed, due, possibly, in part, to some of the domestic dressings that were first used. There was constant pain, increased by attempt to move ankle or toes. The ball had entered on external surface of the foot, on a line with and about 2 inches in front of tip of external malleolus, and had apparently gone directly through the foot, emerging along inner border of the metatarsal bone. The wound was not probed, but there could be no doubt that some of the tarsal bones, probably the cuboid and the three cuneiform, had been perforated. The entrance or external wound was small; the exit or internal larger and more irregular, and its edges everted. There was a slight sanious discharge. Antiseptic dressings were applied on this day, July 23, the fourth after the receipt of the wound. The wounds were so tightly closed by the swelling that no attempt was made to syringe the track of the ball, and it was not expected that perfect asepsis would be obtained. The foot was bathed in solution of

corrosive sublimate 1-1000, and the two orifices were freely dusted with iodoform. Sublimated lint, spread with carbolized vaseline, was then applied, then salicylated jute, kept in place by carbolated gauze and a sublimated bandage. The foot was kept at a considerable elevation. Pain began to subside after a few hours, and never became annoying afterwards. The dressings were not renewed for about a week, and then the discharge was found to be a slight amount of bloody serum, and that chiefly from orifice of exit. The swelling and other signs of inflammation had subsided. The discharge, after some days, became somewhat purulent, but thin and inodorous. The dressings were renewed but three times in the course of treatment, and then more to see the progress of the case than rendered necessary by amount of discharge. Jackson had led a very active life, passing all the day in the saddle, and the necessary confinement was very irksome to him, the more so as he suffered but little pain after the first day. Fortunately his recovery was rapid. By August 15 the wound of exit, and by September 1 the wound of entrance, had closed. Before the latter date he had left the post for camp, distant 20 miles, and commenced to ride. By September 10 he walked without crutches and with ease, though slight swelling of foot and stiffness of toes remained. He left the vicinity of the post September 15 for a ride of 400 miles on horseback.

No. 4.—*Special report of a case of trephining for compound fracture of the frontal bone, followed by recovery.* By Assistant Surgeon C. C. Barrows, U. S. A., Fort Whipple, Arizona Territory.—Private Peter B. Clancy, Troop D, Sixth Cavalry, a tall, well-made trooper, reported at surgeon's call at 7.30 a. m., of November 9, 1883, and stated that about one o'clock of the same morning, while at a dance-house about two miles from the post, he was struck on the head with a pistol in the hands of a civilian, the hammer of the pistol being the part of the weapon that injured him. He states that he had been drinking, and that he is not exactly certain as to the time. Since the injury the wound has bled freely, and he has suffered from severe headache. Physical examination reveals a small stellate wound with three points, each one-half inch in length, radiating at equal distances from each other, from the central contused penetrating wound, itself half an inch in diameter, situated 1 inch to the right of the median line of the frontal bone, and half an inch below the hair line. The roughened edges of bone can be seen at the bottom of the wound, and proves that the skull is fractured. There is a slight bloody discharge from the wound. The breath of the patient smells of whisky; his conjunctivæ are congested. Respiration is normal, pupils normal, reacting normally; pulse slow, full, and of good strength, and surface cool and moist. At 9.30 a. m., the condition of the patient having been explained to him, and his permission having been obtained for any operation that might be necessary, he was etherized by the post surgeon. During its administration there was some excitement and vomiting, and an escape of bloody fluid from the wound whenever the patient coughed. Ten minutes were required to render the patient unconscious. The wound was enlarged until the skull was bare at the seat of the fracture, the scalp around having been previously shaved. Hemorrhage from two or three small vessels was checked by one ligature and compression forceps. The fracture was found to be a rectangle, one-half inch by one-quarter inch, with clean-cut sides and no splintering of the external table, and corresponded almost exactly with the dimensions of the thumb-piece of the hammer of a service revolver. The long diameter of the fracture was parallel with the long diameter of the body. The periosteum having been pushed back, the largest trephine was so applied as to take in the whole of the aperture in the external table. The trephine was applied firmly and evenly, and the center pin was withdrawn as soon as a good groove was formed. Soon after the diploe was reached, the button found to be loose was removed with the elevator and forceps. There were found, then, in the bottom of the wound, three fragments, one of which consisted of a piece of the external table that exactly fitted the aperture in the button, attached to which was a portion of the diploe and the inner table of larger size and sharp angles, one of which had perforated the dura-mater. The second fragment was of the diploe and of the size of a small pea. The third was a thin scale of the inner table three-fourths by three-eighths of an inch, with sharp and jagged edges, and one edge of this had also pierced the dura-mater. The pieces of bone were removed gently with forceps, and through the wounds in the dura-mater the blood welled up rapidly. In order to check this hemorrhage, a small pledget of styptic antiseptic cotton was inserted into the aperture in the skull, and a compress and bandage were applied over it. Time of operation, forty minutes. The patient reacted well from the ether, and at 3 o'clock p. m. of the same day said that he felt comfortable, except a slight nausea. Temperature 100°; pulse, 62; respiration, 20. November 10: The patient rested fairly well during the night; said his head aches slightly this morning. He seemed somewhat dull, though perfectly rational. The bandage was removed and the styptic cotton withdrawn from the wound. A small fragment of the diploe, seen at the bottom of the cavity, was removed, and found to be about the size of a No. 6 shot. The wound was cleansed with carbolized water, and lightly packed with charpie soaked in carbolized oil. Cloths

wrung from cold water, and changed every fifteen minutes were kept on head continuously. Temperature before dressing, 103.4° ; one hour afterwards, 102.4° . Temperature, taken every hour, a. m., 8 o'clock, 103.4° ; at 10, 102.4° ; at 11, 102° ; p. m., at 1, 101.2° ; at 2, 103.6° ; at 3, 103.8° ; at 4, 104° ; at 5, 104.4° ; at 6, 105.3° ; at 7, 104.6° ; at 8, 104.6° ; at 10, 104.6° . Pulse, a. m., 108; respiration, 32. Pulse, p. m., 104; respiration, 32. At 4 p. m., removed the carbolized dressing and introduced, lightly, a pledget of absorbent cotton. Water dressing continued. At 9 o'clock patient was rational, but dull and restless, and said that he did not think he would be able to recognize the man that struck him; was shown a revolver, but could not recognize it as being the one with which he was struck. November 11: Patient slept some, but was restless the greater part of the night. His bowels moved twice, freely, and he passed his urine several times. Yesterday several times, and this morning once, he ate a bowl of bread and milk. He is dull, and inclined to doze, and does not wish to be disturbed. His mind seems fairly clear, though he does not appear perfectly clear as to his memory, and says he cannot tell whether it is day or night. Pupils normal and reacting. No photophobia nor intolerance of sound. Some headache at seat of injury. Wound dressed, as before, with absorbent cotton and administered twenty grains quinia sulph. Temperature, 8 a. m., 103° ; at 10, 102° ; 11, 103° ; 12, 101.8° ; 1 p. m., 101.4° ; 2, 102.4° ; 3, 102.8° ; 4, 103° ; 5, 102.6° ; 6, 101° ; 7, 102° ; 8, 101.8° ; 9, 101.6° ; 10, 100° . The pulse has intermitted at no time, as yet. The respiration is heavy though hardly stertorous. November 12: Patient is very much better this morning; slept well last night, has no headache, except feeling of soreness at seat of injury; is perfectly rational and brighter than he has been since the operation. Temperature, 99.3° ; pulse, 68; respiration, 18. Wound dressed as before; is healthy looking, and discharging laudable odorless pus. December 3: Patient has steadily improved. Wound is filling up with healthy granulations. Yesterday removed, with thumb-forceps a small scale of bone from the lower left corner of wound. Slight bleeding from granulations, checked by styptic cotton. Temperature is normal, and has been since last note. December 20: Removed loose scale of dead bone, equal in extent to about one-fourth of the circumference of the circle of trephine. Patient has been sitting up for a week. Wound is healing kindly. Same dressing applied daily. March 13, 1884: Patient improved steadily, and is to-day returned to duty, cure complete.

No. 5.—*Special report of a case of gunshot wound of the chest. By Assistant Surgeon Walter Reed, U. S. A., Fort Robinson, Nebraska.*—Private Henry Chambers, Company C, Fourth Infantry, while performing the duties of a marker of target practice September 11, 1884, and being at the time in the rifle pit, was wounded by a ricochet rifle ball, caliber .45, weight 500 grains, fired at a distance of 300 yards. The patient was admitted to hospital at 9.15 a. m., suffering considerably from shock, and experiencing great difficulty in breathing; pulse 140, small; respiration 44. Complained of sensation of impending suffocation. An examination showed that the ball had struck the anterior chest wall, one inch to the right of sternum, opposite third intercostal space; had thence passed outward and slightly downward beneath the pectoral muscles, fractured and splintered the fourth rib, about one inch external to its junction with costal cartilage, and entered chest cavity. Upon withdrawing a portion of his cravat, which had been carried before the bullet, a slight hemorrhage ensued, and with each inspiration air escaped freely from the wounded lung. The patient was etherized, the wound enlarged, and careful exploration made with the finger to the depth of about 3½ inches. This showed that the bullet had entered the middle lobe of the right lung and had coursed downward, backward, and slightly outward towards the base of the lung. A small fragment of bone was removed from the border of fractured rib. No foreign body could be felt, although it was known that portions of the undershirt and cravat had been carried into the lung. Further exploration was not deemed prudent. The wound was covered with compress of oakum, held in position by a broad bandage carried around the chest; the patient carefully propped up in bed to enable him to breathe more easily, and given Magendie's Solution hypodermically. Auscultation at this time revealed moist rales over middle and lower lobe of lung. Patient exhibited no symptoms of internal hemorrhage, nor did percussion give any flatness over any portion of right chest. At 2.45 p. m., pulse 112, respiration 40; some pain complained of in region of wound; was given Magendie's Solution hypodermically; 7 p. m., pulse 104, respiration 40; temperature not taken. September 12.9 a. m., patient had slept some during the night; did not complain so much of pain as of difficulty in breathing; pulse 130, respiration 44, temperature $101\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; 9 p. m., pulse 148, strong; respiration 44, temperature $102\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; physical signs of commencing pleuro-pneumonia. Patient given one-third grain morph. by mouth, and ordered one drop tincture aconit. rad. every fifteen minutes for one hour; afterward, every half hour; every third hour to take liq. ammon. acetat., one-half ounce. September 13.9.30 a. m., patient passed restless night; has for first time since wounded expectorated bright, frothy blood; pulse 146, respiration 24, temperature $100\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; skin slightly moist. Percussion gives marked resonance above fourth rib in front, and some flatness over base of lung. Amphoric breathing over region of wound—pneumo-hydrothorax.

During the ensuing eight days, September 14 to 21, inclusive the patient's condition did not show any very material change, the pulse varying from 128 to 150; respiration at times as low as 24 to the minute, increasing to 44 with evening rise of temperature. Temperature ranged from 101°C, morning, to 103½°C, evening. At no time were there signs of marked effusion into the pleural cavity. It was realized that there was inflammation of the lung and a certain amount of effusion of serum into the pleural sac, together with air, a condition of pneumo-hydrothorax, and it was determined to insert the needle of aspirator and draw off the effusion, if symptoms should arise indicating that condition in any marked degree. The patient's treatment during these days was a supporting one, with sufficient anodyne to relieve pain and procure sleep. The wound after second day was kept constantly wet with a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 1,000, which had the effect of keeping it in excellent condition. During the night of the 21st of September the patient, while in the act of drinking some milk, was suddenly seized with a fit of coughing, during which he almost became suffocated. Whether this was brought on by fluid entering larynx, could not be definitely ascertained. September 22, 7 a. m. The patient's breathing was more difficult; head somewhat drawn back, complained that he could not open his mouth owing to stiffness in muscles of lower jaw; also experienced pain in back of neck. At 11 a. m., needle of aspirator inserted and 24 ounces of blood-stained serum withdrawn, but with no relief to breathing. Patient expectorated some bright, frothy blood, showing that fresh hemorrhage had occurred in track of bullet. At 9.15 p. m., needle again introduced and 16 ounces of serum withdrawn. Auscultation gives abundance of moist, fine rales over left lung—patient rapidly failing, with difficulty can be persuaded to attempt to swallow any fluid. September 23, 8 a. m. Pulse 150, respiration 48; lids cyanotic. At 10 a. m. 8 ounces more of fluid drawn from right chest. At 12 m. patient died.

Autopsy.—September 24, 10 a. m. Rigor mortis well marked; body considerably emaciated. Thorax only examined. Right pleura thickened; about one quart bloody serum in pleural sac, also a few dark-colored blood clots found at bottom of pleural sac. Right lung, upper lobe, congested and oedematous; middle and lower lobes consolidated. It was found that the ball had entered middle lobe, coursing downward, backward, and slightly outward, and had lodged in the extreme base of lung, near its posterior surface, about one-half inch of lung substance intervening between cavity of bullet and pleural membrane. Lung substance considerably torn along track of ball; but small quantity of pus to be found anywhere in wound. In track of ball and near it were found two spiculæ of bone of considerable size and several fragments of cravat and undershirt. Left lung congested throughout. Heart normal. A portion of third and fourth ribs, showing wound of entrance, together with bullet and fragments of clothing found in wound, was forwarded to Army Medical Museum.

REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL

777

REPORT

OF

THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 14, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the transactions of the Pay Department of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1885.

The tabular statements herewith show in detail the fiscal operations of the department for that year, summarily stated as follows:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

Balance in hands of paymasters July 1, 1884.....	\$1,334,670 45
Amount received from the Treasury.....	13,345,520 57
Amount received from soldiers' deposits.....	427,617 96
Amount received from paymasters' collections.....	320,494 70

Total to be accounted for..... 15,428,303 68

Accounted for as follows:

Disbursements:

On pay-rolls—

To the Army.....	\$12,349,441 87
To the Signal Service.....	196,163 98
To the Military Academy.....	213,636 35

On Treasury certificates—

To the Army.....	337,157 01
To the Signal Service.....	1,133 46
To volunteers.....	386,195 12

Total..... 13,483,727 79

Surplus funds deposited in Treasury..... 158,941 43

Paymasters' collections deposited in Treasury..... 320,494 70

Balance in hands of paymasters June 30, 1885..... 1,465,139 76

Total accounted for..... 15,428,303 68

The reports submitted by the officers of the department show that the payments assigned to them were promptly made throughout the year.

At date of my last report there were in this department fifty-one officers. This number has been reduced to forty-nine by the resignation of Maj. W. H. Smyth, January 9, 1885, and the retirement of Maj. W. P. Gould, August 10, 1885.

This force is distributed as follows:

Division of the Atlantic.....	10
Division of the Pacific.....	1
Department of the Columbia.....	3
Department of the Missouri.....	6

Department of Dakota	6
Department of Texas	5
Department of California	3
Department of the Platte	4
Department of Arizona	3
Washington, D. C.	4
Available for duty	45
On extended sick leave or awaiting orders	4
Total	49

The four officers who are on extended sick leave or awaiting orders have made request to be retired under the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884.

MILEAGE.

The amount appropriated for payment of mileage of officers for the service of the past fiscal year was \$160,000. Of this amount there has been expended to date \$155,238.37. The balance unexpended is believed to be more than sufficient to pay all claims against that account now outstanding. The amount disbursed on this account from the appropriation for the previous fiscal year was \$174,669.10. The deficiency apprehended at date of my last report was averted and the large saving of \$19,430.73 resulted in a great measure from the operation of orders from the War Department, which gave authority to this office to limit the payment of mileage accounts to the amount allotted to the department from whose headquarters the order for the journey was issued.

It is believed to be for the interest of the service that an officer traveling under orders be allowed his actual fare, and in addition thereto a certain rate of mileage by the shortest usually traveled route, including travel over land-grant roads, sufficient to meet all expenses incident to his journey.

Such a scheme would be more equitable both to the officer and to the United States. It is not intended that mileage should prove to be in one case a source of income and in another fall short of meeting the actual extraordinary expenses which an officer must necessarily incur in obeying an order contemplating travel. While the railroad and other fares east of the Mississippi leave a margin under the present rate of mileage more than sufficient to meet those incidental expenses, the rates on many railroads west of the river do not. I would therefore recommend that Congress be asked to pass the legislation necessary to carry into effect the plan proposed.

TELEGRAMS.

Under the act of July 15, 1870, which fixed the present rates of pay for officers of the Army, and changed the system from one of pay and allowances to a stated salary, it was provided the sums therein named "shall be in full of all allowances of every name and nature whatever, and shall be paid monthly by the paymaster," and it was further provided that "no payment shall be made to any officer except by a paymaster of the Army." Under this last proviso all payments to officers heretofore made by the disbursing officers of other departments of the Army, whether as an allowance or a reimbursement of expenses incurred, devolved upon the officers of this department. Among the classes of accounts thus transferred to this department was the reimbursement of officers for payment of telegrams sent on public business. While this

department assumed the payment of telegram accounts paid by officers, the Quartermaster's Department continued to pay all accounts for such dispatches when submitted by the telegraph companies.

The Army appropriation act of March 3, 1883, for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, failed to make the usual provision for payment of telegrams on public business from the appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department. This failure, the accounting officers of the Treasury held, charged the payment of all telegram accounts for dispatches sent by officers of the Army, whether presented by the officer or the telegraph company, to the appropriations of this department.

As the accounts of the Quartermaster's Department and of the Pay Department are not adjusted by the same auditor, it was not possible to detect, in accounts rendered prior to July 1, 1883, any errors that might arise from a double payment, once to the officer and again to the railroad company, for the same dispatch. That such double payments were made is probable, as it has been found in accounts forwarded to the Second Auditor by the subsidized railroads that charges are made for dispatches for which the officer had been reimbursed by this department.

It is therefore eminently proper that disbursements covering the same class of accounts should be paid from the same appropriation and be adjusted by the same auditor. A very large proportion of the dispatches sent by Army officers is over telegraph lines controlled by land-grant railroads whose accounts for services rendered the Government are subject to special legislation.

This legislation is applied by the Quartermaster's Department in the settlement of the transportation accounts of these roads. Telegram accounts are subject to the same restrictions. It is therefore submitted for the reasons stated, and the further one that the service rendered is in no way connected with the pay of the Army, but does closely relate to the movement of troops and supplies, that the disbursements made on account of such service should be charged to the proper appropriation under the control of the Quartermaster's Department, and I would recommend that the legislation necessary to effect this object be asked.

RETIRED ENLISTED MEN.

The act of February 14, 1885, authorizing a retired list for privates and non-commissioned officers of the Army, provides that the pay of enlisted men retired under said act shall be seventy-five per centum of the pay and allowances of the rank upon which they were retired.

At this writing ninety-two men have availed themselves of the benefit of the act, and have been placed on the retired list with rates of monthly pay and allowances as follows:

Pay from	\$14 25 to \$33 75
Clothing	2 23 to 2 91
Rations	5 25 to 5 81

Retired sergeants and corporals of ordnance are entitled by law to one and one-half rations per day, and are paid from \$7.87 to \$8.72 per month. Sergeants of ordnance receive no clothing allowance.

The payment of the allowance for rations involves the appropriations of the Subsistence Department, but for the convenience of the men the amount is paid to them by this department from its funds on the same voucher for their pay and allowance for clothing. The appropriations are subsequently adjusted by a Treasury settlement.

To simplify the accounts and to avoid the necessity for the adjustment of the several appropriations, as well as to establish a uniform rate of pay that will not be affected by the changes in the money value of clothing allowances fixed from time to time by general orders, I would recommend that the law referred to be so amended that in lieu of the money allowances therein provided a stated sum be paid each man. I would suggest \$9 per month as a proper sum.

BOUNTIES, ETC., DUE COLORED SOLDIERS.

Under the act of March 3, 1879, the payment of all sums due upon certificates issued, or which may be issued, by the accounting officers of the Treasury in settlement of claims for pay, bounty, prize-money, or other moneys due colored soldiers, sailors, or marines was transferred from the Adjutant-General's Department to the Pay Department.

The payment of these claims was assigned to Maj. A. B. Carey, paymaster, U. S. A., then on duty in this office, paying the like class of dues to other soldiers. His report, with a tabulated statement covering the period from the inception of his duties to the close of the last fiscal year, is herewith appended. In view of the fact that the law requires the claimant shall be paid in person in current funds or by postal money-order, not by check, and the extent of country through which they were scattered, I would invite especial attention to the small percentage of the cost of these disbursements, exhibiting, as it does, a very economical execution of the duties assigned him.

The time has now come, I am of opinion, owing to the fact that the few remaining claimants are scattered over such a large extent of territory that the restrictions of the act of March 3, 1879, prohibiting the payment of this class of claims by check, should be removed. If in the letter of advice covering the check to the claimant, he be fully instructed as to his claim to the entire amount of the check inclosed, and that all proper fees and charges have been paid, the interest of the claimant would be as fully protected as by the payment to him of the actual currency, and the expense of sending an agent, which would in some instances be a large per cent. of the amount of the claim, be avoided.

The large falling off in the number of inquiries from the Second Auditor as to the records of payments of pay and bounty to the volunteer and the regular forces, and a decrease in the current work of the office, has rendered necessary a reduction of six clerks in the force of this office. I have accordingly made estimate for that number less for the next fiscal year.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. ROCHESTER,

Paymaster-General, U. S. A.

Statement, by appropriations, showing the amount in the hands of officers of the Pay Department July 1, 1884; the amount received by them from the Treasury and all other sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885; also the amount accounted for by vouchers of expenditures, by deposits and replacements in the Treasury, and the balances in the hands of officers of the Pay Department June 30, 1885.

Appropriations.	Balances in hands of paymasters July 1, 1884.	Received from Treasury during fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.	Received from soldiers' deposits.	Received from paymasters' collections.	Credit transfers.	Total to be accounted for.	Unexpended balances deposited in the Treasury.	Paymasters' collections deposited in the Treasury.	Debit transfers.	Disbursements.	Balances in hands of paymasters June 30, 1885.	Total accounted for.
Pay &c., of the Army, 1885	\$13,162,000 00	\$427,617 96				\$12,589,617 96	\$3,095 33		\$3,228 67	\$11,334,172 78	\$1,249,118 18	\$12,589,617 96
Pay, Mil. Academy, 1885	202,000 00					202,000 00				185,683 76	16,336 24	202,000 00
Signal Service pay, 1885	192,000 00					192,000 00			967 49	191,030 24	2 27	192,000 00
Pay &c., of the Army, 1884	\$1,188,968 65				\$1,560 03	\$1,190,528 68	98,861 57			1,205,171 84	64,495 77	1,269,667 61
Pay, Mil. Academy, 1884	177,500 00					177,500 00				27,672 59		205,172 59
Signal Service pay, 1884	1,000 00					1,000 00				88,865 04	50,570 65	159,435 69
Pay &c., of the Army, 1883	27,263 52					27,263 52	5,000 00			3,638 45	3,912 31	34,193 88
Pay, Mil. Academy, 1883	11,626 06				2,636 13	14,262 19				48,467 70	30,436 62	78,860 19
Pay, Mil. Academy, 1882	47,397 90					47,397 90	32,098 34			66,210 82	26,837 74	92,798 56
Pay, of the Army, 1882	18,993 43					18,993 43	11,247 67			169,478 51	8,830 92	178,354 21
Pay, &c., Army, 1882, pr. yrs.	4,597 70					4,597 70				11,060 02	6,065 94	17,749 36
Pay, Army, 1881, pr. yrs.	77,000 00					77,000 00				122,861 89	3,593 20	126,710 13
and prior years	1,401 43					1,401 43	50 00			9,400 25	4,225 02	13,625 27
By. vols., their widows, &c., 1871, and prior years	10,800 96					10,800 96				146 64	80 99	296 23
By. 16th and 16th Mo. Cav.	9,749 36					9,749 36				2,926 95	573 05	3,500 00
Pay of 2 and 3 year vols., 1871 and prior years	6,927 12					6,927 12	255 54			19 06		19 06
Ex. pay to officers and men in Mexican war	625 27					625 27				374 99		374 99
Pay, vols., Mex. war, 1871, and prior years	13,000 00					13,000 00				271 87		271 87
Three mos. pay proper, act of July 3, 1864	236 23					236 23				556 04		556 04
Preventing &c., Indian hostilities, 1871, and pr. yrs.	3,500 00					3,500 00				431 30		431 30
Pay, mid. riflman, Col. Fremont, 1871, and prior yrs.	19 06					19 06				7,921 55		7,921 55
Travel'g exp. Cal. and Nev. vols., prior to July 1, 1882	374 99					374 99				1,600 00		1,600 00
Travel'g exp. Cal. and Nev. vols., prior to July 1, 1881	271 87					271 87				\$320,494 70		\$320,494 70
Travel'g exp. Cal. and Nev. vols., prior to July 1, 1881	556 04					556 04				13,483,727 79	1,465,139 76	15,432,499 84
Travel'g exp. 1st Mich. Cav. prior to July 1, 1881	431 30					431 30						
Pay, by &c., due col. sold'rs Col'n. paym., of bat., &c. 1885	7,921 55					7,921 55						
Paymasters' collections	1,600 00					1,600 00						
Total	1,334,670 45	13,345,520 57	427,617 96	320,494 70	4,106 16	15,432,499 84	153,941 43	320,494 70	4,106 16	13,483,727 79	1,465,139 76	15,432,499 84

Statement, by appropriations, of approved and expended disbursements in paymasters' accounts rendered during fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, showing also the balance of suspensions remaining June 30, 1885, amount removed during the year, and the balance remaining June 30, 1885.

Titles of appropriations.	Disbursements.		Suspensions.			
	Total.	Approved.	Suspended.	Amount of sus- pensions re- maining June 30, 1884.	Total suspen- sions.	Amount of sus- pensions re- moved during fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.
Pay, traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1885.	\$11,361,993 90	\$11,346,134 69	\$5,859 21		\$5,859 21	\$2,357 99
Signal Service pay, 1885.	192,383 16	192,371 49	11 67		11 67	
Pay of the Military Academy, 1885.	185,063 76	185,063 76				
Pay, traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1884.	1,176,788 83	1,177,909 73	929 10	\$3,468 75	4,397 85	3,870 14
Signal Service pay, 1884.	6,255 54	6,254 84	70	7 45	8 15	3 00
Pay of the Military Academy, 1884.	27,672 59	27,672 59				
Pay, traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1883.	86,635 17	86,615 01	20 16	3,069 01	3,089 17	795 81
Pay of the Military Academy, 1883.	890 00	890 00				
Pay of the Army, 1882.	3,838 45	3,837 85	60			
General expenses, 1882.				1,552 98	1,558 53	19 13
Mileage, 1882.				224 55	224 55	
Pay of the Army, 1882 and prior years.				550 30	550 30	
Pay of the Army, 1881.	4,597 70	4,597 70				
Mileage, 1881.				1,537 18	1,537 18	15 83
General expenses, 1881.				2 96	2 96	24
Pay, 46, of the Army, 1881 and prior years.				146 29	146 29	67
Pay, traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1880.	49,453 67	49,453 67				
Pay, traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1879.				681 70	681 70	126 69
Pay, traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1878.				1,750 38	1,750 38	404 84
Pay, traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1877.				1,425 76	1,425 76	183 86
Pay, traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1876.				829 79	829 79	15 00
Pay, traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1875.				857 11	857 11	74
Pay, traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1874.				728 65	728 65	736 87
Pay, traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1873.				533 68	533 68	5 86
Mileage, 1873.				641 58	641 58	518 23
Pay of the Army, 1872.				8 00	8 00	8 00
General expenses, 1872.				131 34	131 34	
Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871.				44 45	44 45	181 34
Bounty to volunteers, their widows and their legal heirs 1871 and prior years.	169,478 51	169,478 51				44 45
Pay of two and three years' volunteers, 1871 and prior years.	122,861 39	122,861 39				200 81
Bounty, set of July 28, 1860, 1860, and prior years.	66,210 83	66,210 83				
Extra pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican war.	5,400 25	5,400 25				
Bounty to Fifteenth and Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers.	11,060 03	11,060 03				

Pay of volunteers (Mexican war), 1871 and prior years.....	146 64	146 64	146 64	146 64	146 64
Pay of Mounted Riflemen under Col. J. C. Fremont in 1846, 1871, and prior years.....	374 99	374 99	374 99	374 99	374 99
Traveling expenses, California and Nevada Volunteers prior to July 1, 1881.....	431 30	431 30	431 30	431 30	431 30
Traveling expenses First Michigan Cavalry prior to July 1, 1881.....	536 04	536 04	536 04	536 04	536 04
Collection and payment of bounty, &c., 1885.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	1,600 00
Pay, bounty, &c., due colored soldiers.....	227 28	227 28	227 28	227 28	227 28
Three months' pay proper, act July 3, 1884.....	2,926 95	2,926 95	2,926 95	2,926 95	2,926 95
Prevention and suppressing Indian hostilities, 1871 and prior years.....	19 06	19 06	19 06	19 06	19 06
Traveling expenses, California and Nevada Volunteers, prior to July 1, 1882.....	271 87	271 87	271 87	271 87	271 87
Total.....	13,483,727 79	13,476,906 35	6,821 44	17,929 66	24,791 10
				7,829 87	16,961 48

Statement showing the balance in the hands of each of the disbursing officers of the Pay Department on the 1st of July, 1884; the amount remitted to each from the Treasury, or turned over by other agents during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885; the amount accounted for by accounts and vouchers of expenditures or by transfers or replacements in the Treasury, and the balance remaining in the hands of paymasters to be accounted for in the next fiscal year.

Rank and name.	Balance in hands of each paymaster July 1, 1884.	Remitted from Treasury in the year ending June 30, 1885.	Received from other paymasters.	Soldiers' deposits.	Army paymasters' collections.	Total received and to be accounted for.	Surplus funds re-placed in the Treasury.	Army paymasters' collections deposited.	Expenditures.	Transferred to other paymasters.	Balance in hands of each paymaster June 30, 1885.	Total accounted for.
COLONEL AND ASSISTANT PAYMASTER-GENERAL.												
McClure, Daniel	\$63,000 00	\$3,147,000 00	\$260,059 57	\$262 75	\$801 93	\$3,480,124 25	\$35,000 00	\$801 93	\$45,274 85	\$3,342,869 35	\$56,178 12	\$3,480,124 25
Fabiger, George L.	4,266 46	633,000 00	47,919 75	500 00	65 62	685,751 83	24,391 57	65 62	29,577 86	631,746 78	.....	685,751 83
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AND DEPUTY PAYMASTER-GENERAL.												
Smith, Rodney	7,220 66	335,000 00	74,979 69	3,485 00	1,218 45	421,903 80	.....	1,218 45	83,119 92	317,122 67	10,442 76	421,903 80
Rucker, W. A.	56,334 22	1,630,000 00	51,097 71	1,371 75	3,590 88	1,762,463 56	.....	3,590 88	204,184 80	1,544,678 69	10,000 00	1,762,463 56
Johnston, W. H.	17,420 11	180,000 00	410,771 77	468 00	4,510 03	613,176 91	.....	4,510 03	419,757 72	188,909 16	.....	613,176 91
MAJOR AND PAYMASTER.												
Gibson, W. R.	83,836 59	1,085,000 00	250,378 77	10,745 75	11,246 08	2,341,307 19	37,000 00	11,246 08	780,507 80	1,435,719 65	98,733 60	2,341,307 19
Sprague, Charles J.	60,600 43	.....	620,287 74	9,614 00	6,802 63	706,403 80	25,000 00	6,802 63	260,887 13	368,513 94	38,140 10	706,403 80
Reese, H. B.	42,390 98	300,000 00	60,822 67	3,870 00	7,18 58	408,972 21	.....	7,18 58	91,450 57	314,803 08	.....	408,972 21
Smith, William	19,626 71	130,000 00	411,217 10	7,318 75	6,761 92	584,984 48	.....	6,761 92	293,088 19	147,096 36	119,461 07	584,984 48
Terrill, C. M.	66,709 80	137,500 00	66,709 71	1,835 00	2,627 12	1,931,260 72	.....	2,627 12	397,183 57	587,430 71	58,099 32	1,931,260 72
Stanton, T. H.	23,618 06	1,035,000 00	127,597 40	11,490 75	7,469 04	1,215,255 70	.....	7,469 04	288,182 89	986,122 80	84,611 57	1,215,255 70
Glenn, George E.	17,026 42	640,000 00	22,682 54	8,988 33	3,683 67	682,580 96	.....	3,683 67	167,428 23	504,184 92	17,271 15	682,580 96
Hall, P. F.	18,594 24	.....	161,700 00	15,862 00	6,993 08	203,053 22	.....	6,993 08	180,426 00	3,004 57	12,029 61	203,053 22
Canby, J. P.	11,728 16	207,300 00	.....	8,370 00	1,873 93	230,272 61	.....	1,873 93	278,483 05	1,082 55	8,823 08	230,272 61
Cauden, George W.	10,069 46	.....	322,071 80	8,963 25	5,785 25	347,868 66	.....	5,785 25	316,048 30	6,471 80	19,093 81	347,868 66
Bewey, I. O.	2,551 46	694,202 20	127,181 54	.....	47 60	705,982 74	19,792 26	47 60	303,086 11	206,141 79	166,902 96	705,982 74
Carney, A. R. ....	.....	.....	.....	4,460 00	4,760 80	227,135 97	.....	4,760 80	196,107 68	3,001 12	23,071 47	227,135 97
Brigman, Frank .....	.....	.....	296,044 00	11,144 41	8,539 23	304,297 28	.....	8,539 23	268,380 04	60,012 94	32,110 07	304,297 28
Willard, J. P.	52,539 61	1,065,000 00	126,536 76	5,104 04	6,746 42	1,201,877 00	5,005 00	6,746 42	1,060,211 21	182,666 42	36,000 00	1,201,877 00
Carney, J. P.	28,360 65	1,190,000 00	.....	1,468 78	7,961 61	1,207,800 63	.....	7,961 61	397,240 19	1,603 61	11,460 24	1,207,800 63
Williams, C. I. ....	.....	.....	230,000 00	17,026 00	8,451 94	246,000 20	.....	8,451 94	267,304 00	30,705 60	.....	246,000 20
McKee, W. H.	24,218 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Blaine, J. E.	28,524 71	397,741 62	58,813 50	11,308 32	461,387 15	6,077 32	461,387 15
Boche, James R.	52,325 84	290,340 81	51,351 70	1,481 53	374,574 30	29,884 67	574,384 97
T. Tower, A. S.	23,866 01	371,372 80	7,640 75	6,785 00	412,570 13	28,802 32	441,370 15
Maynadler, W. M.	23,414 44	304,946 40	14,428 75	18,397 64	311,502 04	18,875 39	331,380 97
Arthur, William	30,732 18	974,086 42	9,427 00	8,428 25	1,029,843 85	28,132 40	1,058,943 85
Thomas, H. G.							
Sharp, Alexander	23,551 06	198,000 00	10,016 75	8,540 18	240,107 99	39,220 34	240,107 99
Keefer, J. B.	21,578 62	120,865 22	1,870 00	8,734 08	203,997 92	243,047 92	243,047 92
W. Ham, J. W.	25,072 00	383,169 68	2,675 00	5,753 08	416,759 76	416,759 76	416,759 76
Sniffen, C. C.	33,697 06	347,000 00	22,458 08	14,786 03	378,454 44	17,041 17	417,941 17
Baird, G. W.	7,296 42	383,600 00	9,418 05	7,967 26	339,717 55	6,049 33	34,547 39
Larned, D. E.	7,346 65	129,500 00	3,398 00	3,355 49	116,991 04	13,178 02	143,601 14
Robinson, George F.	24,041 11	292,000 00	17,681 75	11,594 50	355,317 36	35,989 00	345,601 36
Caddy, W. E.	13,366 33	186,746 78	10,105 00	2,505 06	218,732 16	212,723 16	212,723 16
Dodge, F. S.	183,816 19	8,447 72	9,976 05	9,976 05	205,063 72	15,417 48	315,881 20
McClure, Charles	13,024 67	329,772 50	2,773 00	4,919 50	350,489 67	35,087 28	395,576 95
Whipple, Charles H.	43,284 42	271,512 94	10,650 00	1,860 80	339,584 03	25,418 18	365,002 21
Conners, W. H.	81,268 54	253,093 15	95,443 50	17,732 70	329,584 03	183,604 32	513,188 35
Bash, D. N.	80,980 45	204,632 71	8,781 62	7,475 89	225,807 22	30,892 54	256,700 00
Tucker, W. F., Jr.	23,153 12	433,113 09	23,284 75	16,346 68	449,497 84	44,436 66	493,934 50
Miller, W. F., Jr.	5,770 41	196,266 81	13,035 64	10,040 40	210,302 24	18,352 40	228,654 64
Pool, D. C.	23,366 52	247,450 00	6,310 50	7,214 61	254,664 61	33,663 18	288,327 79
Smith, George E.	23,366 52	207,450 81	18,638 75	4,603 21	226,089 56	24,495 97	250,585 53
Clayton, Henry	14,983 61	233,828 19	19,808 75	9,357 81	243,186 56	18,703 35	261,890 00
Smyth, Wm. H.	46,979 76	30,500 00	740 00	425 24	223,255 77	17,917 51	241,173 28
Baker, John P.		454,903 46	15,191 50	12,377 91	466,658 85	16,634 55	483,293 40
Allen, H. T., Lieut. 2d Cav.		2,000 00			529,352 63	50,707 62	580,060 25
Total	1,334,670 45	13,345,520 57	11,921,714 30	427,617 96	320,494 70	27,350,017 98	1,368,020 43

Statement of the account of the Pay Department, U. S. Army, with the several appropriations subject to its control during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Appropriations.	In account with the Treasury.					
	Balance in the Treasury July 1,	Amount of appropriations.	Unexpended balances deposited by paymasters.	Collections deposited by paymasters.	Repayment in settlement of accounts.	Total.
Pay, &c., of the Army, 1885.....		\$12, 150, 000 00	\$3, 098 33	\$107, 329 99	\$3 77	\$12, 260, 432 09
Pay of the Military Academy, 1885.....		228, 218 50				228, 218 50
Signal Service pay, 1885.....		245, 158 00				245, 158 00
Pay, &c., of the Army, 1884.....		*100, 000 00	*98, 361 57	34, 368 74	100 00	287, 594 58
Pay of the Military Academy, 1884.....						10, 313 73
Signal Service pay, 1884.....		7, 867 88	5, 000 00	2 30		40, 038 26
Pay of the Army, 1883.....		317, 250 84	37, 000 04	898 95		355, 149 83
Pay, &c., of the Army, 1882, and prior years.....		28, 245 20				26, 245 20
Pay of the Army, 1882.....		5, 570 05	4, 102 36	3, 083 09	4, 502 64	17, 558 14
Pay, &c., of the Army, 1881, and prior years.....						237, 790 32
Pay, travelling, and general expenses of the Army, 1880, and prior years.....		237, 790 32				117, 050 49
Pay of 2 and 3 years' volunteers.....		117, 050 49				4, 671 29
Bounty to volunteers, their widows, and legal heirs.....		26, 901 44	95, 264 76	289 03	972 82	122, 166 20
Bounty to volunteers, their widows, and legal heirs, 1871, and prior years.....						894 94
Bounty to Fifteenth and Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers.....			400 00	194 94	300 00	167, 953 25
Bounty, under act of July 28, 1860-1880, and prior years.....		167, 953 25				8, 000 00
Extra pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican war.....		8, 000 00				504 20
Three months' pay proper, act of July 3, 1864.....				29 87	474 33	91, 397 13
Pay of volunteers (Mexican war), 1871, and prior years.....		91, 397 13				13, 255 00
Preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities, 1871, and prior years.....		18, 105 00			150 00	3, 671 00
Travelling expenses of California and Nevada volunteers, prior to July 1, 1881.....		3, 671 00				236 23
Travelling expenses of First Michigan Cavalry, prior to July 1, 1881.....		236 23				374 90
Travelling expenses of California and Nevada volunteers, prior to July 1, 1882.....		374 90				19 06
Travelling expenses of California and Nevada volunteers, prior to July 1, 1882.....		431 30				431 30
Travelling expenses of First Michigan Cavalry, prior to July 1, 1882.....		556 04				556 04
Travelling expenses of California and Nevada volunteers, prior to July 1, 1882.....		271 87				271 87
TRANSFER ACCOUNTS.						
Pay, &c., of the Army, 1882, and prior years.....		8, 001 16			22 00	8, 023 76
Pay of 2 and 3 years' volunteers, 1871, and prior years.....					341 13	341 13
Pay of volunteers (Mexican war), 1871, and prior years.....		30				100 91
Bounty to volunteers and regulars on enlistment, 1871, and prior years.....					169 91	
COLORED CLAIMS.						
Collection and payment of bounty, &c., due colored soldiers and sailors, 1883.....		1, 010 52				1, 010 52
Collection and payment of bounty, &c., due colored soldiers and sailors, 1884.....		1, 400 00				1, 526 38
Collection and payment of bounty, &c., due colored soldiers and sailors, 1885.....			126 38			2, 500 00
Total.....	820, 094 89	13, 128, 646 52	148, 377 71	146, 880 70	9, 473 82	14, 203, 473 04

* \$100,000 transferred by Treasury warrant, June 24, 1885, from "Pay, &c., of Army, 1884," to credit of "Pay, &c., of Army, 1884," under act of July 7, 1864.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

789

Appropriations.	In account with the Treasury.				Balance in the Treasury, June 30, 1885.	Balance in hands of paymasters, June 30, 1885.	Total balance since June 30, 1885.
	Amount drawn by requisition of Pay Department.	Amount drawn by requisition of War Department.	Amount covered into surplus fund, Act of July 20, 1874.	Total.			
Pay, &c., of the Army, 1885.	\$12,163,000 00	\$1,712 48		\$12,163,712 48	\$98,719 61	\$1,249,118 18	\$1,345,837 79
Pay of the Military Academy, 1885.	292,000 00			292,000 00	26,218 50	16,336 24	42,554 74
Signal Service, pay, 1885.	192,000 00			192,000 00	53,138 00	2 77	53,160 27
Pay, &c., of the Army, 1884.	177,500 00	6,173 55		183,673 55	108,821 03	64,495 77	168,416 80
Pay of the Military Academy, 1884.	1,000 00			1,000 00	9,513 72		9,513 72
Signal Service, pay, 1884.		952 16		952 16	39,086 10	358 86	39,444 96
Pay, &c., of the Army, 1883.	122,000 00	*104,140 18	\$129,009 65	355,149 83		50,570 65	50,570 65
Pay of the Military Academy, 1883.	300 00	23,945 30		24,245 30			
Pay, &c., of the Army, 1882, and prior years.	4,597 70	1,272 35	11,688 09	17,558 14			
Pay, &c., of the Army, &c., 1881, and prior years.	77,000 00	12,565 48	148,224 84	237,790 32		3,912 31	3,912 31
Pay, traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1880, and prior years.						30,436 62	30,436 62
Pay of two and three years' volunteers.			117,050 49	117,050 49			
Pay of two and three years' volunteers, 1871, and prior years.	119,783 00	2,383 20	4,671 20	126,837 40			
Bounty to volunteers, their widows, and legal heirs.			894 94	894 94		3,593 20	3,593 20
Bounty to volunteers, their widows, and legal heirs, 1871, and prior years.							
Bounty to Fifteenth and Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry volunteers.	167,953 25			167,953 25		8,830 92	8,830 92
Bounty, under act of July 28, 1866.	8,000 00			8,000 00		6,059 34	6,059 34
Bounty, under act of July 28, 1866, 1880, and prior years.			504 20	504 20			
Extra pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican war.	91,397 13			91,397 13		26,537 74	26,537 74
Three months' pay proper, act of July 3, 1864.	13,000 00	255 00		13,255 00		4,225 02	4,225 02
Pay of volunteers (Mexican war), 1871, and prior years.	3,500 00	171 00		3,671 00		573 05	573 05
Pay of Mounted Riflemen under Col. J. C. Fremont in 1846-1871, and prior years.	236 23			236 23		89 59	89 59
Preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities, 1871, and prior years.	374 99			374 99			
Traveling expenses of California and Nevada volunteers, prior to July 1, 1881.	19 06			19 06			
Traveling expenses of First Michigan Cavalry, prior to July 1, 1881.	431 30			431 30			
Traveling expenses of California and Nevada volunteers, prior to July 1, 1882.	556 04			556 04			
TRANSFER ACCOUNTS.	271 87			271 87			
Pay, &c., of the Army, 1882, and prior years.		8,023 76		8,023 76			
* \$100,000 transferred by Treasury warrant, June 24, 1886, from "Pay, &c., of Army," 1883, to credit of "Pay, &c., of Army," 1884, under act of July 7, 1864.							

Statement of the account of the Pay Department, U. S. Army, with the several appropriations subject to its control during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885—Continued.

Appropriations.	In account with the Treasury.			Balance in hands of paymas- ters, June 30, 1885.	Total balance June 30, 1885.
	Amount drawn by requisition of Pay De- partment	Amount drawn by requisi- tion of War De- partment 1874.	Amount cov- ered into surplus fund. Act of July 20, 1874.			Balance in the Treasury, June 30, 1885.	Total.
TRANSFER ACCOUNTS—Continued.					
Pay of two and three years' volunteers, 1871, and prior years.....		\$341 13		\$341 13	
Pay of volunteers (Mexican war), 1871, and prior years.....		30		30	
Bounty to volunteers and regulars on enlistment, 1871, and prior years.....		169 91		169 91	
COLORED CLAIMS.					
Collection and payment of bounty, &c., due colored soldiers and sailors, 1883.....			\$1,010 52	1,010 52	
Collection and payment of bounty, &c., due colored soldiers and sailors, 1884.....				\$1,526 38	\$1,526 38
Collection and payment of bounty, &c., due colored soldiers and sailors, 1885.....	\$1,600 00			1,600 00	650 00.
Total	13,345,520 57	188,160 50	438,909 22	13,922,690 29	830,793 35
					\$1,465,139 76
					1,796,933 11

* \$150.28 of this amount transferred by Treasury warrant, June 30, 1885, to credit of other appropriations not subject to control of the Pay Department.
 † \$169.91—entire amount hereof—transferred by Treasury warrant, June 30, 1885, to credit of other appropriations not subject to control of the Pay Department.

Statement showing the number of pay trips made, number of days consumed in travel, posts paid, miles traveled, and amount of field and office disbursements made by each disbursing officer of the Pay Department, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Number.	Paymasters.	No. of pay trips.	Days consumed.	No. of posts paid.	Miles traveled.				Total.	In field.	Payments.		Mileage account of paymasters.	Expense account of clerk.	
					Railroad.	Stage.	Steamer.	Ambulance.			Other conveyance.	In office.			Total.
ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS-GENERAL.															
1	McClure, Daniel.	2	6	6	1,044		342		1,386	\$27,028 00	\$18,246 16	\$45,274 85	\$110 88	\$44 00	
2	Febiger, George L.										29,577 86	29,577 86			
DEPUTY PAYMASTERS-GENERAL.															
3	Smith, Rodney	8	40	9	4,255		1,294	90	5,639	30,946 97	62,152 05	93,119 92	437 04	140 25	
4	Rucker, W. A.	7	7	7				84	84	51,276 77	152,908 22	204,184 99			
5	Johnston, Wm. H.	5	15	10	1,099		342		1,475	42,912 35	376,845 87	419,757 72	118 00	69 64	
PAYMASTERS.															
6	Gibson, Wm. R.	19	41	26	4,154			172	4,326	167,759 72	592,748 14	760,507 86	500 48	60 75	
7	Sprague, Charles J.	15	55	30	1,220		6,443	52	6,715	106,793 71	163,063 42	269,857 13	647 68	111 50	
8	Reese, H. B.	5	21	7	1,132	100	672	108	2,032	15,695 91	75,754 66	91,450 57	301 84	69 50	
9	Smith, William	7	71	16	6,281	1,116	56	492	7,925	116,678 26	176,006 87	292,685 13	409 34	322 55	
10	Terrill, Chas. M.	2	2	2	1,068				1,068	17,037 75	370,145 82	387,183 57	79 52	10 00	
11	Stanton, T. H.	6	71	14	7,090	390		600	8,080	118,438 08	174,723 40	293,162 38	775 68	157 22	
12	Glenn, George E.	12	45	18	2,009	60		1,394	3,463	87,068 57	130,359 65	187,428 22		182 06	
13	Canby, J. P.	18	42	18	54			1,083	1,176	97,978 76	32,417 30	160,496 06		38 00	
14	Candee, Geo. W.	6	18	6	1,027		1,588		2,195	15,924 15	292,568 90	278,493 05	189 28	91 25	
15	Dewey, I. O.	6	24	18	3,740				3,790	25,179 91	277,918 20	303,098 11	8 30	142 63	
16	Carey, A. B.	3	25	17	3,345	99	50	36	3,524	86,272 40	111,893 28	194,107 68	258 24	81 30	
17	Willard, C. I.	18	30	24	2,358	174			3,893	186,080 54	72,208 50	258,289 04		296 35	
18	Coze, F. M.	13	91	26	5,103			78	5,181	71,655 28	988,585 93	1,060,241 21	408 08	165 38	
19	Bates, A. E.	14	30	22	5,032	30		29	5,091	66,668 49	230,511 30	297,580 19	407 28	63 15	
20	Wilson, C. I.	12	26	16	5,350	1,172		186	6,710	136,121 48	130,204 98	267,366 43	400 92	178 25	
21	Eckola, W. H.	13	57	17	2,934			1,964	4,898	176,459 60	408,872 17	585,331 77	234 72	409 00	
22	Blaine, J. E.	10	202	19	2,491		50		2,541	10,600 45	190,499 81	307,262 14	529 76	126 70	
23	Roche, J. R.	1	15	9	2,491			56	2,541	116,762 33	125,608 37	311,502 04	379 20	350 60	
24	Towar, A. S.	6	52	14	6,096			1,764	6,258	185,993 67	190,499 81	387,493 48	436 06	339 86	
25	Maynadler, W. M.	9	105	30	4,506				5,354	328,171 54	652,877 20	981,048 74	436 06	339 86	
26	Arthur, William	33	54	45	4,676		678		5,408	154,248 19	18,692 49	174,940 68	227 04	156 96	
27	Sharp, Alex.	6	84	20	3,036	1,116		1,256	5,408	154,248 19	18,692 49	174,940 68	227 04	156 96	

Statement showing the number of pay trips made, number of days consumed in travel, posts paid, miles traveled, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Paymasters.	No. of pay trips.	Days consumed.	No. of posts paid.	Miles traveled.				Total.	Payments.		Total.	Mileage account of paymasters.	Expense account of clerk.	
					Railroad.	Stage.	Steamer.	Ambulance.		(Other conveyance.	In field.				In office.
PAYMASTERS—Continued.															
28	Keefer, J. B.	6	19	18	4,902		351			4,902	\$74,607 75	\$132,390 14	\$203,997 89	\$392 16	\$150 90
29	Wham, J. W.	6	17	16	1,923			244		2,345	70,870 56	285,972 01	356,842 57	187 24	94 85
30	Sniffen, C. C.	6	71	29	2,256	2,790		987	68	5,490	228,167 05	150,287 39	378,454 44	305 44	283 75
31	Baird, Geo. W.	6	61	18	6,069		14	987		7,738	134,854 13	204,863 42	336,717 55	510 96	198 20
32	Larned, D. R.	14	25	14	937		308	97		1,342	63,399 74	53,692 10	116,991 84	98 76	29 00
33	Robinson, Geo. F.	19	101	85	3,517			2,007	23	5,547	196,275 45	86,953 64	283,229 00	212 40	245 63
34	Creary, W. E.	15	96	21	3,722	1,788	2,242	76	820	8,148	62,757 96	142,305 76	205,063 72	503 50	475 50
35	Dodge, F. S.	6	84	23	5,580	485	250	998		7,313	178,449 08	27,467 57	205,916 65	644 64	266 65
36	McClure, Chas.	23	34	39	3,482		255	80		3,817	97,360 34	214,432 73	311,793 07	291 76	64 60
37	Witcher, J. S.	5	79	17	3,596	1,887	1,180	76	160	6,899	50,389 60	110,096 50	160,486 10	367 60	241 55
38	Whipple, Chas. H.	5	82	22	5,148				40	6,870	217,355 52	41,302 50	259,158 02	415 04	238 25
39	Conner, W. H.	12	98	25	2,264	116		1,371	59	3,814	189,601 17	48,291 12	237,892 29	6 88	268 40
40	Beal, D. N.	6	80	31	5,008	285	409	962		6,692	148,424 58	14,185 71	162,610 29	441 60	341 86
41	Tucker, W. F., Jr.	11	92	35	12,778			752		18,530	264,945 68	133,259 10	398,204 78	1,080 32	740 40
42	Muhlenberg, J. C.	5	81	25	8,340		916	1,192		5,448	165,905 27	11,180 83	176,686 10	340 48	257 57
43	Peole, D. N.	6	69	13	8,912	400	640	644		5,936	112,790 01	180,371 49	293,161 50	91 36	213 00
44	Smith, George R.	14	84	32	12,182		539	17	92	12,830	107,923 06	101,433 79	209,356 85	992 00	419 55
45	Clayton, Harry	6	75	13	1,414					3,198	147,514 82	75,741 45	223,256 27	321 92	282 72
46	Smith, Wm. H.	6	18	6	2,040					2,040	15,230 82	10,977 71	23,308 53	163 20	111 06
47	Baker, J. P.	15	139	41	7,448	258		2,107		9,813	207,666 32	74,825 15	283,191 47	588 40	433 72
Total.....		448	2,639	909	172,992	13,896	18,649	25,801	1,360	232,498	5,181,712 80	8,302,014 99	13,483,727 79	15,349 02	9,126 90

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE (BOUNTY DIVISION),
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1885.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, relative to the payment of claims for bounty, arrears of pay, &c., due colored soldiers, or their heirs, under joint resolution of Congress, March 23, 1867, and section 2 of an "Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1879.

Of the 67 claims received from the Freedmen's Branch of the Adjutant-General's Office, amounting to \$7,921.55, on hand June 30, 1884, all have either been paid or deposited to the credit of the United States during the year.

One hundred and one Treasury certificates adjusted under the act of March 3, 1879, amounting to \$14,286.23, were on hand June 30, 1884, and 981, amounting to \$90,614.25, received from the Second Auditor of the Treasury during the year, making a total of 1,082 certificates, aggregating \$104,900.48.

Nine hundred and twenty-three of these, amounting to \$87,900.95, were paid and deposited, and 42, amounting to \$5,044.48, returned to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, leaving on hand June 30, 1885, 117 certificates, aggregating \$11,955.05.

All claims were prepared for payment in this office, and payments made as follows:

	Number of claims.	Amount.
Maj. George R. Smith	57	\$9,402 16
Maj. James R. Roche	62	10,605 95
Maj. A. E. Bates	187	22,325 76
Maj. A. B. Carey	734	53,488 63
Total	990	\$95,822 50

One hundred and sixty-two claims aggregating \$14,376.90, were paid through the Post-Office Department by post-office money order, as provided by law.

There was appropriated to meet the expenses of these payments \$2,250, of which \$1,600 was expended, a trifle less than one and seven-tenths on the amount disbursed.

The payment of arrears of pay, bounty, prize-money, &c., to colored soldiers, sailors, or marines, devolved upon the Pay Department by the act of March 3, 1879. All adjusted claims and \$101,708.37 were transferred from the Adjutant-General's Department March 25 and May 5, 1879, and the last were disposed of on June 30, 1885.

I append hereto a tabular statement showing in detail, for the whole period, number of claims received and disposed of, expenses incurred, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. CAREY,
Paymaster, U. S. A.

The PAYMASTER-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Statement showing the number of claims received and disposed of, expenses incurred, &c., from March 3, 1879, to June 30, 1886.

Fiscal year ending	Old claims received from Freedmen's Branch, A. G. O.			Claims adjusted by the accounting officers of the Treasury under act of March 3, 1879.			Paid by post office money order.		Expenses incurred in making the disbursements.								
	No. received.	Amount.	No. paid and deposited.	Amount.	No. received.	Amount.	No. paid.	Amount.	Returned to the Second Auditor.		Percentage on amount disbursed.						
									No. Amount.	No. Amount.							
June 30, 1879.....	977	\$101,708 37	54	\$4,951 59	1594	\$138,691 87	1615	\$130,852 93	373	\$36,710 42	\$1,818 40	37.					
June 30, 1880.....			595	62,983 00	1594	196,116 64	1936	159,621 93	149	15,563 80	6,586 58	8.4					
June 30, 1881.....			23	2,430 46	2290	196,116 64	1936	159,621 93	149	15,563 80	3,275 56	2.					
June 30, 1882.....			232	16,323 95	1357	138,797 35	1627	167,206 32	374	42,891 60	4,192 64	2.25					
June 30, 1883.....			5	7,068 68	1358	143,224 89	1373	128,483 44	162	10,558 11	1,889 48	1.4					
June 30, 1884.....			1	9 14	884	84,053 81	990	95,104 12	163	14,466 36	1,373 62	1.5					
June 30, 1885.....			67	7,921 55	981	90,614 25	923	87,900 95	162	14,376 90	1,600 00	1.7					
Total.....	977	101,708 37	977	101,708 37	8,063	791,486 81	8464	769,169 69	82	10,362 07	8646	779,531 76	1268	140,493 19	20,736 28	2.4	
On hand June 30, 1886.....																	
																</	

PUBLICATION OF WAR RECORDS.

795

REPORT OF PUBLICATION OF WAR RECORDS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PUBLICATION OFFICE, WAR RECORDS 1861-'65,
Washington, D. C., October 10, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to report the progress made since October 14, 1884, in the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion.

Of Series I, the third part of Volume XI, Parts I, II, III of Volume XII, and Volume XIII (in all five books) have been issued, and Volume XIV is in press. The text of Volumes XIX (in two parts), XX (in two parts), XXI, and Part I of Volume XXII has been stereotyped. The second part of Volume XXII is in the hands of the Public Printer, and the manuscript of Volumes XXIII to XXVI and XXVIII and XXIX is ready for him, and XXVII will be in a few days.

It was found unnecessary to employ one of the copyists appropriated for in current fiscal year, and the estimates for salaries in the coming year contemplate a net reduction of \$4,000.

The act approved August 7, 1882, which went into effect after the first five volumes of the Records had been published, contemplated a completion of the sets to be issued under that law. For that purpose an estimate has been submitted for reprinting and binding 6,000 copies each of Volumes I to V.

The expenditures on account of printing, binding, &c., since October 14, 1884, are as follows:

For composition, stereotyping, &c., volumes still in hands of the printer—	
Volume XIX, Part I	\$2,303 60
Part II	1,318 35
Volume XX, Part I	1,959 55
Part II	989 45
Volume XXI	2,196 75
Volume XXII, Part I	1,768 95
To complete—	
Volume XI, Part II	7,019 44
Part III	5,352 47
Volume XII, Part I	5,991 70
Part II	6,164 95
Part III	6,427 00
Volume XIII	6,868 86
For cost of extra proof-sheets	125 00
Total	48,486 07

RECAPITULATION.

Balance available as per last report	55,485 94
Deduct for error in report of October 14, 1883*	300 00
Actual balance October 14, 1884	55,185 94
Appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1886	36,000 00
Total	91,185 94
Expenditures	48,486 07
Available October 10, 1885	42,699 87

The expenditures for salaries and rent made under the immediate supervision of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, have been as follows:

Salaries	\$30,969 43
Rent	1,200 00

Fuel, lights, stationery, and all other incidental expenses have been provided by the supply division of the War Department.

The agency established in 1878 for the collection of such Confederate military records as might be placed by gift or loan at the disposal of the United States has, as from time to time reported, yielded most valuable results. Its importance has naturally decreased from year to year, and its object is well-nigh accomplished; but it yet yields some fruit—commensurate, in my judgment, with its small cost—and an estimate has been submitted for its continuance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Lieutenant Colonel Third Artillery, in Charge.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

* In report dated October 14, 1883, the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, is stated at \$36,300 instead of \$36,000, the correct amount. To correct this, the sum of \$300 is deducted from the balance reported available October 14, 1884.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

799

R E P O R T

OF

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 21, 1885.*

SIR: By section 1 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, prescribing regulations for the Soldiers' Home, the Commissioners of the Home are required to report annually, in writing, to the Secretary of War such information as may be necessary to give a full understanding of the condition and management of the Home. It has been found satisfactory to make such reports cover the period from October 1 in any year to September 30 of the succeeding year, as it brings the information up to a later date than would be the case if made for the usual fiscal year, to which the financial arrangements of the Home are not necessarily conformed, because they are not dependent upon fiscal appropriations. In accordance with the law and the practice, therefore, the Commissioners have adopted the following statement, which, with the reports of the governor, the treasurer, and the attending surgeon of the Home, transmitted herewith, I have the honor to submit as their report for the year ending September 30, 1885:

The Commissioners have held twenty-three meetings during the year, and have made the regular monthly inspections of the Home required by law. Detailed estimates for the funds required for the current expenses of the Home from month to month have been examined at the regular meetings, and the accounts also of the treasurer have been balanced and audited monthly. A small portion of the current funds have been obtained from minor sales of Home products, from rent of property at Harrodsburg, Ky., and from interest on bonds and on the permanent fund in the United States Treasury. This revenue is duly accounted for by the treasurer of the Home and applied directly to the maintenance of the Home; but the greater portion of the money required for current expenses is obtained from the permanent fund upon the formal resolutions of the Board of Commissioners, which, after approval by the Secretary of War, pass through the offices of the Second Auditor and the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, upon whose certificate a warrant is drawn, and upon this the Treasurer of the United States issues his draft for the required amount in favor of the treasurer of the Home. The date for payment or delivery of this draft is always specified in the request of the Commissioners for the withdrawal of the funds, and is made from five to ten days before the end of the month for which the funds are needed, so that the money is kept under interest until actually required for use.

The funds in current use are kept on deposit in the National Metropolitan Bank of Washington, D. C.

The last annual report shows that the treasurer of the Home had on hand September 30, 1884, a balance of \$16,881.88. The funds received from October 1, 1884, to September 30, 1885, may be stated as follows, viz: Withdrawn from the permanent fund, \$206,250; interest on bonds and on the permanent fund, \$38,914.93; all other sources, \$4,953.34, making, with the balance above mentioned, a total accountability for the year of \$267,000.15. The disbursements for the year, which are shown under appropriate divisions in the treasurer's statement accompanying his report, have been \$243,468.98, leaving a balance on hand September 30, 1885, of \$23,531.17. These disbursements include the sum of \$72,531.55 expended for the new annex building and other permanent improvements, leaving \$170,937.43 as the amount expended for the regular expenses of maintaining the Home.

The bonds and stocks in which a portion of the funds of the Home are invested remain as they were at the last annual report, viz: \$780,000 in United States 4 per cent. bonds, \$40,000 in Missouri Pacific 6 per cent. bonds, and \$62,500 in stock of the Young Men's Christian Association Joint Stock Company, of Washington, D. C. The last mentioned will pay no dividend until after the extinguishment of an existing debt of \$33,000 on the property of the company, for which a sinking fund of about one-third of the amount has been accumulated, and the whole amount will probably be reached in 1889, when the debt will be due.

The amount to the credit of the permanent fund of the Home in the Treasury of the United States September 30, 1884, was \$372,843.93, and the deposits made between that date and September 30, 1885, have amounted to \$278,588.97, making a total of \$651,432.90, from which there has been withdrawn during the year the sum of \$206,250, leaving a balance September 30, 1885, of \$445,182.90. The interest account pertaining to the same fund showed \$4,445.70 due the Home September 30, 1884, and the accumulation during the year of \$12,091.13, making a total of \$16,536.83, of which \$13,114.93 was paid to the treasurer of the Home during the year, leaving a balance due (for the third quarter of 1885) of \$3,421.90. Request was made by letter addressed to the Secretary of War on the 5th instant for his intercession with the Secretary of the Treasury to have directions given for payment of this quarterly interest more promptly in the future, so as to avoid to that extent the reduction of the permanent fund.

One hundred and ninety-two discharged soldiers received their original admission to the Home during the year for which this report is made. This is one less than the number admitted during the preceding year, when the number of admissions were greater than they had been in any one year since the establishment of the Home. Sixty-two out of the number admitted during the last year were soldiers who had served twenty or more years as enlisted men in the Army, and the remaining 130 were entitled by disability incurred in the service and in the line of duty. The number of men who in any given period seek the benefits of the Home directly after leaving the service is a very small percentage of those discharged from the Army in the same period under circumstances which appear to give them a right to those benefits. In the year ending June 30, 1885, there were 833 soldiers discharged from the Army for disability; and yet only 74 of them (15 being soldiers of twenty or more years service) entered the Home in the same year. This is somewhat significant in view of the fact that a large number of these disabled men must, after a few years at most, seek an asylum somewhere, and the Soldiers' Home will undoubtedly have to receive and maintain the greater number of those who become unable to make

a living for themselves. This record for one year is substantially the same for several of the years just past, and will not change very much in the years to come while our Army and its service remain about as they are at this time.

Since the act of Congress approved February 14, 1885, creating a retired list for the enlisted men of thirty or more years service has been in operation, a number of applications have been received from retired soldiers for the benefits of the Home. The question of the rights of these soldiers under the law was submitted to the Secretary of War, and he decided July 11, 1885, that "by being placed on the retired list a soldier is not deprived of the rights which were vested in him at the time he was retired, and he therefore is entitled to the benefits of the Soldiers' Home." This decision was communicated to all applicants affected by it, and they were informed that they would be admitted to the Home as resident inmates at any time on personal application; but the "out-door relief" which the Commissioners are authorized to grant would not be allowed them, as it is not allowed to pensioners of \$8 or more per month, or to men who are known to have means or occupation which will maintain them comfortably.

In the last annual report mention was made of an extension to the north wing of the main building at the Home. It was completed and occupied in the month of November, 1884, and the Commissioners had the pleasure of witnessing the assembling of about 400 inmates at their Thanksgiving dinner in the enlarged dining-hall on the 27th of that month. In the basement of the extension a comfortable amusement room was fitted up with billiard and bagatelle tables, and it has proved a source of great satisfaction to the inmates. The sleeping accommodation was but little increased, however, and during the year a large number of beds have been placed in the corridors and occupied. The last report also contained a statement of the commencement of a new dormitory, which it was expected would be completed by the 1st of July, 1885. Delays, which were mainly due, it is understood, to a want of systematic arrangement and prosecution of work on the part of the contractors, have postponed the completion of the building until the present month (October); but it is now occupied and will afford accommodations for about 200 men, thus relieving for a short time the overcrowded quarters and hospital. A balance of \$9,935.56 due the contractor, including a 10 per cent. margin, which, by agreement, is not to be paid until three months after the acceptance of the completed building, has been retained for the protection of the Home from any failure such as may arise from imperfect work of any kind, especially in the heating apparatus and plumbing, and also to insure satisfactory settlement of all claims by sub-contractors, mechanics, laborers, or persons from whom material was obtained.

Enlarged accommodations of all kinds for future wants, a number of which are mentioned by the governor of the Home in his report, will be matters for consideration as soon as they can be taken up.

The method of obtaining regular supplies for the Home continues, as was stated in the last report, and those not purchased under contract are obtained by alternating between large dealers, from whom the lowest prices that can be produced by competition are obtained.

It will be seen by reference to the papers accompanying the treasurer's report that a careful account is kept of the expenses incurred in carrying on the producing interests of the Home. In the dairy department the expenses for the year were \$6,884.11, and the value of the milk and other products was \$9,488.83, making a gain of \$2,604.72. The quantity of milk obtained was 27,334½ gallons, at a cost a fraction

less than 20½ cents per gallon. The supply has been sufficient for the wants of the inmates. The farming operations have been carried on at a cost of \$9,128.75, and the value of the products at a fair market price was \$14,040.84, making a profit of \$4,912.09. The governor reports that the supply of vegetables has been abundant and of better quality and at less cost than could be obtained by purchase. The expense for keeping up the garden and grounds has been \$3,822.82, and the value of the fruit gathered (large and small) and plants propagated, the only items of credit which can be placed to this account, has been \$2,015.05. A good part of the work and expense in this department being properly chargeable to the ornamentation of the grounds upon which a money valuation cannot well be set, the excess of \$1,807.77 expense over the value of products may be considered as applied in that work.

There has been a very great increase in drunkenness amongst the inmates during the year, the report of the attending surgeon showing 109 cases admitted to the hospital for treatment for inebriation against 50 cases during the preceding year. The cause for this is laid by the governor at the door of the existing law for the disposition of the pension money of inmates. About one-tenth of the pensioners assign their pensions to the relatives indicated in the law which authorizes such assignment. Whether it is made to *bona fide* relatives and for their benefit or not cannot properly be a subject of investigation by the authorities of the Home, as it is a transaction between the individual pensioner and the pension agent. But the other nine-tenths, on whose account more than \$10,000 is paid quarterly to the treasurer of the Home, are permitted, as the law requires, to draw small sums from time to time, while the larger portion remains undrawn so long as they continue to be inmates of the Home. This fund becomes a good basis for credit at the grog shops, and is a constant temptation to those who are easily influenced, and in many instances no doubt the possession of the money, which must be given up to the pensioner when he is discharged, becomes the sole object in leaving the Home. In a few days the money is squandered, and the Commissioners are asked to readmit a destitute old soldier to the benefits of the Home. There are actual cases of this description now in the almshouse in this city. Such is the effect of a law which was framed and passed under circumstances which created a morbid sentiment in behalf of the pensioned soldier. It is conceived to be impossible to represent the facts to Congress in such light as will procure remedial legislation, and the Commissioners are compelled, in defense of the interests of the Home, to fix a limit to the number of admissions for such cases, and to permit the pensioner to enjoy his pension and his liberty without interval.

Several matters were set forth in previous reports as requiring the attention and action of Congress, viz, the more speedy settlement of accounts in the Treasury Department in favor of the Home; the expense of keeping insane members of the Home at the Asylum for the Insane; the appropriation of a reasonable amount to pay the Home for ground taken for a national cemetery. These matters may at the proper time become the subjects of special requests for the legislation needed, and it may be necessary also to ask for special authority to convey to the District of Columbia a little more than half an acre of ground which has been taken in connection with the construction of the new reservoir for the water supply of the city of Washington. The appraised value of this ground was \$1,000, which has not been paid, as there is understood to be some hesitancy in admitting the right of the Commissioners of the Home to legally convey the title.

The governor and the treasurer, in their respective reports, mention the need for legislation to define and regulate the administration of discipline at the Home, and to direct the disposition of money left by deceased inmates or derived from their effects, in the same manner and under the same provisions as now apply to the estates of deceased soldiers. Special requests may be made at the proper time for such legislation.

The officers of the Home are in full accord with the Commissioners, and the welfare of every inmate as well as the interests of the institution have never received more faithful attention in all respects than under the present management.

Col. Samuel D. Sturgis, Seventh Cavalry (brevet major-general, United States Army), and Capt. Wylls Lyman, Fifth Infantry (brevet major, United States Army), as governor and deputy governor, respectively, and Capt. Calvin De Witt, assistant surgeon United States Army, (now major and surgeon), as attending surgeon, were relieved from duty at the Home May 15, 1885, and were succeeded by the officers who now fill those positions.

The roster is as follows :

Col. Henry J. Hunt, United States Army, retired (brevet major-general), governor.

Capt. Robert Catlin, United States Army, retired, deputy governor.

Capt. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse, United States Army, retired (brevet major), Secretary and treasurer.

Maj. Charles C. Byrne, surgeon, United States Army (brevet lieutenant-colonel), attending surgeon.

No changes have occurred in the Board of Commissioners.

The papers accompanying this report are the reports of the governor, the treasurer, and the attending surgeon ; a statement of the receipts and disbursements of Home funds and one of the pension money belonging to inmates ; accounts of the expenses and profits of the dairy, the farm, and the garden ; and a list of names, &c., of men admitted to the Home during the year.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
*Lieutenant-General, Commanding the Army,
President of the Board.*

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

SOLDIERS' HOME,
Washington, D. C., October 15, 1885.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the affairs of the Soldiers' Home:

Number of permanent beneficiaries on the rolls September 30, 1884	704	
Number of admissions to September 30, 1885	192	
Number of readmissions to September 30, 1885	95	
		991
Dropped by withdrawal	104	
For absence without leave	7	
By transfer to Insane Asylum	7	
By delivery to civil authority	1	
Suspended	10	
Dismissed	7	
Left without notice	7	
Died	42	
Dropped from commutation roll	21	
Remaining on the rolls September 30, 1885	785	206

TEMPORARY INMATES.

Number receiving the benefits of the Home September 30, 1884	8
Number admitted during the year	55
	<hr/> 63
Number dropped	21
Admitted permanently	23
Died	2
Discharged	1
	<hr/> 47
Receiving the benefits of the Home September 30, 1885	16
Total number on the rolls September 30, 1885:	<hr/>
Inmates	617
Receiving "out-door relief"	184
	<hr/> 801

Of the 42 deaths reported, 8 were men who lived at their own homes and drew an allowance in money from the funds of the Home, and one was absent on furlough.

The amount of "out-door relief" in no case exceeds \$8 a month. If the man is in receipt of less than \$8 pension the Home pays him the difference.

Funeral expenses of deceased members absent on allowance, not exceeding \$25 each, are paid by the Home.

INTERNAL ECONOMY AND DISCIPLINE.

The number of inmates (those provided for at the Home) has of late been steadily growing and will probably continue to grow. On September 30, 1883, there were 453; September 30, 1884, 522; September 30, 1885, 617. As a consequence the Home, its annex, and hospital have been overcrowded, and the corridors, supplied with cots, have been used as dormitories. The new annex has relieved this pressure, but it is clear that further relief will be necessary for the hospital, or an extension of that building soon will be required. A new kitchen and mess-hall will probably also be required for the Home. The cooking arrangements were designed for a much smaller number of men, and the bread is purchased in town. A suitable kitchen, including a bakery, would not only be more economical, but would admit of more variety in the cookery and of better service. It is hardly practicable to convert the present kitchen into a suitable one for want of space, and it can be utilized for other purposes. The dining-room could be easily adapted for a lecture-room, for exhibitions and theatricals; or, if that is not considered expedient, it could be converted into dormitories.

Heretofore, for the discipline and internal economy of the Home, a first sergeant and a sergeant for each floor has been maintained. The Home has outgrown this organization, and, with the consent of the Board of Commissioners, I have appointed a sergeant-major for the Home, a first sergeant for each barrack building, and a sergeant for each floor. By this means a closer supervision can be maintained over the conduct and habits of the inmates, the police, and the care of Home property, while it keeps the disorderly element under better control. This involves no additional restraint on the inmates. On the contrary, no non-commissioned officer is now allowed to confine an inmate except for disorderly conduct which disturbs others. In other cases violations of the regulations are reported and the offenders cited for examination. Punishments are graded as follows: First, confinement to the limits of the grounds (difficult to enforce); second, work on the roads, or police (many old and disabled men to whom this cannot be applied); third, suspension from the benefits of the Home for limited

periods; fourth, dismissal from the Home. The latter punishments are inflicted only by concurrence of the governor and the deputy governor.

The rooms are kept in good order, are well warmed in winter, and well ventilated and lighted at all times. The messing has, without increased expense, been improved, both as to variety of food and table service, but, as has been already stated, there is room for still further improvement, if the necessary messing facilities are provided.

A large portion of the men are of a class who, from lack of mental resources, need occupation or amusement. It is difficult to find suitable employment for old men or invalids. They tire of the reading-room, billiard and card rooms, and life becomes monotonous. The distance is too great, even if they had the means, to enable them to visit ordinary places of amusement and recreation in town, and it is suggested that the governor be authorized, as opportunity offers, to provide, to a reasonable extent, at the Home, for lectures, exhibitions, concerts, &c., for the benefit of the inmates. I believe this is usual at the volunteer Homes. It was recommended by my predecessor, General Sturgis, and it would be well if a sum were placed at the disposal of the governor for this purpose.

The number of pensioners among the 617 inmates is 381, of whom 38 have, as authorized by law, made assignments to their families or relatives. The pensions of 343, amounting quarterly to \$10,236.75, are paid to the treasurer of the Home to the individual credit of the pensioners, and such portions are allowed them as the Board of Commissioners may authorize, and any balance due is paid them on discharge from the Home. There is reason to believe that in some cases the assignments made to relatives are returned by them to the pensioners, and the intent of the law thus defeated. Various pretexts are invented by many others to obtain more money than is allowed by the Board, and these failing, it is not uncommon for the pensioner to demand his discharge, and, after squandering his money, to apply in utter destitution for readmission. Formerly all pensions accrued to the Home so long as the pensioners were inmates. The change to the present system has led to the increase of beer saloons and grog-shops in the neighborhood, and the effect on the inmates is bad. Measures have been taken to correct the evil so far as possible, but additional ones are necessary. As the inmates are subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and it is not practicable to assemble courts-martial, I would suggest that authority of law be obtained for a "field-officers' court, to be held by the deputy governor, with the powers of a garrison or regimental court, i. e., to inflict fines to be levied on pensioners' money or extra pay in the hands of the treasurer, all such forfeitures to be made to the Home, and to sentence offenders to work on the grounds or police, or to suspension or dismissal from the Home, the proceedings to be approved and executed by the governor. This would improve the discipline, save many old soldiers from dismissal, and enable a more liberal allowance to be made to pensioners of good character and conduct. At present the governor has the power to discharge an inmate. It is a serious thing thus to deprive a man of the rights acquired by a life's service, and the power should not be entrusted to any one person. If inflicted after legal trial and conviction, the sentence to be approved by a reviewing authority, the punishment would have more effect on the inmates than when inflicted arbitrarily (even if justly) as at present.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Services, one Catholic and one Episcopal every Sunday, and one Lutheran every alternate Sunday. They are well attended, and the chapel

sometimes is so overcrowded that its enlargement will soon be desirable. The chaplains have access to the hospital, and they attend the funerals of the inmates, notice of every death being promptly given to the proper minister.

BUILDINGS.

The new annex is finished and occupied. Another room has been added to the treasurer's office, and the dairy stables extended to provide for the increase of the herd. The grounds around the Home and annexes have been newly laid out, sodded, and ornamented, and new walks provided, so that the immediate vicinity of the Home is greatly improved. The buildings generally are in excellent condition. When the new reservoir is completed and a permanent supply of water insured, it will be conducive to health, economy, and convenience to establish a laundry at the Home. Plans should now be made for all buildings which will probably be needed in the future, and their locality selected, so that, as means are available or necessity demands, they may be constructed on a prearranged system. Among the buildings that will be required are a mess-hall and kitchen, a bakery, a laundry, and an additional annex, or perhaps two.

LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

In good condition, except defective heating apparatus, plans for the improvement of which are under consideration.

Library:

Books on hand last annual report.....	3,331
Books received during the year.....	466
Less condemned and lost.....	13

Books on hand September 30, 1885.....	473
	3,804

Books issued during the year.....	14,168
Average daily issue.....	46

Reading-room:

Daily papers.....	15
Weekly papers.....	22
Pictorials (weekly).....	10
Magazines (monthly).....	32

Daily attendance, average, 167.

A reader is appointed who, every morning after breakfast, reads the newspapers to the blind and to those who cannot read.

The character of the books in the library may be denoted by the following classification:

Novels.....	1,219
Miscellany.....	1,137
Magazines.....	541
Poetry.....	206
History.....	201
Military.....	153
Biography.....	119
Religious.....	117
Travels.....	78
Agricultural.....	34

GARDEN, FARM, AND DAIRY.

For details as to these reference is invited to the full report of the treasurer. The supply of vegetables this season has been abundant, and of fruits very liberal, both to the hospital and the Home. It is believed that the cost has been less than if these articles had been purchased, and certainly they were fresher and of better quality. The increase of the herd has not corresponded with that of the number of in-

mates, but the supply of milk has been sufficient on the whole, and the steady increase of the herd ought soon to make it abundant.

The manure furnished by the Home is carefully prepared, but is hardly sufficient for the farm and gardens. There is none for the grass lands, and unless purchase of manure is allowed these lands will soon give out. It is impossible to crop the grounds year after year, as is now done, without returning to the soil the elements carried off. Unless means are speedily taken to keep up its fertility a portion of the lands in cultivation must be given to grass and the present grass lands planted with trees or go to waste. I recommend that provision be made for restoring the ground to fertility. Unless this is done the products both of farm and dairy will decrease.

HOSPITAL.

The surgeon's report, transmitted herewith, gives all necessary details as to the condition of the hospital. He reports that of 35 decedents during the year 4 were dead and 4 moribund when received at the hospital. Of the dead, one, a sergeant, was murdered by a drunken inmate, who is in the hands of the civil authorities on a charge of murder; 1 case of suicide; 1 died of rupture of the heart, and 1 of apoplexy. The four reported as moribund died of disease of the heart. In three cases death was accelerated by drink. It will be noted that the number of patients admitted to hospital for "inebriation" in the year ending September 30, 1884, was 50, and for the year ending September 30, 1885, was 109. The probable main cause for the increase has already been noticed. The forfeiture of pension money and extra-duty pay by sentence of a "field officers'" court would, I believe, greatly diminish the evil by depriving the improvident and weak-minded of the means of indulgence. The mere withholding of this money until discharge hastens their ruin, as men known to have money in the hands of the treasurer can get credit until forced to draw it out by demanding their discharge. If this money is liable to be forfeited wholly—by fine—it will cut off these credits, be a powerful restraint on the men themselves, and save many from expulsion from the Home and from destitution.

The hospital is in excellent order; but there is one subject mentioned in the surgeon's report to which I invite attention—i. e., the want of a trained and reliable head cook. It has been found impracticable to obtain one from the inmates of the Home. With so many patients the necessity is greater than in the Home itself, and I recommend that the surgeon be authorized to hire one. Whatever the probable cost, the employment of one who is competent to manage as well as cook food will, I feel certain, prove to be economical. The cost of hospital subsistence for the year was \$11,158.19. It is well worth while to employ a man competent to manage a kitchen economically as well as to cook so much food.

The treasurer's report, submitted herewith, gives in detail a statement of the financial affairs of the Home. From this it appears that the net profits of the farm for the year ending September 30, 1885, were \$4,912.09; the profits from the dairy \$2,604.72, making the net profits from the farm and dairy, \$7,516.81. The cost of the fruit and flower gardens exceeded the income by \$1,807.77, showing a net profit on the farm, garden, and dairy of \$5,709.04. I think that this result justifies the present system of raising rather than purchasing vegetables, and warrants a liberal expenditure in keeping up the fertility of the grounds.

The following are the regulations established for the internal police and discipline of the Home:

ARTICLE I. The officers and inmates of the Soldiers' Home are subject to the "Rules and Articles of War," designed to protect the good and restrain the bad.

ART. II. The inmates of the Home will be organized into squads and companies, with a due proportion of sergeants and corporals to assist in maintaining good order and discipline, which sergeants and corporals will be paid a small compensation, to be regulated by the Board of Commissioners.

ART. III. The inmates of the Home will be required, at the discretion of the governor, to perform such duties in and about the buildings and grounds of the institution as in his judgment their age, physical condition, and abilities will allow.

ART. IV. Inmates of the Home will not be permitted to introduce any kind of liquors within its inclosures, and a violation of this regulation will be deemed a sufficient cause for dismissal from the institution.

ART. V. For misconduct (of which drunkenness, fighting, abusive and profane language may be named as the most prominent), or for any conduct subversive of good order and discipline, inmates will be subject to punishment by stoppage of their pocket-money and confinement or otherwise, at the discretion of the governor, and for a repetition of any such offenses they may be dismissed.

ART. VI. Inmates of the Home will not be permitted to wear any kind of clothing except the uniform regularly issued to them.

ART. VII. Any inmate of the Home who shall sell or otherwise dispose of any clothing drawn from the institution, or who shall sell, dispose of, or injure or destroy any other property belonging to the Soldiers' Home, or to any of its inmates, shall have the value thereof deducted from his allowance of pocket-money, and may also be restricted to the limits of the grounds, at the discretion of the governor, or may be dismissed from the institution.

ART. VIII. Any inmate who shall behave in a riotous, disorderly, or insubordinate manner, or who shall persist in disregarding the rules and regulations of the Home, or in disobeying the orders of the officers appointed over him, shall be dismissed.

ART. IX. Any inmate who may leave the Home without permission of the governor, or who, while on leave, shall behave improperly, and on his return fail to report and fail to make a satisfactory explanation to the governor, will be prevented from re-entering the Home unless special permission be obtained from the Board of Commissioners.

ART. X. Authority for dismissal is vested in the governor of the Home, who shall, upon the dismissal of an inmate, make a report of all the facts in the case to the secretary of the Board for its information.

ART. XI. Members of the Soldiers' Home who may be permitted to reside beyond its limits shall only have this privilege during good behavior; and for any misconduct the governor shall have authority to suspend all allowance to them for such period as he may deem proper and expedient.

XII. All complaints shall be referred to the governor in the same respectful manner as the usage of the service requires in the Army. Under no circumstances, however aggravated, will a resort to any other method be tolerated, except it be a respectful appeal to the Board of Commissioners through the governor.

ART. XIII. Smoking is strictly prohibited in any of the bed-rooms, halls, or other parts of the buildings, except the smoking-rooms provided for that purpose.

ART. XIV. Inmates having passes for the night, or furloughs, will not be permitted to enter the quarters between tattoo and reveille.

ART. XV. The governor of the Soldiers' Home is authorized to issue such orders for the internal police and government of the institution as experience may suggest, and which in his judgment may be necessary to the maintenance of discipline, and promoting the comfort of the inmates.

S. D. STURGIS,

Colonel Seventh Cavalry, Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army, Governor.

Approved by the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home May 25, 1883.

W. T. SHERMAN,

General, and President of the Board.

Approved.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 7, 1883.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY J. HUNT,

Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army, Governor.

To the BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME, D. C.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME,
Washington, D. C., October 13, 1885.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith the following statements for the year ending September 30, 1885:

All receipts and expenditures on account of the Soldiers' Home; all receipts and payments on account of funds belonging to pensioners who have been inmates of the Home during the year; reports of receipts and expenditures on account of the dairy, the garden, and the farm.

The settlement of the old accounts of the Home by the Treasury Department is progressing very slowly, notwithstanding the annual appropriation of \$10,000 each year for the hire of clerks for that purpose. Settlements in July amounted to \$7,106.91; in August, \$10,409.56; in September, \$1,233.87.

The balance of the permanent fund on hand September 30, 1885, as reported from the warrant division of the Treasury Department, was \$445,182.90. On October 1, 1884, it was \$372,843.93, making an increase during the year of \$72,338.97.

The law requires the interest on this fund to "be paid quarterly to the treasurer of the Home." It is paid at irregular intervals. The interest due June 30, 1885, was paid September 22, 1885, and that due September 30, 1885, has not been received. The interest due December 31, 1884, was not paid until April 21, 1885. As the interest is part of the regular income of the Home, it is desirable to have it paid as the law requires.

Inclosed will be found a copy of the accounts of the permanent fund and interest as rendered by the warrant division of the Treasury Department.

The extension to the dining-hall, which was in process of construction at the date of my last report, was finished November 30, 1885. The new building for barracks commenced October 8, 1884, has been accepted from the contractors, Messrs Wright & McDermott, as completed. There remains due on this building \$9,935.66. These barracks will accommodate about 200 men. It is a well lighted and ventilated structure, with all the modern improvements. Another room has been added to the Treasurer's office, and a new cow-shed has recently been built at the dairy, which will accommodate 20 cows. The health of the cattle during the year has been unusually good. The report for the dairy will show the number of cows, bulls, heifers, and calves on hand and the quantity of milk produced during the year.

The statement for the garden embraces an account of all fruits, flowers, trees, and shrubs raised or cared for on the grounds. The receipts from this department of the Home must always fall short of the expenditures.

The report from the farm for the year is very favorable. I have endeavored to credit that branch of the work with all labor in the repairs and in the care of grounds not strictly belonging to farming or vegetable garden.

There have been purchased during the year 1,987 loads of gravel for repairs of the drives or to make new drives around the new barracks. Many of the stone gutters have been repaired since my last report and 1,514½ yards of new gutters have been laid. A new stone bridge has been built near the pump-house and the rest of the bridges repaired. Several miles of new fencing will be needed in the course of a year.

As yet the Home has not been paid for the ground used by the Government as a national cemetery nor for the six hundred and three thousandths of an acre of land taken for the new reservoir for Washington City under the act of Congress approved February 15, 1882.

It is desirable in settling the estates of deceased inmates that all funds now in or that may hereafter come into the hands of administrators of such estates and remain unclaimed for one year shall be paid to the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, "to be repaid by the commissioners of the institution upon the demand of the heirs or legal representatives of the deceased," as provided for settling estates of deceased soldiers in section 4818, Revised Statutes.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. RITTENHOUSE,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. H. J. HUNT, U. S. A.,
Governor United States Soldiers' Home.



Annual statement of receipts and expenditures made on account of United States Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, from October 1, 1884, to September 30, 1885, by Brevet Maj. B. F. Rittenhouse, U. S. A., secretary and treasurer.

Receipts and expenditures.	During what period.												Total.
	1884.			1885.									
	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	January.	Febru-ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	
RECEIPTS.													
From the United States Treasurer, upon a resolution of the Board of Commissioners, and approved by the Secretary of War.	\$21,800 00	\$17,000 00	\$16,500 00	\$10,000 00	\$11,300 00	\$14,000 00	\$10,500 00	\$21,250 00	\$22,750 00	\$12,150 00	\$22,000 00	\$25,000 00	\$206,250 00
Interest on bonds and securities held as investments, and on the permanent fund.	4,445 70			9,000 00			13,306 96		7,800 00		1,200 00	3,162 27	38,914 93
On account of the effects of deceased inmates, subject to the demand of legal heirs.			35 84			25 73		68 76	66 60	35 26		8 36	235 55
On account of the effects of deceased soldiers, subject to the demand of legal heirs.						21 65			2,600 00	81 66			2,703 31
Rent of Harrodsburg property, sale of calves, and from miscellaneous sources.	145 80	31 03	704 17	37 31	132 61	276 22	68 40	76 44	375 70	23 80	75 01	67 96	2,014 48
Total receipts.	<u>21,945 80</u>	<u>21,476 73</u>	<u>17,240 01</u>	<u>19,037 31</u>	<u>11,432 61</u>	<u>14,323 60</u>	<u>23,875 36</u>	<u>21,395 20</u>	<u>34,592 30</u>	<u>12,390 72</u>	<u>23,275 01</u>	<u>26,283 62</u>	<u>250,118 27</u>
EXPENDITURES.													
Furniture, &c., for officers' quarters.				365 10		31 90	18 75	7 00	15 00	9 00			446 75
Compensation to treasurer of the Home fund and clerk to the Board of Commissioners.				175 00	175 00	175 00	175 00	175 00	175 00	175 00	175 00	175 00	2,100 00
Transportation of inmates to the Home.	175 00	14 49	6 50	28 43		24 20	40 65	68 00		143 25		175 34	500 86
Fuel.	5,167 65		114 50	6 60			390 70			42 00		3,742 97	9,464 42
Expenses of the hospital for medicines, &c., medical stores, and coffins.	95 09	187 92	104 55	180 64	190 06	186 06	70 10	197 75	197 39	160 85	95 25	100 90	1,716 56
Pay of apothecary, mess and kitchen utensils, and running expenses of the hospital, spectacles and false teeth.													
Refunded to claimants of deceased soldiers, and court charges.	79 65	181 06	134 83	228 76	87 70	185 45	175 86	158 20	71 50	130 06	110 25	148 95	1,683 25
Refunded to claimants of deceased inmates.	4 66			65 93		112 10	54 19	150 91	244 58		443 20		1,075 59
Miscellaneous stores, including special diet for the sick, and loss.	3,875 56	5,802 36	1,012 67	2,206 97	92,415 32	9,505 05	8,408 14	11,789 61	4,008 54	9,734 70	5 32	23 55	116 20
													43,006 54

Clothing for inmates.....	6,218 19	253 27	1,050 98	.....	250 00	.....	3,429 76	1,224 00	500 00	.....	12,928 20
Bedding for inmates, blankets, con-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
trivances, towels, furniture, &c.....	1,265 10	10 40	563 80	364 03	.....	227 10	338 70	806 80	1,821 50	145 15	5,878 13
Expenses of the garden, ornamenta-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
tion of the grounds, pay of farm,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
garden dairy and other employes,	1,238 86	1,006 03	1,043 38	2,150 49	2,069 73	1,624 01	2,600 03	1,653 18	1,279 75	1,451 05	19,140 08
farm utensils, seeds, guano, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General repairs of all buildings, and	4,558 15	3,814 80	558 87	133 50	585 86	684 31	1,627 24	1,154 94	901 51	1,268 29	16,910 71
of yards, and keeping grounds in	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
order; carts, repair and purchase of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
barrows, expenses of stable tools,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
and all articles not charged else-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
where.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mess and kitchen utensils, range re-	49 16	69 50	220 65	.....	.....	6 45	86 60	238 46	.....	789 07	1,494 78
pairs, billiard and bagatelle tables,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
and all articles for the Home, except	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
bedding and furniture.....	246 15	252 86	215 16	249 86	298 95	582 92	980 40	179 04	253 72	117 60	4,207 97
Forage and medicines for Home ani-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
mals, swans, and straw for bedding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Expenses of the library, governor's	291 05	22 32	888 52	165 00	780 16	87 40	235 19	114 74	613 48	286 31	3,811 01
and treasurer's offices, postage,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
freight, and telegrams; expenses of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
the Commissioner's office and amuse-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incidental expenses, rent of safe, tele-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
phone, hack hire, advertising, re-	109 40	109 64	53 25	50 00	65 50	50 00	94 50	50 00	151 38	170 25	955 90
moving, night soil, mourning drapery,	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	1,800 00
trimming, and stowing coal.....	255 94	259 58	262 76	271 28	282 78	286 87	289 91	378 27	388 00	302 67	3,483 07
Religious services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laundry work.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extra duty and monthly allowance paid	2,618 25	2,678 95	.....	2,563 05	.....	2,600 85	2,871 90	13 20	3,002 55	58 30	16,405 05
to inmates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contribution to members of the Home	271 60	159 87	3,900 53	273 00	4,023 33	182 65	4,043 06	136 00	165 66	3,617 80	17,044 57
permitted to reside outside.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Board and medical treatment of mem-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
bers in insane asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horses, mules, bull.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gas.....	230 85	244 35	486 30	362 55	342 45	236 20	127 95	665 00	100 00	.....	1,241 48
Funeral expenses of members of the	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home residing outside.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Payments on account of the new	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
building under and outside of the	29 75	7,809 50	2,364 40	10,052 54	30 00	4,942 23	21,064 62	758 79	163 88	296 73	58,042 80
contract.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Permanent improvements, including	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
extensions to dining room, treasurer's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
office, and dairy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditures.....	18,895 51	32,298 05	19,482 04	19,105 63	10,858 90	21,940 50	9,391 63	43,007 13	12,617 64	16,655 36	243,468 98

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand September 30, 1884.....	\$16,861 85
From the United States Treasurer upon resolutions of the Board of Commissioners approved by the Secretary of War.....	206,250 00
Interest on bonds and securities held as investments and on the permanent fund.....	38,914 83
On account of effects of deceased inmates, subject to the demand of legal heirs.....	235 55
On account of effects of deceased soldiers, subject to the demand of legal heirs.....	2,703 31
Rent of Harrodsburg property and miscellaneous sources.....	2,014 48
	267,000 15

EXPENDITURES.

Furniture for officers' quarters.....	\$446 75
Compensation to treasurer and clerk of Board of Commissioners.....	2,100 00
Transportation of inmates to the Home.....	500 86
Fuel.....	9,464 42
Expenses of the hospital for medicines and material for coffins.....	1,716 58
Expenses of the hospital, apothecary, mess, and kitchen utensils, spectacles and false teeth, and incidental expenses.....	1,682 25
Refunded to claimants of deceased soldiers and court charges.....	1,075 50
Refunded to claimants of deceased inmates.....	116 20
Subsistence, including special diet for the sick, and ice.....	43,396 58
Clothing for inmates.....	12,926 20
Bedding, blankets, counterpanes, furniture, towels, &c.....	5,878 13
Expenses of the garden, ornamentation of grounds, pay of farm, garden, and dairy hands, and all civilian employees, farm and garden utensils, seeds and guano.....	19,140 08
General repairs for buildings, roads, and keeping grounds in order, and articles for those purposes, carts, repair and purchase of harness, tools, expenses of the stables.....	16,910 71
Mess and kitchen utensils, range repairs, billiard and bagatelle tables, and all articles for the Home except bedding and furniture.....	1,494 73
Forage and medicines for home animals and straw for bedding for inmates.....	4,267 97
Expenses of the library, governor's, and treasurer's offices, postage stamps, freight, telegrams, expenses of Commissioner's office, and amusements.....	2,811 01
Incidental expenses, rent of safe in Safe Deposit Company, telephone, hack-hire, advertising, removing night soil, trimming coal, mourning to dress buildings.....	935 80
Religious services.....	1,800 00
Laundry work.....	2,493 07
Extra-duty pay to inmates and monthly allowance.....	16,405 05
Commutation to members of the Home permitted to reside outside.....	17,044 57
Board and medical treatment of members of the Home in insane asylum.....	1,241 43
Purchase of horses, mules, and bull.....	2,040 00
Gas.....	2,989 40
Funeral expenses of members outside the Home.....	150 00
Payments on account of new building under and outside of contract.....	58,042 30
Permanent improvements.....	14,489 25
	243,468 36
Balance on hand September 30, 1885.....	23,531 77

Comparative statement of moneys received and disbursed on account of the United States Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, for twelve months.

Received from October 1, 1883, to September 30, 1884.....	\$179,116 57
Received from October 1, 1884, to September 30, 1885.....	259,118 77
Expended from October 1, 1883, to September 30, 1884.....	174,365 23
Expended from October 1, 1884, to September 30, 1885.....	243,468 36

Average number of inmates for the year..... **57**

Average cost of ration per month, including milk, vegetables, and fruit raised at the Home..... **\$6 32**

Average cost of ration per day..... **23 1/2**

Number of members of the Home receiving \$8 per month.....	153
Number of members of the Home receiving \$6 per month.....	3
Number of members of the Home receiving \$4 per month.....	17
Number of members of the Home receiving \$3 per month.....	1
Number of members of the Home receiving \$2 per month.....	6
Number of members of the Home receiving \$2 1/2 per month.....	1

Total number receiving commutation September 30, 1885..... **183**

Monthly average number of members of the Home receiving commutation..... **167 1/2**

Balance in the United States Treasury to the credit of the permanent fund September 30, 1885.....	\$445,183 90
Balance of interest on permanent fund due September 30, 1885, and not yet paid.....	2,421 39

Total..... **448,605 30**

Statement of the Soldiers' Home permanent fund on deposit in the United States Treasury, and the interest thereon, for the year ending September 30, 1885.

October 1, 1884, balance		\$372,843 98
October 23, 1884, amount of deposit	\$11,949 27	
November 26, 1884, amount of deposit	12,013 57	
December 26, 1884, amount of deposit	21,514 25	45,477 19
		<hr/> 418,321 12
Less amounts paid from permanent fund:		
October 23, 1884	21,800 00	
November 17, 1884	17,000 00	
December 26, 1884	16,500 00	55,300 00
		<hr/> 363,021 12
Balance remaining December 31, 1884		
January 27, 1885, amount of deposit	19,853 63	
February 25, 1885, amount of deposit	22,256 44	
February 27, 1885, amount of deposit	4,207 88	
March 25, 1885, amount of deposit	26,093 84	
March 26, 1885, amount of deposit	1,280 55	
March 30, 1885, amount of deposit	1,844 52	75,136 66
		<hr/> 438,157 78
Less amounts paid from permanent fund:		
January 21, 1885	10,000 00	
February 27, 1885	11,300 00	
March 20, 1885	14,000 00	35,300 00
		<hr/> 402,857 78
Balance remaining March 31, 1885		
April 27, 1885, amount of deposit	31,809 57	
May 21, 1885, amount of deposit	31,199 39	
June 11, 1885, amount of deposit	16,339 33	
June 25, 1885, amount of deposit	19,614 90	96,963 19
		<hr/> 501,820 97
Less amounts paid from permanent fund:		
April 20, 1885	10,500 00	
May 20, 1885	21,250 00	
June 19, 1885	23,750 00	55,500 00
		<hr/> 446,320 97
Balance remaining June 30, 1885		
July 27, 1885, amount of deposits	26,934 93	
August 24, 1885, amount of deposit	19,668 90	
August 28, 1885, amount of deposit	4,841 79	
September 23, 1885, amount of deposit	7,506 31	59,011 93
		<hr/> 505,332 90
Less amounts paid from permanent fund:		
July 24, 1885	12,150 00	
August 15, 1885	22,000 00	
September 21, 1885	26,000 00	60,150 00
		<hr/> 445,182 90

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

October 1, 1884, balance due		4,445 70
Interest on balance (\$372,843.98)		2,819 32
October 23, 1884, to December 31, 1884	62 85	
November 26, 1884 to December 31, 1884	34 55	
December 26, 1884 to December 31, 1884	8 84	106 24
		<hr/> 7,371 26
Less interest on principal paid (\$55,300)		191 89
		<hr/> 7,179 37
Less interest paid October 29, 1885		4,445 70
		<hr/> 2,733 67
Balance due December 31, 1884		
Interest on balance (\$363,021.12)		2,685 35
January 27, 1885, to March 31, 1885	100 21	
February 25, 1885, to March 31, 1885	62 19	
February 27, 1885, to March 31, 1885	11 05	
March 25, 1885, to March 31, 1885	12 87	
March 26, 1885, to March 31, 1885	56	
March 30, 1885, to March 31, 1885	15	187 03
		<hr/> 5,606 05
Less interest on principal paid (\$35,300)		99 09
		<hr/> 5,506 96
Balance due March 31, 1885		
Interest on balance (\$402,857.78)		3,013 15
April 27, 1885, to June 30, 1885	167 33	
May 21, 1885, to June 30, 1885	102 57	
June 11, 1885, to June 30, 1885	25 51	
June 25, 1885, to June 30, 1885	8 06	303 47
		<hr/> 6,823 58

Less interest on principal paid (\$55,500)	\$154 25	
And interest paid	5,506 96	\$5,661 21
Balance due June 30, 1885		1,163 27
Interest on balance (\$446,320.97)		2,374 19
July 27, 1885, to September 30, 1885	146 12	
August 24, 1885, to September 30, 1885	61 47	
August 28, 1885 to September 30, 1885	13 51	
September 28, 1885, to September 30, 1885	1 85	222 96
Less interest on principal paid (\$60,150)	175 24	6,739 41
And interest paid	2,162 27	2,337 51
Balance due September 30, 1885		2,421 90

5041 WAR—52

I certify on honor that the above account is correct.

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Number of pensioners, inmates of the Home, September 30, 1885, who are paid by the treasurer; also rates of pension.

Receiving \$30.....	per month..	19
Receiving \$24.....	do.....	19
Receiving \$18.....	do.....	1
Receiving \$16.....	do.....	14
Receiving \$14.....	do.....	14
Receiving \$12.....	do.....	30
Receiving \$11.....	do.....	1
Receiving \$10.....	do.....	3
Receiving \$9.....	do.....	3
Receiving \$8.....	do.....	9
Receiving \$6.25.....	do.....	1
Receiving \$6.....	do.....	53
Receiving \$5.....	do.....	2
Receiving \$4.....	do.....	39
Receiving \$3.....	do.....	3
Receiving \$2.....	do.....	6
Receiving \$1.....	do.....	1
Total.....		343
Number of inmates, pensioners, October 1, 1884.....		229
Number joined.....		214
		473
Number discharged.....		109
Number died.....		21
		130
Number of inmates, pensioners, September 30, 1885.....		343

A number of pensioners are included in the 109 and also in the 214, as they were discharged and readmitted during the year.

There are 38 pensioners, inmates of the Home, not specified above, who have assigned to "child, wife, or parent," and whose payments are made directly through the United States pension agent at Washington, D. C.

B. F. RITTENHOUSE,
Brevet Major, U. S. A., Treasurer.

and driver, at \$4.....
By 26 days work since January 1, 1885, with no more team
By 29 days' labor since January 1, 1885, at \$1.25

Annual report of receipts and expenditures on account of the farm at Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, &c.—Continued.

Dr.	Cr.
1893.	
1893. June.....	<p>By 80 days labor, at \$1.25 \$100 00</p> <p>By 22 bushels of asparagus, at \$2.50; 2,005 bunches of rhubarb, at 3 cents 116 95</p> <p>By 840 bunches of radishes and 3,210 heads of lettuce, at 3 cents 121 50</p> <p>By 17 bushels of spinach, at \$1; 67 bunches of parsley, at 5 cents 20 35</p> <p>By 104 bushels of peas, at \$1; 1,363 bunches of onions, at 4 cents 158 52</p> <p>By 10 bushels of onions, at \$2; 47 bushels of beans, at 75 cents 55 25</p> <p>By 125 bunches of beets, at 3 cents; 31 bushels of beets, at \$1.50 50 25</p> <p>By 175 tons of hay stored, at \$21 3, 675 00</p> <p>By 2 days' labor, at \$1.25; 20 days' work by teams at \$4 82 50</p> <p>By 196 bushels of tomatoes, 41 bushels of cucumbers, and 98 bushels of beets, at 75 cents 251 25</p> <p>By 1 bushel of okra, 1 bushel of peppers, and 4 bushels of carrots, at \$1 6 00</p> <p>By 377 bushels of potatoes, at 70 cents; 98 bushels of squash, at 50 cents 284 90</p> <p>By 28 bushels of snap-beans, at 50 cents; 10 bushels of peas, at 75 cents 26 00</p> <p>By 80 heads of lettuce and 84 bunches of parsley, at 5 cents 8 20</p> <p>By 304 egg-plants and 196 bunches of rhubarb, at 5 cents 25 00</p> <p>By 5,400 ears of corn at 12½ cents per dozen 56 25</p> <p>By work with teams, carts, drivers, and men 118 75</p> <p>By 333 bushels of potatoes and 193 bushels of tomatoes, at 75 cents 394 80</p> <p>By 90 bushels of beets and 108 bushels of cucumbers, at 75 cents 148 50</p> <p>By 72 bushels of summer squash, at 50 cents; 12 bushels of okra, at \$2 60 00</p> <p>By 12 bushels of Lima beans, at \$3.75; 6 bushels of peppers, at \$1.50 54 00</p> <p>By 14 bushels of carrots, at \$1; 61 bushels of snap-beans, at 50 cents 44 50</p> <p>By 10,412 heads of cabbage, and 1,270 egg-plants, at 4 cents 457 78</p> <p>By 125 bunches of parsley, and 568 bunches of rhubarb, at 5 cents 34 65</p> <p>By 2,700 ears of corn, at 10 cents per dozen; 414 water-melons, at 15 cents 92 98</p> <p>By 196 cantaloupes, at 7 cents; 2,430 bushels of potatoes, at 75 cents 1, 864 72</p>
July.....	
August.....	

September.	86 50
By 18 days' labor at \$1.25, and 16 days team work at \$4.	875 00
By 1,200 cantaloupes and 1,300 watermelons, at 15 cents	
By 2,800 ears of corn at 8 cents per dozen; 70 bushels of Lima beans, at \$2.50	103 67
By 142 bunches of parsley at 5 cents; 200 egg-plants at 41 cents	15 43
By 1,820 pounds of winter squash, at 2 cents; 33 summer squash at 50 cents	54 90
By 15 bushels of carrots at 90 cents; 36 bushels of beets at \$1.50	67 50
By 35 bushels of snap beans, and 11 bushels of peppers at 50 cents	23 00
By 153 bushels of tomatoes, at 75 cents; 163 bushels of cucumbers at \$1	284 25
By 81 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 12 bushels of okra at \$2	186 00
By 18 bushels of radishes at \$4.50; 16 bushels of turnips at 25 cents	
By 83 bushels of spinach, at 75 cents	85 00
NOTE.—The estimated root crop in the ground September 30, 1885, is as follows:	62 25
200 bushels of sweet potatoes, at 75 cents	\$150
300 bushels of carrots, at 75 cents	225
73 bushels of radish, at \$1	75
1,400 bushels of beets, at 50 cents	700
400 bushels of parsnips, at 75 cents	300
2,500 bushels of turnips, at 25 cents	625
5,500 stalks of celery, at 5 cents	275
40,000 pounds of winter squash, at 2 cents	800
The value of which (\$3,150) will be credited to the farm as they are taken up and issued, or stored, and will appear in the report for next year.	
To balance	\$4,912 09
	14,040 84

14,040 84

R. F. RITTENHOUSE,
Brevet Major, U. S. A., Secretary and Treasurer.

Annual report of receipts and expenditures on account of the dairy at the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, from October 1, 1884, to September 30, 1885.

Dr.			Ca.		
				1884.	1885.
October					
	To 1½ bushels of potatoes, 98 cents; 5 tons of hay, \$75; 522 bushels of beets, \$212.50			\$938 78	By 2,068 gallons of milk, at 30 cents per gallon.....
	To 3½ tons of range coal, at \$5.70, and 5 tons stove coal, at \$4.95			58 25	By 1,799 gallons of milk, at 30 cents per gallon.....
	To forage for 1 horse, \$4.83; forage for stock, \$127.50			132 33	By 1,871½ gallons of milk, at 30 cents per gallon.....
	To rations for 3 men, \$21.64; 2 sacks of salt, at 90 cents			23 44	By cash for 3 calves sold.....
	To extra-duty pay to 4 herders, \$69.30; cart drivers for September and October, \$15			84 30	By 1,820½ gallons of milk, at 30 cents per gallon.....
November	To pay of dairymen, assistant dairymen, and cook			101 00	By cash for 2 calves sold.....
	To do			101 00	By cash for 1 Alderney heifer sold.....
	To rations for 3 men, \$20.69; 1 wheel-barrow, \$5			25 69	By 1,610 gallons of milk, at 30 cents per gallon.....
	To 3 wooden buckets, \$1.65; 2 shovels, \$2			3 65	By 1,873½ gallons of milk, at 30 cents per gallon.....
	To 2 manure forks, \$1.50; 1 dozen cow-ties, \$1			5 50	By cash for 4 calves sold.....
December	To forage for 1 horse, \$4.50; forage for stock, \$128.05			133 45	By 2,084½ gallons of milk, at 30 cents per gallon.....
	To 3 bushels of potatoes, at 66 cents; 1 horse-blanket, \$1			2 80	By cash for 4 calves sold.....
	To wages of 1 man as substitute during absence of dairymen			15 00	By cash for 1 Alderney cow sold.....
	To extra-duty pay to herders in November and December			33 50	By 2,539½ gallons of milk, at 30 cents per gallon.....
	To rations for 3 men, \$20.80; forage for 1 horse and for stock, \$113.77			134 57	By cash for 4 calves sold.....
	To pay of dairymen, assistant dairymen, and cook			101 00	By 2,716 gallons of milk, at 30 cents per gallon.....
	To 1 store and fixtures, \$11.50; 22 tons of hay from Home farm, at \$21			473 50	By 2,842½ gallons of milk, at 30 cents per gallon.....
January	To 375 bushels of beets, \$375; 50 bushels of carrots (damaged), \$12.50			387 50	By cash for 3 calves sold.....
	To 20 pumpkins (damaged), 25 cents; 1½ bushels of potatoes, at 70 cents			1 30	By 3,064 gallons of milk, at 30 cents per gallon.....
	To rations for 3 men, \$21.36; 175 bushels of beets, at \$1			196 36	By cash for 1 calf (\$46) and 1 bull (\$45.00) sold.....
	To 182 bushels of turnips, at \$1; 25 tons of hay from Home farm, at \$15			557 00	By 2,891½ gallons of milk, at 30 cents per gallon.....
	To forage for 1 horse and for stock, \$184.17; 1 sack of salt, 90 cents			185 07	By cash for 2 calves sold.....
	To pay of dairymen, assistants and cooks			101 00	By 2,000 loads of manure for the farm at 50 cents.....
	To 20 feet of hemp rope, 38 cents; 1 pair of beam-scales, \$5; 1 scree-wrench, 85 cents			6 23	
February	To forage for one horse and for stock			140 25	
	To 1 horse-cover, \$4.50; rations for 3 men, \$20.89; 1½ bushels of potatoes, \$1.65			26 44	
	To pay of dairymen, assistants, and cook			101 00	
	To 260 bushels of beets and 50 bushels of turnips from Home farm			350 00	
	To extra-duty pay for herders for January and February			68 10	
March	To 200 bushels of salt, 90 cents; forage for 1 horse and for stock, \$183.75			184 65	
	To 1½ bushels of potatoes, \$1.85; rations for 3 men, \$19.50			20 45	
	To pay of dairymen, assistants, and cook			101 00	

April	To forage for stock, \$441.32; rations for employes, \$20.....	461 32
	To pay of dairyman, assistants, and cook, \$101; 14 bushels of potatoes, \$1.35.....	102 85
	To extra duty pay to herders for March and April.....	47 10
	To 103 bushels of beets and 38 bushels of turnips from Home farm.....	141 00
May	To forage for 1 horse and for stock.....	346 58
	To pay of dairyman, assistants, and cook, \$101; rations for 3 men, \$20.39.....	121 39
June	To forage for 1 horse and for stock, \$31.45; 53,060 pounds of hay, \$561.26.....	592 69
	To 1 sack of salt, 90 cents; 1 pound of sponge, \$2.50; 1 bull-ring, 50 cents.....	3 90
	To repair of dairy-wagon, \$32.31; 3 shovels, \$2.70.....	35 01
	To 1 monkey-wrench, 75 cents; 1 riveting-hammer, 35 cents.....	1 10
	To pay of dairyman, assistants, and cooks, \$101; rations, \$20.32.....	121 32
	To extra duty pay of herders for May and June.....	48 60
July	To extra duty pay of cart-drivers.....	18 00
	To forage for 1 horse and for stock, \$30.73; 2 cords of wood at \$7.....	44 73
	To pay of dairymen, assistants, and cook, \$101; rations, \$18.34.....	119 34
August	To 1 bull, \$100; rations, \$17.78; forage for 1 horse and for stock, \$56.71.....	174 49
	To pay of dairyman, assistants, and cook, and extra duty pay.....	180 35
September.....	To 2 bull-rings, 85 cents; 1 syringe, \$1; forage for stock, \$55.50.....	57 35
	To pay of dairyman, assistants, and cook, \$101; rations, \$21.98.....	123 98
	To balance.....	2, 604 72
	Total.....	9, 498 83

Total.....

9, 498 83

NOTE.—The dairy herd September 30, 1885, comprised thorough-bred Holsteins, 1 bull, 4 cows, 3 calves; Trade Holsteins, 5 cows, 8 heifers, 5 calves; Alderney, 18 cows, 2 bulls, 2 heifers, 3 calves, and 20 common cows, making the number 71 in all. The net cost of running the dairy was \$5,505.04. The number of gallons of milk produced was 27,394½. The daily average yield of milk from each cow was 1½ gallons. The cost of the milk per gallon was 20.47 cents.

B. F. RITTENHOUSE,
Brevet Major, United States Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

Annual report of receipts and expenditures on account of the garden at the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, from October 1, 1884, to September 30, 1885.

Dr.	Cr.	1884		1885	
		October	November	December	January
To 5 tons of range-coal, \$28.50	By 687 quarts of strawberries, at 8 cents per quart.	\$54 00	June	\$25 50	\$455 76
To civilian labor, \$222.50; 1 inmate watching orchard, \$4.25	By 885 quarts of cherries, at 6 cents per quart.	226 75	June and July	226 75	53 10
To 14 days' work in October, \$17.50; labor in November, \$22.75	By 87 quarts of currants, at 10 cents per quart.	246 25	July	9 25	8 70
To 5 pruning-knives, \$3.25; 2 budding-knives, \$3.00	By 210 quarts of raspberries, at 10 cents per quart.	3 25	August	238 75	21 00
To 5 pounds of cotton twine, \$1.25; 5 pounds of hemp, \$2	By 20 quarts of raspberries, at 5 cents per quart.	5 78	September	246 25	1 00
To 21 pounds of marine, \$3.78; 100 pounds of tobacco stems, \$2	By 137 quarts of blackberries, at 8 cents per quart.	5 00		227 50	105 38
To civilian labor	By 20 bushels of pears, at \$2 per bushel.	206 22		5 00	40 00
To 8 bushels of lawn grass, \$9.60; 5½ tons of bone-flour, \$196.62	By 13 bushels of peaches, at \$1.75 per bushel.	53 65			22 75
To 300 packets of flower-seeds, \$3.65; 5,000 strawberry plants, \$50	By 3 bushels of grapes, at \$2.50 per bushel.	239 25			82 50
To 1 pair of pruning-shears, \$3; civilian labor, \$236.25	By 66 bushels of peaches, at \$1.25 per bushel.	25 76			207 60
To extra duty labor in March and April, 1885.	By 128 bushels of pears, at \$1.50 per bushel.	524 53			254 00
To flowers, \$263.75; labor, \$238.78.	By 127 bushels of grapes, at \$2 per bushel.	378 54			150 00
To seeds and articles for gardening, \$141.65; labor, \$226.89	By 160 bushels of crab-apples, at \$1 per bushel.	8 65			6 38
To extra duty pay to watchman in May and June, 1885.	By 84 bushels of sweet apples, at 75 cents per bushel.	341 20			4,000 00
To labor, \$250; 16 tons of coal at \$5.70 per ton, \$91.20	By 20,000 plants propagated for ornamentation of the grounds of the Home, at 5 cents each.	1 75			1,807 77
To 2 cord of wood, at \$7 per cord.	By balance	45 35			
To extra duty labor in July and August.		241 25			
To civilian labor		10 15			
To repairing 2 lawn-mowers		246 25			
To 2 mole-traps, \$5; labor, \$241.25		3,822 82			

The receipts from this department of the Home must always fall short of the expenditures.

B. F. RITTENHOUSE,
Brevet Major, United States Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME, D. C.,
September 30, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the medical department of the Home for the year ending September 30, 1885:

	1885.	1884.
Patients remaining in hospital September 30.....	81	78
Patients admitted to hospital during the year.....	317	287
Total	398	365
Of these there were—		
Returned to the Home relieved or cured.....	256	219
Discharged.....	1	2
Sent to United States Government Hospital for the Insane.....	8	4
Died in hospital.....	31	26
Died when brought to hospital.....	4	0
Discharged from the Home (left voluntarily).....	13	30
Dismissed from the Home.....	0	3
Remaining in hospital at date of annual report.....	85	81
Total	398	365
Ages of those admitted—		
Between 20 and 30 years.....	14	24
Between 30 and 40 years.....	46	49
Between 40 and 50 years.....	73	65
Between 50 and 60 years.....	105	88
Between 60 and 70 years.....	61	46
Between 70 and 80 years.....	16	13
Between 80 and 90 years.....	2	2
Total	317	287
The age of the youngest was.....	22	24
The age of oldest was.....	85	81
Average age of patients was.....	51.21	33.20
Largest number of patients in hospital at one time.....	86	85
Least number of patients in hospital at one time.....	77	65
Average number of patients in hospital each day in the year.....	83.39	79.75

Diseases for which patients were admitted.

Diseases.	1885.	1884.	Diseases.	1885.	1884.
Typhoid fever.....	1	0	Catarrh.....	1	7
Remittent fever.....	2	1	Acute bronchitis.....	4	2
Intermittent fever.....	6	1	Chronic bronchitis.....	6	13
Chronic malarial poisoning.....	2	0	Inflammation of larynx.....	1	1
Catarrhal fever.....	3	0	Inflammation of lungs.....	2	3
Acute diarrhoea.....	3	2	Hemorrhage from lungs.....	2	0
Acute dysentery.....	2	1	Loss of teeth.....	1	0
Constitutional syphilis.....	3	3	Colic.....	2	2
Gonorrhea.....	1	2	Constipation.....	1	2
Stricture of urethra (gonorrheal).....	3	0	Cholera morbus.....	1	7
Inebriation.....	109	50	Dyspepsia.....	6	1
Delirium tremens.....	3	2	Inflammation of stomach.....	2	7
Acute rheumatism.....	12	4	Hemorrhage from stomach.....	1	0
Chronic rheumatism.....	9	17	Inguinal hernia.....	1	1
Chronic rheumatic arthritis.....	1	0	Cirrhosis of liver.....	2	1
Senile debility.....	4	14	Jaundice.....	1	2
General debility.....	4	0	Hypersmia of kidneys.....	1	0
Cancer (of liver).....	1	0	Inflammation of kidneys.....	1	0
Consumption.....	13	12	Bright's disease.....	1	0
Tape worm.....	1	0	Diabetes melitus.....	1	0
Apoplexy.....	1	0	Varicocele.....	1	3
Epilepsy.....	2	10	Inflammation of prostate.....	1	0
Inflammation of membranes of brain.....	1	0	Carbuncle.....	2	2
Insanity.....	4	3	Ulcer.....	2	0
Monomania.....	1	0	Skin diseases.....	2	3
Concussion of brain.....	1	0	Burns.....	1	0
Locomotor ataxia.....	5	1	Contusion.....	7	3
Disease of spine.....	2	1	Sprain.....	5	3
Neuralgia.....	6	2	Dislocation.....	1	0
Paralysis.....	4	6	Fracture.....	1	2
Stroke (old).....	1	0	Amputation of leg (old).....	1	1
Acute conjunctivitis.....	2	0	Fracture of leg (old).....	1	0
Chronic conjunctivitis.....	2	0	Excision of metatarsal bone.....	1	0
Iritis.....	1	0	Gun-shot wound (old).....	3	4
Retinitis.....	1	1	Lacerated wound.....	2	2
Cataract.....	1	0	Incised wound.....	1	0
Sympathetic ophthalmia.....	1	0	Poisoning by strychnine.....	1	0
Amaurosis.....	1	3	Poisoning by rhus.....	1	2
Valvular disease of heart.....	9	7	Salivation.....	1	0
Rupture of heart.....	1	0	Opium habit.....	0	0
Varicose veins.....	2	2	Other diseases of last year.....	0	56
Piles.....	1	5			
Asthma.....	2	1	Total	317	287

This list exhibits only the diseases complained of by the patients at the time of their admission into the hospital, and does not include the numerous complications nor the new diseases appearing among them while in hospital.

Causes of death.

Diseases.	1885.	1884.	Diseases.	1885.	1884.
Typhoid fever.....	1	0	Chronic bronchitis and exhaustion.....	2	
Alcoholism.....	1	1	Inflammation of stomach.....	1	2
Cancer of liver.....	1	0	Cirrhosis of liver.....	1	1
Tumor of brain.....	1	0	Contracted kidneys.....	1	
Consumption.....	9	8	Drowning (suicidal).....	1	0
Apoplexy.....	3	0	Incised wound (homicidal).....	1	
Inflammation of membranes of brain.....	2	0	Old age (senile decay).....	3	2
Valvular disease of heart.....	5	2	Deaths from other causes last year.....		10
Rupture of heart.....	1	0			
Paralysis of heart.....	1	0	Total.....	25	25

Of these 35 decedents, 4 were dead and 4 were moribund when brought to hospital. In at least 10 cases death was caused or hastened by excessive indulgence on the part of the decedents in alcoholic liquors. One death was homicidal, another suicidal. Nearly all of the other deaths were caused by incurable diseases or those incident to old age.

Age of decedents.

	1885.	1884.
Between 20 and 30 years.....	1	1
Between 30 and 40 years.....	6	3
Between 40 and 50 years.....	5	4
Between 50 and 60 years.....	11	9
Between 60 and 70 years.....	4	4
Between 70 and 80 years.....	6	2
Between 80 and 90 years.....	1	2
Between 90 and 100 years.....	1	0
Total.....	25	25
Average age of decedents.....	55.17	54.15

Nativity of decedents.

	1885.	1884.
Ireland.....	12	11
Germany.....	11	1
United States.....	9	9
England.....	1	0
Wales.....	1	0
France.....	1	5
Total.....	25	25

Ratio of deaths per 100 inmates.

	1885.	1884.
Deaths during the year ending September 30, 1885.....	25	4.12
Deaths during the year ending September 30, 1884.....	26	5.43
Deaths during the year ending September 30, 1883.....	23	7.08
Deaths during the year ending September 30, 1882.....	27	6.65
Deaths during the year ending September 30, 1881.....	40	8.50

Number of prescriptions and sick-calls.

	1885.	1884.
Number of prescriptions during the year.....	14,204	11,371
Number treated at sick-call and in quarters.....	2,872	4,197

The hospital building was originally designed to accommodate 50 patients. Subsequently three rooms in the third story (originally intended for laundry and drying rooms) were converted into wards for convalescents and for other patients who do not require nursing, and the building can actually accommodate about 74 patients very comfortably. Yet it will be seen from this report that during the entire year the hospital was crowded much beyond its increased capacity.

A new dormitory, having a capacity of 192 beds, will in a few days be ready for occupation by the inmates of the Home, and will enable me to relieve the hospital of some 20 or more convalescents who have been allowed to remain in it up to this time simply on account of the crowded condition of the Home. But, as the number of inmates of the Home is steadily increasing, the number of those who must be admitted to hospital for treatment or for special diet and nursing will increase proportionately, and the hospital will soon again be full, and the day is close at hand when the necessity for additional hospital accommodation will become apparent to all concerned.

The food-supply has been abundant in quantity and variety and excellent in quality, and no expense has been spared in providing for each patient special diet appropriate to his condition.

Great attention has been paid to the subject of the preparation of food for the sick, but there are no trained cooks among the inmates of the Home, and in spite of every effort the condition of the culinary department of the hospital still leaves much to be desired.

Cost of medical department United States Soldiers' Home for the year ending September 30, 1885 (figures taken from records of treasurer's office).

Articles.	1885.	1884.
Average number of men, including attendants.....	111. 47	108. 70
Subsistence.....	\$11,158 19	\$11,091 40
Subsistence, &c., for inmates at Insane Asylum.....	1,241 43	.....
Cost of medicines.....	1,570 72	1,493 97
Attendants.....	3,592 95	4,264 50
Ice.....	372 80	257 58
Fuel.....	1,494 10	1,678 48
Gas.....	688 75	551 55
Laundry.....	767 44	775 80
Clothing.....	2,430 05	4,000 00
Furniture.....	189 21	1,247 54
Stationery.....	77 70	123 82
Teeth and spectacles.....	98 60	117 00
Coffins, &c.....	148 15	182 26
Excavation of night-soil.....	116 87	50 00
Newspapers.....	128 00	144 00
Bedding.....	39 35	576 04
Repairs.....	428 76	1,002 67
Cost of elevators.....	1,150 00	.....
Postage.....	5 00	25 00
Forage.....	168 33	184 30
Cost of one pair of horses for ambulance.....	550 00	.....
Books.....	116 70	135 86
Total.....	26,531 10	24,001 97
Cost per man per day.....	65. 20	70. 70

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

C. C. BYRNE,

Major and Surgeon, United States Army, Attending Surgeon.

To the GOVERNOR OF THE HOME.

List of names, &c., of men admitted to the benefits of the Soldiers' Home, near Washington, D. C., during the year ending September 30, 1885.

Number.	Name.	Company.	Last served in— Regiment.	Service.		ad- mitted.	Date admitted.	Entitled by—
				Years.	Months.			
1	John McNearney	K	Fifth Artillery	22	8½	51	Oct. 1, 1884	Service.
2	William Sproston	K	First Cavalry	4	4½	43	Oct. 3, 1884	Disability.
3	Martin Anderson		Band Twentieth In- fantry.	7	3½	32	Oct. 4, 1884	Do.
4	Andreas Wohlgemuth	B	Eighth Infantry	17	9½	50	Oct. 8, 1884	Do.
5	James Thompson	D	Fifteenth Infantry	8		49	Oct. 11, 1884	Do.
6	August Schmalzinger	H	Third Infantry	12	8½	66	Oct. 16, 1884	Do.
7	James J. Fisher	A	Eighth Infantry	24	1½	52	Oct. 20, 1884	Service.
8	Charles Fletcher	B	First Artillery	20	2½	46	Oct. 22, 1884	Do.
9	Frederick E. Wolfe		General mounted serv- ice.	20	9½	53	Oct. 22, 1884	Do.
10	James Goud	C	Fifth Artillery	2	4½	25	Oct. 22, 1884	Disability.
11	John Welch	C	Eighteenth Infantry	1	6½	49	Oct. 22, 1884	Do.
12	David Burk	F	Fifth Artillery	1	5½	46	Oct. 22, 1884	Do.
13	Charles Miller	M	First Cavalry	26	4½	49	Oct. 22, 1884	Service.
14	James Fitzhargrard	F	Fifth Cavalry	3	3½	33	Oct. 23, 1884	Disability.
15	George Wilson	E	Sixth Cavalry	5		28	Oct. 25, 1884	Do.
16	Michael Dawson	H	do	20	7½	39	Oct. 28, 1884	Service.
17	John M. Smith	A	Second-class private, Engineers.	10	6½	40	Nov. 4, 1884	Disability.
18	Adolph Dworsak		Band, Second Cavalry	1	8	32	Nov. 5, 1884	Do.
19	William Corcoran	L	Fourth Artillery	4	6½	42	Nov. 8, 1884	Do.
20	George W. Tucker		Hospital steward	19	10½	43	Nov. 11, 1884	Do.
21	James P. Caldwell	G	First Artillery	23	1½	50	Nov. 11, 1884	Do.
22	George E. Jackson		Sergeant, ordnance.	22	6½	51	Nov. 12, 1884	Service.
23	Michael Conroy		Seventeenth Infantry	27	5½	52	Nov. 17, 1884	Do.
24	James Barton	K	Fifth Infantry	8	4½	39	Nov. 18, 1884	Disability.
25	Jacob M. Crawford		Private, general serv- ice.	22		46	Nov. 21, 1884	Service.
26	Philip H. Cassidy	I	Second Artillery	20		46	Nov. 21, 1884	Do.
27	David H. Gould	A	Engineers	20	8½	66	Nov. 21, 1884	Do.
28	Ernest Beechner	H	Eighth Infantry	29	5½	53	Nov. 21, 1884	Do.
29	Jacob Maurer	K	Third Cavalry	21	5½	48	Nov. 28, 1884	Do.
30	Maurice Finane	B	Fifth Cavalry	17	6½	41	Dec. 1, 1884	Disability.
31	George Bondy	E	First Cavalry	4	10½	25	Dec. 3, 1884	Do.
32	Charles H. Kates	H	First Infantry	11	3½	25	Dec. 3, 1884	Do.
33	Robert Coylan		Second-class private, ordnance.	31	1½	51	Dec. 6, 1884	Service.
34	Edward Glennon	K	Second Artillery	16	10½	47	Dec. 8, 1884	Disability.
35	Daniel Gleeson	K	do	3	4½	37	Dec. 8, 1884	Do.
36	Lewis S. Grigsby	E	Third Cavalry	19	1½	49	Dec. 9, 1884	Do.
37	John Touhey	C	Sixteenth Infantry	20	3½	51	Dec. 10, 1884	Service.
38	John Fitzgerald	I	Sixth Cavalry	9	5½	26	Dec. 10, 1884	Disability.
39	Daniel O'Connell	E	Fifteenth Infantry	17	6½	44	Dec. 12, 1884	Do.
40	Dennis T. Esmond	A	Fifth Artillery	17	3½	45	Dec. 12, 1884	Do.
41	Frank Connor	A	Eighth Infantry	17	7½	50	Dec. 15, 1884	Do.
42	Maurice Molloy	H	Second Cavalry	13	7½	47	Dec. 15, 1884	Do.
43	Joseph Newfisher	G	First Cavalry	13	7½	41	Dec. 19, 1884	Do.
44	Fritz Volker	E	Sixteenth Infantry	1	4½	26	Dec. 19, 1884	Do.
45	Benjamin Jacobs	I	Fourth Artillery	21	11½	41	Dec. 20, 1884	Service.
46	Solomon Somermier		Private, general serv- ice.	21	6½	41	Dec. 20, 1884	Do.
47	John O'Connor	C	Second Artillery	20	8	50	Dec. 20, 1884	Do.
48	Michael Malley	B	First Infantry	18		41	Dec. 20, 1884	Disability.
49	Joseph Casey	A	United States Marine Corps.	24	8½	52	Dec. 20, 1884	Service.
50	William Henry	H	Fourth Cavalry	2	1	28	Dec. 26, 1884	Disability.
51	Samuel E. Blair	C	Fifth Artillery	22	1	38	Dec. 26, 1884	Service.
52	John Ward	L	Second Cavalry	12	2	38	Dec. 27, 1884	Disability.
53	John H. Leonard	L	First Artillery	16		38	Jan. 3, 1885	Do.
54	James Callahan		Commissary-sergeant	12	10½	42	Jan. 12, 1885	Do.
55	George Pratt	A	Seventeenth Infantry	20	11½	44	Jan. 19, 1885	Service.
56	Edward Grier		Private, general serv- ice.	20	11½	45	Jan. 20, 1885	Do.
57	John McDonough	E	Eleventh Infantry	8	6½	47	Jan. 21, 1885	Disability.
58	Henry P. Butler	B	Fifth Cavalry	14	1	36	Jan. 21, 1885	Do.
59	Thomas Morton		Second-class private, ordnance.	22	1	44	Jan. 21, 1885	Service.
60	Richard J. Ryan, alias Richard J. Riley.	D	First Cavalry	15	7½	40	Jan. 27, 1885	Disability.
61	Frederick Muller	B	First Infantry	24	8	58	Jan. 24, 1885	Service.
62	Patrick McGarran	F	Sixth Cavalry	22	5½	43	Jan. 27, 1885	Do.
63	James A. Bogges	A	do	12		25	Jan. 28, 1885	Disability.
64	James Kehoe	B	First Infantry	5	2	40	Feb. 2, 1885	Do.

List of names, &c., of men admitted to the benefits of the Soldiers' Home, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Name.	Company.	Last served in— Regiment.	Service.		Age when admitted.	Date admitted.	Entitled by—
				Years.	Months.			
65	James Filmore	E	Ninth Infantry	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	Feb. 2, 1885	Disability.
66	William W. Wilson	K	Thirteenth Infantry	26	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	Feb. 3, 1885	Service.
67	Simon T. Lauffer	F	Seventeenth Infantry	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	Feb. 5, 1885	Disability.
68	Thomas Curtis	H	Sixth Cavalry	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	Feb. 8, 1885	Do.
69	John Condon	B	Eighth Cavalry	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	Feb. 11, 1885	Do.
70	Redmond O'Donnell	M	First Artillery	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	Feb. 13, 1885	Do.
71	Gustavus Nicolai	D	Second Cavalry	28	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	Feb. 17, 1885	Service.
72	William Laue	F	Tenth Cavalry	18	3	38	Feb. 21, 1885	Disability.
73	James Thompson	C	Fifth Artillery	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	Feb. 21, 1885	Disability.
74	Franz Engel	G	Fifth Infantry	20	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	Feb. 21, 1885	Service.
75	Martin Hager	E	Artillery detachment	22	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	Feb. 21, 1885	Do.
76	George Duey		Private, general mounted service.	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	Feb. 25, 1885	Disability.
77	Francis Bland	H	Fifth Artillery	20	8	52	Feb. 28, 1885	Service.
78	John McIntyre	H	Twenty-first Infantry	6	8	31	Feb. 28, 1885	Disability.
79	Dennis Whalen	E	Sixth Cavalry	8	8	32	Mar. 2, 1885	Do.
80	Alexander Malcolmson	H	First Artillery	25	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	Mar. 2, 1885	Service.
81	Frederick Haller	E	First Cavalry	21	43	43	Mar. 5, 1885	Do.
82	John M. O'Neill	H	First Infantry	27	52	52	Mar. 5, 1885	Do.
83	John Ehrlich		Band, First Infantry	21	68	58	Mar. 6, 1885	Do.
84	Charles B. Wingfield	A	First Dragoon	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	Mar. 6, 1885	Disability.
85	Francis Snowball	H	Eighth Cavalry	5	32	32	Mar. 9, 1885	Do.
86	Nicholas Ossweiler	M	Sixth Cavalry	19	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	Mar. 13, 1885	Do.
87	Charles Boss	H	Twenty-second Infantry.	18	38	38	Mar. 16, 1885	Do.
88	Cornelius Craven	F	Eleventh Infantry	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	Mar. 18, 1885	Do.
89	William Clark	B	do	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	Mar. 19, 1885	Do.
90	George Pullen	I	Twenty-first Infantry	16	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	Mar. 24, 1885	Do.
91	John Fitzpatrick		First-class private, Ordinance.	25	48	48	Mar. 24, 1885	Service.
92	Henry Hall		Band, Tenth Cavalry	14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	Mar. 24, 1885	Disability.
93	John Lyons	D	Eighth Infantry	17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	Mar. 25, 1885	Do.
94	John Harmon	A	Sixth Cavalry	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	Mar. 27, 1885	Do.
95	James Devine	D	Ninth Infantry	16	11	57	Mar. 30, 1885	Do.
96	William Turner	D	Fifth Artillery	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	Mar. 31, 1885	Do.
97	Julius Fuerst		Sergeant-major, Fourteenth Infantry.	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	Mar. 31, 1885	Do.
98	Leola Kortman	H	Ninth Infantry	18	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	Apr. 1, 1885	Do.
99	Thomas Dunn		Private, Military Academy, detachment artillery.	16	6	44	Apr. 2, 1885	Do.
100	Patrick Sheridan	F	Second Artillery		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	Apr. 3, 1885	Do.
101	William B. Lewis	B	Third Cavalry	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	Apr. 7, 1885	Do.
102	Richard Shorten	G	Tenth Infantry	16	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	Apr. 7, 1885	Do.
103	William Patterson	F	Fifth Cavalry	20	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	Apr. 13, 1885	Service.
104	Richard Weller	A	Third Infantry	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	Apr. 17, 1885	Disability.
105	Frederick Elbs		Band, Sixteenth Infantry.	22	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	Apr. 21, 1885	Service.
106	James Plunkett	H	First Infantry	24	10	52	Apr. 21, 1885	Do.
107	Thomas Cullen	A	Second Dragoon	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	Apr. 21, 1885	Disability.
108	William Hoare	E	Sixth Cavalry	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	Apr. 21, 1885	Do.
109	Thomas J. Lenahan	H	Fifth Infantry	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	Apr. 21, 1885	Do.
110	James Coon	H	Tenth Infantry	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	Apr. 22, 1885	Do.
111	Oliver Major	I	Tenth Cavalry	1	5	24	Apr. 24, 1885	Do.
112	Harry A. Lindsay	A	Second Artillery	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	Apr. 29, 1885	Do.
113	Francis Lilly	B	do	20	6	40	Apr. 29, 1885	Service.
114	William Moore	C	do	22	8	45	May 2, 1885	Do.
115	Thomas Laws	H	Tenth Infantry	23	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	May 4, 1885	Do.
116	Henry Bertrand	I	Twentieth Infantry	20	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	May 4, 1885	Do.
117	Ralph Louthood	H	Fifth Artillery	21	48	48	May 11, 1885	Do.
118	Edward Wyles	H	Fifth Cavalry	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	May 13, 1885	Disability.
119	Henry Shafer	F	Third Cavalry	23	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	May 14, 1885	Service.
120	Henry Shafer	E	Twenty-second Infantry.	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	May 18, 1885	Disability.
121	Edward Burwitz	F	Second Cavalry	22	3	46	May 19, 1885	Service.
122	William Ackerman		Private, general service.	20	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	May 19, 1885	Do.
123	Joseph M. Griffith	C	Third Cavalry	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	May 19, 1885	Disability.
124	Thomas Conroy	D	Fifth Cavalry	5	81	81	May 19, 1885	Do.
125	Gustav Weigl	K	Third Infantry	15	39	39	May 19, 1885	Do.
126	Mathew Coagriff	M	Second Artillery	22	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	May 20, 1885	Service.
127	Thomas Halpin, alias John Clark	D	Fifth Artillery	17	6	44	May 21, 1885	Disability.
128	Thomas Cushing	G	Fifth Infantry	20	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	May 25, 1885	Service.
129	Henry F. Mahanke	F	Eighth Infantry	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	May 25, 1885	Disability.

List of names &c., of men admitted to the benefits of the Soldiers' Home, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Names.	Company.	Last served in— Regiment.	Services.		Age when admitted.	Date admitted.	Entitled by—
				Years.	Months.			
130	Thomas Rivans	K	Twenty-eighth Infantry.	1	9½	42	May 29, 1885	Disability.
131	William Barnes	D	Eleventh Infantry	23	5½	47	June 2, 1885	Service.
132	John Duckworth	I	Seventeenth Infantry	22	6½	45	June 3, 1885	Do.
133	William Stanford		Private, general service.	15		47	June 6, 1885	Disability.
134	William Bright	B	Nineteenth Infantry	3			June 6, 1885	Do.
135	Holger C. Kolby		Band, Seventeenth Infantry.	23	6½	60	June 15, 1885	Service.
136	John McKernan		Second class private, Ordnance.	21	1	58	June 15, 1885	Do.
137	John O'Brien	H	Fourth Cavalry	21	1	56	June 16, 1885	Do.
138	William Schauer	C	Thirtieth Infantry	27	8½	53	June 16, 1885	Do.
139	Dewitt C. Burke		Sergeant, general service.	25	5	45	June 16, 1885	Do.
140	James Byrns	G	Third Infantry	2	5	32	June 16, 1885	Disability.
141	William S. Branson	M	Second Artillery	7	11½	35	June 16, 1885	Do.
142	Patrick J. McNulty	E	Eighteenth Infantry	4	4½	48	June 22, 1885	Do.
143	John Boyd	C	Fourth Artillery	11		52	June 23, 1885	Do.
144	Arthur Dohley	D	do	3	5½	51	June 22, 1885	Do.
145	Peter Graham, alias Peter Butterley	B	do	18		49	June 22, 1885	Do.
146	Willard Ayers	K	Twelfth Infantry	1	2½		June 22, 1885	Do.
147	Owen McGough	K	Second Veteran Reserve Corps.	8	9½	57	June 22, 1885	Do.
148	Nathan W. Manning		Commissary-sergeant.	20	11½	52	June 22, 1885	Service.
149	John Hunt	D	Third Artillery	17	2½	39	June 22, 1885	Disability.
150	August Keil	F	Nineteenth Infantry	3	9½	32	June 29, 1885	Do.
151	Ernst Noll	G	Fourth Infantry	4	6½	44	July 6, 1885	Do.
152	August Koch	H	Fourteenth Infantry	2	10½	31½	July 9, 1885	Do.
153	Nimrod Lindgren	B	Eighth Cavalry	3	2½	28	July 9, 1885	Do.
154	Peter Kelly	H	Twelfth Infantry	1	6½	57	July 9, 1885	Do.
155	Robert L. Tolson	F	Eighteenth Infantry	10	4½	41	July 9, 1885	Do.
156	Martin Gaffney	F	Twelfth Infantry	13	5½	43	July 16, 1885	Do.
157	John Healy	B	Second Infantry	18		44	July 21, 1885	Do.
158	Michael Hall		Commissary-sergeant.	29	4½	57	July 21, 1885	Service.
159	James W. Langdon	D	Second Artillery	22	4½	47	July 21, 1885	Do.
160	John Flatt	F	Third Cavalry	25	1½	48	July 25, 1885	Do.
161	Thomas Gleason	K	Eighteenth Infantry	2	4½	25	July 26, 1885	Disability.
162	George W. Hard	E	Seventeenth Infantry	8	8½	33	July 28, 1885	Do.
163	Thomas Dalton	E	Eleventh Infantry	14	7½	48	July 30, 1885	Do.
164	James Sweeney	H	Fourteenth Infantry	19	10	45	Aug. 3, 1885	Do.
165	John Kinsella	K	Fourth Artillery	4	7½	46	Aug. 4, 1885	Do.
166	John Ryan	H	Second Artillery	28	7½	52	Aug. 5, 1885	Service.
167	Joseph Allison	G	Fourth Artillery	7	6½	39	Aug. 5, 1885	Disability.
168	Edward Kelly	EE	Sixth Infantry	18		38	Aug. 18, 1885	Do.
169	John Sheehan	C	Fifth Artillery	1	2½	61	Aug. 17, 1885	Do.
170	Adam Stinson	I	Sixteenth Infantry	1	2½	61	Aug. 17, 1885	Do.
171	Thomas Ryan	D	Third Infantry	17	9	44	Aug. 17, 1885	Do.
172	Andrew Chappell	I	Tenth Cavalry	11	11½	22	Aug. 18, 1885	Do.
173	Francis A. Grey	K	Third Artillery	11	8½	44	Aug. 18, 1885	Do.
174	Frank Henry, alias Kurt Edmeyer	H	do	2	9½	25	Aug. 18, 1885	Do.
175	Arnold Lassman		General service	12	7½	43	Aug. 25, 1885	Do.
176	William P. Hill	C	First Artillery	8	5½	67	Aug. 26, 1885	Do.
177	Frederick Warson	C	Mounted Rifles	7	7½	66	Aug. 28, 1885	Do.
178	John F. Strom	K	Seventeenth Infantry	18	13	53	Aug. 28, 1885	Do.
179	Richard Bennett	K	Fifth Cavalry	19	13	39	Sept. 1, 1885	Do.
180	Willis W. Warren	I	Tenth Infantry	12	10½	37	Sept. 2, 1885	Do.
181	Gustavus A. Antony		Band, Thirtieth Infantry.	15	6½	47	Sept. 4, 1885	Do.
182	Lewis J. Cook	H	Ninth Cavalry	2	7½	27	Sept. 4, 1885	Do.
183	Otto Shubert	H	Fourth Cavalry	3		23	Sept. 6, 1885	Do.
184	Samuel Rager	D	Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.			60	Sept. 10, 1885	Do.
185	James M. Page	C	Fifteenth Infantry	15	6½	61	Sept. 14, 1885	Do.
186	Paul F. Corn	C	Third Artillery	2	11½	23	Sept. 14, 1885	Do.
187	Francis Winters	E	Second Artillery	30	13	54	Sept. 15, 1885	Service.
188	Rudolph Wunderlich	K	Thirtieth Infantry	1	8	30	Sept. 16, 1885	Disability.
189	Charles Netz	E	Fourteenth Infantry	21		50	Sept. 16, 1885	Service.
190	William Kane	B	Second Artillery	9	8½	53	Sept. 19, 1885	Disability.
191	Thomas Hanton	B	Seventh Cavalry	16	6½	45	Sept. 19, 1885	Do.
192	William Gaffney	G	Second Artillery	19	4½	46	Sept. 20, 1885	Do.

*REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL ON THE SOLDIERS' HOME,
WASHINGTON, D. C.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *September 9, 1885.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of an inspection of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., made August 31 and September 2, 1885, pursuant to an act of Congress approved March 3, 1883:

IMPROVEMENTS.

The principal improvements since the last inspection, made November 11, 1884, by my predecessor, are the continued construction of a new annex barrack brick building 107 feet 5 inches by 60 feet 2 inches, with an extension on the north end 26 feet 7 inches by 23 feet 4 inches, of three stories and finished basement and piazzas for the upper stories, at a cost of about \$66,000 when completed, which by the terms of the contract should have been July 1, 1885, but it will not be ready for occupation until the 15th instant. Messrs. Wright & McDermot are the contractors. It is estimated to accommodate 150 men in the dormitories, which will relieve the too-crowded condition of the other barrack buildings, where, to accommodate the men, the beds are too thickly placed in the rooms and halls.

A brick extension to the stables of the dairy 43 feet by 30 feet 10 inches is approaching completion. Also, board corrals, with sheds for the bulls of the dairy herd in summer, all of which are needed.

A good and substantial roadway bridge has been constructed over the ravine near the engine-house, whence water is pumped to supply the buildings of the Home.

In addition to the foregoing noted improvements are the general repairs to the roads, which are quite considerable, consequent upon the washing of their beds and gutters in rain-storms, owing to the many sharp grades, and repairs to buildings and grounds generally.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings, including officers' quarters, barracks, hospital, stables, shops, &c., so far as discovered from personal observation and ascertained from report, are in good condition and repair, with the exception of slight and insignificant repairs needed from time to time, and the old wood farm house, occupied by three inmates of the Home and used as a dormitory for civilian employes, which is old, frail, and in a dilapidated condition. It is hardly worth the expense of much repair, and does not seem to be of much necessity.

The officers' quarters, hospital, barrack buildings, and library are first-class in quality, well lighted, ventilated, and planned, especially the hospital, barracks, and library, which I carefully inspected. They are, with the annex, commodious, having good lavatories and bathing accommodations.

POLICE.

I found the police of the above-mentioned buildings good to excellent, bedding of the hospital and barracks good and clean, dining and mess rooms and table ware excellent, and the kitchens in good order.

The police at the stables, store-rooms, shops, and houses occupied by employes was in some cases good, in others it was not good, and pub-

lic property was not properly arranged and cared for. The condition of police, &c., in some places showed neglect and carelessness on the part of those in charge. Attention was called to this matter, and a better police promised. It is proper to state that it was reported that the men employed at the places referred to were overworked.

The grounds were generally in good condition and police.

INMATES.

The first person admitted to the Soldiers' Home (Military Asylum) was on May 18, 1851. Total received to date, 5,114. Ages of those admitted range from 22 to 94 years. Travis Evans, admitted May 26, 1881, not a pensioner, now in hospital, was 94 years old last May. Although infirm, he walks about, and his mind is quite clear; was in war of 1812.

Inmates present August 31, 1885.....	601	
Inmates on furlough August 31, 1885	16	617
Commuters outside		168
Inmates present and absent		805
Present and absent November 11, 1884.....	716	
Admitted since	342	1,058
Voluntarily left, suspended, dismissed, &c	216	
Died	37	253
Remaining present and absent August 31, 1885		805
Number of pensioners September 30, 1884.....	259	
Received since.....	192	451
Discharged since.....		106
Remaining August 31, 1885		345

These pensioners receive pensions ranging from \$1 to \$30 each.

Number of commuters August 31, 1885, receiving monthly from \$2.33½ to \$8 each, 188. Commuters are those outside the Home who receive from it monthly the difference between their pension allowance and \$8.

There are 149 inmates on extra and special duty, receiving a per diem allowance amounting monthly, in the aggregate, to \$1,293.50.

Patients admitted to hospital from October 1, 1884, to August 31, 1885.....	285
Number attending sick call in same period	2,303
Number remaining August 31, 1885, in hospital	81
Daily average at sick call (nearly).....	7
Inmates died October 1, 1884, to August 31, 1885	31
Average age of the decedents (years).....	55.68
Inmates deceased since the institution was founded	563

The principal diseases treated were bronchitis, inebriation, constipation, rheumatism, catarrh, injuries, phthisis, diarrhea, heart disease, and ophthalmia, in the order given.

The maximum number of patients the hospital is intended to accommodate is 85. Its capacity is usually fully taxed.

There are a number of the inmates who, from general debility, loss of teeth, &c. (though not otherwise sick), require special diet and cooking, which is not to be conveniently obtained in the general mess. For this class there should be an infirmary, where they can be fed and cared for as their condition requires, which would make room for more hos-

pital patients, the number of which seems to be gradually increasing. It has been suggested that the house near the large barrack building, now unoccupied, known as the "President's cottage," would make, if not to be used as heretofore, a good infirmary for the class of invalids mentioned.

There is very much needed a trained cook for the hospital. The attending surgeon states that it is impossible to find one among the inmates of the Home; that the best of those who are employed as cooks are not unfrequently addicted to inebriety and fail in the discharge of their duties when most wanted.

An assistant to the attending surgeon, who should be a graduate of medicine, with experience as a physician, is required. This matter is too important to be overlooked, for when from sickness or other cause the attending surgeon cannot treat the sick, the officers and their families and the inmates of the Home would be without proper medical treatment, and bad results might follow. This assistant could fill the place of apothecary. Mr. Gurley, an apothecary now employed, although a graduate of medicine, needs experience as a physician, and he is nearly blind.

The inmates of the Home, in and out of the hospital, are well and kindly treated and cared for and made as comfortable as possible.

The food is good and abundant, and generally fairly well cooked and prepared, but it is reported that it would be better to have one trained cook (civilian) for the general mess. Fruit is supplied in season. The governor, General Hunt, has been giving his personal attention to the cooking at the barracks, and improving the mess so far as possible with the means available.

The men are generally looking well—as well as could be expected considering their physical condition; and many of them, besides those employed on extra duty, pass the time in reading, billiard-playing (for which there are four good tables, two having been added during the year), in games of cards, &c., which amusements they enjoy.

LIBRARY.

The library contains 3,754 volumes, 475 volumes having been received and 10 lost and condemned since the last report. They include military, historical, biographical, agricultural, religious, and poetical works, those of fiction and travel, miscellaneous, and magazines.

For use of reading-room there are—

Daily papers.....	15
Weekly.....	22
Pictorials.....	10
Magazines.....	32
Number of books issued during the year was.....	14, 168
Daily average issued (week days), about.....	46
Estimated daily average of inmates visiting the reading-room.....	167

FARM.

Gustavus W. Ward is the overseer. The hay crop is reported less than last year on account of drought; winter cabbage mostly a failure, due to worms, &c.; the potatoes raised are of excellent quality.

The expenses on account of the farm from October 1, 1884, to July 31, 1885, amount to \$6,775.92, and the credits from same source are more by \$2,552.09, which balance at the end of August it is estimated will be increased about \$400. There are fifteen public horses and ten mules.

DAIRY.

Thomas McGrath is in charge of the dairy. Of milch cows there are 17 Jerseys, 18 graded, and 11 Holsteins. There are 11 heifers, of which 9 are Holsteins, 13 calves of mixed breeds, and 3 bulls—2 Jerseys and 1 Holstein. The expenses on account of the dairy from October 1, 1884, to July 31, 1885, amount to \$6,348.94, and the credits from same source are \$271.50 more, which balance at the end of August it is estimated will be increased about \$800.

GARDEN.

G. A. McKimmie is the gardener and florist. The expenses on account of this department of the Home from October 1, 1884, to July 31, 1885, amount to \$3,279.82, and the credits from the same source were \$3,034.90 less. This deficiency at the end of August it is estimated will be some less on account of the fruit received from the orchards and vineyards.

During last fall, winter, and spring Mr. McKimmie states there were propagated and planted about 20,000 plants, used in ornamenting the grounds; that owing to the severe drought in the summer of 1884, strawberry plants could not be propagated, and that 5,000 plants were purchased and planted, which are healthy, promising a fair crop next year. The fruit trees, excepting the pear and peach, are healthy; the peach trees in one orchard are old, bearing little good fruit, and are to be cut down. To have a reasonable supply of peaches and pears for the Home will require frequent planting of young trees.

Besides fence-posts about 100 cords of wood were cut.

Fruit furnished the Home from the garden and orchards this season prior to this inspection :

Strawberries.....	quarts..	697
Currants.....	do.....	87
Gooseberries.....	do.....	90
Cherries.....	do.....	865
Raspberries.....	do.....	210
Blackberries.....	do.....	1, 317
Peaches.....	bushels..	20
Pears.....	do.....	13
Grapes.....	do.....	3

Thus, while the garden, &c., in expenses, runs behind some \$3,034.90, the profits on account of the farm and dairy (including estimated profits thereon of \$1,200) are about \$4,023.59, leaving a balance to the credit of the Home for these three departments of some \$988.69, as shown by figures and estimates. The credits are the current prices in this city of the products of the farm, dairy, garden, &c., furnished the Home.

COST OF SUPPORTING INMATES.

Average cost of ration per capita per month	\$6 91
Average cost of ration per capita per day.....	23
This includes vegetables, fruit, and milk, products of the Home grounds.	

Estimated cost per capita per day, including all expenditures except permanent improvements, \$1.02. The cause of the increase in the cost per man per day over that reported last year (92 cents) is owing to the increased expenditures on account of new buildings.

PENSION ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand November 11, 1884, last inspection.....	\$14,307 49
Received since last inspection to August 31, 1885.....	33,014 50
To be accounted for August 31, 1885	47,321 99
Disbursed from November 11, 1884, to August 31, 1885.....	29,251 33
Balance August 31, 1885.....	18,070 66

Of which balance \$17,875.46 is deposited in the United States Treasury, and \$195.20 (check of S. L. Wilson) is in hands of Home treasurer

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK ACCOUNT.

August 31, 1885, balance to credit of treasurer of Home, per bank statement	\$25,395 20
August 31, 1885, treasurer's bank balance	24,795 20
Difference	600 00
Checks outstanding, Nos. 636, 686, 690-5, 697-8, 702, 704-6, and 708, being fifteen in all, aggregating	600 00
Verified by bank and check books.	

PERMANENT FUND.

The following statement from the books of the division of requisitions and accounts, War Department, shows the condition of the permanent fund to be as follows:

Amount received into the fund from all sources from March 3, 1883, to August 31, 1885.....	\$817,896 25
Interest on same	16,609 68
Total	834,505 93
Amount drawn from this fund for the support of the Home during the same period.....	354,279 66
Interest drawn.....	13,447 41
Total	367,727 07
August 31, 1885, balance of permanent fund in Treasury.....	463,616 59
Interest undrawn	3,162 27
Total	466,778 86
October 31, 1884, balance this date (last inspection)	364,007 96
August 31, 1885. Increase to date, since last inspection.....	102,770 90
August 31, 1885, balance, with interest due.....	466,778 86

This "permanent fund" is established pursuant to act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, providing that it shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, which interest shall be paid quarterly to the treasurer of the Home, and further provides that no part of the principal sum deposited shall be withdrawn for use, except upon a resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the Home, stating the necessity, and approved by the Secretary of War.

BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE HOME.

The following statement shows the bonds and stocks belonging to the Soldiers' Home, to-wit:

United States 4 per cent. registered bonds	\$780, 000
Missouri 6 per cent. coupon bonds	40, 000
Young Men's Christian Association stock	62, 500
Total	882, 500

These bonds and certificates of stock are placed in the Safe Deposit Company's vaults of this city, as stated and recorded, but in the absence of the Home treasurer (who only has access to them), I did not personally verify these deposits. (Personally verified by me September 17, 1885.)

The Young Men's Christian Association stock pays no interest, but it is hoped that it may some years later.

Receipts and disbursements made on account of the Home by the treasurer, Major Ritterhouse, from November 1, 1884, to September 1, 1885.

Balance on hand November 1, 1884	\$19, 992 17
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RECEIVED.

On requisition from Board of Commissioners from United States Treasury	158, 450 00
Interest on bonds, securities, and permanent fund	35, 752 66
Effects of deceased inmates, subject to demand of legal heirs	232 19
Effects of deceased soldiers, subject to demand of legal heirs	2, 703 31
Rent of Harrodsburg property and miscellaneous sources	1, 800 69

Amount to account for August 31, 1885	218, 931 02
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DISBURSED.

For furniture for officers' quarters	\$446 75
For salaries of treasurer and clerk to Board of Commissioners	1, 650 00
For transportation of inmates	325 52
For fuel	553 80
For expenses of hospital, medicines, and stores, &c	1, 432 84
For contingent expenses of hospital	1, 412 40
Refunded to heirs of deceased soldiers	1, 070 91
Refunded to heirs of deceased inmates	93 65
For subsistence stores	32, 913 23
For clothing for inmates	12, 426 20
For bedding for inmates	4, 221 23
For pay of civilian employ��s, expenses of farm, garden, imple- ments, seed, and guano	15, 605 83
For general repairs to buildings, gates, lodges, roads, grounds, &c., not charged elsewhere	10, 959 35
For mess and kitchen utensils, billiard tables, &c	720 94
For forage, stable fixtures, horse medicines, &c	3, 590 50
For expenses of library, offices, freight, postage, &c	2, 707 22
For rent of safes, telephone, advertising, removing night-soil	668 69
For religious services	1, 480 00
For laundry work	2, 506 46
For extra duty and monthly allowance to inmates	10, 772 45
For commutation to members of Home outside	13, 037 51
For gas	2, 445 90
For board and medical treatment of insane in Government Asylum	1, 241 43
For purchase of animals	2, 040 00
For funeral expenses of members died outside	150 00
For construction of the new annex	57, 562 11
For permanent improvements, extension of treasurer's office, &c	11, 564 89

193, 639 51

Balance on hand August 31, 1885, to wit:

One commuter's check	\$24 00	
Cash (counted)	87 50	
Vouchers out, paid by checks 693, 695, 696, 698, and 669	334 51	
Balance in bank	24, 795 20	
		\$25, 241 21
		218, 931 02

Items of expense for August, not included in the above account, are estimated at about \$15,000.

Detailed statement of compensation to treasurer of the Home and to civilians employed.

	Per month.
Maj. B. F. Rittenhouse, treasurer	\$75 00
O. W. Lougan, clerk to Board of Commissioners	100 00
Rev. J. V. Edelin, Saint Dominick's Roman Catholic Church	50 00
Rev. James A. Buck, Rock Creek Episcopal Church	50 00
Rev. Cha. Philipbar, Lutheran Church	20 00
Miss B. F. Suively, Episcopal Church choir	15 00
Clergy of Saint Dominick's Roman Catholic Church choir	15 00

CIVILIAN EMPLOYÉS.

G. W. Beall, clerk to secretary and treasurer	68 00
R. R. Gurley, apothecary	65 00
James Gallagher, plumber	75 00
G. W. Brown, carpenter	75 00
Michael Lawless, fireman, Home building	45 00
William Walker, engineer, water-works	60 00
Thomas McGrath, dairyman	50 00
John Daily, assistant dairyman	25 00
William Keenan, assistant dairyman	18 00
Annie McGrath, cook for dairymen	8 00
L. B. Kramer, ambulance driver	18 00
August Tenfer, cook for inmates	35 00
Michael Noonan, assistant cook for inmates	25 00
Charles Egan, assistant cook for inmates	25 00
Michael Madigan, assistant cook for inmates	25 00

GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

G. A. McKimmie, florist and gardeher	per month.. 50 00
Six laborers	per day each.. 1 25

FARM.

G. W. Ward, overseer	per month.. \$50 00
Six farm hands	per month each.. 33 00
Seven day-laborers	per day each.. 1 25

TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED.

One tinner	per day.. 3 00
Two bricklayers	per day each.. 2 50
Eight day-laborers	do.... 1 25

The officers of the Home appointed by the President are:

Governor.—Col. H. J. Hunt, brevet major-general U. S. Army (retired).

Deputy governor.—Capt. Robert Catlin, U. S. Army (retired).

Secretary and treasurer.—Capt. B. F. Rittenhouse, brevet major U. S. Army (retired).

Attending surgeon.—Maj. O. O. Byrne, brevet lieutenant-colonel United States Army, who is detailed for this duty from the Surgeon-General's Office.

REMARKS.

It is reported that there is a large money balance in the United States Treasury justly due the Soldiers' Home. Efforts have been made to ascertain the amount, and special clerks have been employed to make up the accounts to determine what is due. From all I learn about the matter, it appears that necessarily very slow progress is being made, and that in all probability it will be many years before the accounts can be completed, unless additional measures and means are adopted to accomplish the object.

It is respectfully suggested that steps might be taken to soon determine approximately this balance, and apply to Congress to have passed an act to have transferred to the Home the amount agreed upon as fair and just by the Commissioners of the Home and some designated person or persons acting for the Government. This course, if carried out, would save expense to the Government and supply the Home with funds wanted for its support.

It will be observed that inmates of the Home are yearly increasing, in the past year by nearly 100.

The erection of new buildings and additions for their accommodation in barracks and hospital may be anticipated in the near future, and increased expenses in other directions.

The grounds of the Soldiers' Home have been virtually a pleasure driving park for the people of Washington, and for the nation. The yearly expense of keeping the roads of these grounds in their present good condition for driving is about \$6,000.

It is recommended that Congress be asked to appropriate this amount for the repair and preservation of said roads, to be disbursed under the direction of the Commissioners of the Home.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. DAVIS,
Brigadier and Inspector General.

HON SECRETARY OF WAR.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

839

BOARD OF VISITORS, JUNE, 1885.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Hon. JOHN BIGELOW New York City, N. Y.
2. Col. CHARLES R. CODMAN Boston, Mass.
3. Hon. GEORGE HOADLY Columbus, Ohio.
4. Prof. EDWARD S. HOLDEN Madison, Wis.
5. General FITZHUGH LEE Alexandria, Va.
6. Mr. GEORGE L. MILLER Omaha, Nebr.
7. General JAMES C. TAPPAN Helena, Ark.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

8. Hon. JAMES B. BECK Lexington, Ky.
9. Hon. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY Hartford, Conn.

APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

10. Hon. JAMES H. BLOUNT Macon, Ga.
11. Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY Philadelphia, Pa.
12. Hon. ROGER Q. MILLS Corsicana, Tex.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 13, 1885.

SIR: The Board of Visitors appointed by the President of the United States to visit the Military Academy at West Point during the June examinations of 1885, and there to inquire into the actual state of discipline, police, administration, fiscal affairs, and other concerns of the institution, have the honor to make the following report:

The members appointed by the President, by the President of the Senate, and by the Speaker of the House of Representatives met together June 2, and organized the Board by the election of Governor George Hoadly, of Ohio, as president, and Prof. Edward S. Holden, of Wisconsin, as secretary, and appointed the following committees:

On discipline.—General Joseph R. Hawley, Col. Charles R. Codman, and General James C. Tappan.

On fiscal affairs and concerns not provided for in other committees.—Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon. Roger Q. Mills, and Hon. James H. Blount.

On administration and police, buildings and grounds, sanitary conditions, and provisions for the illumination of the post.—Hon. James B. Beck, Hon. Roger Q. Mills, Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, and General Fitzhugh Lee.

On instruction, including preparatory education, the standard of admission, and the qualifications essential to graduation.—General Fitzhugh Lee, Mr. George L. Miller, Hon. John Bigelow, and Prof. Edward S. Holden.

The conclusions of the Board of Visitors upon these and other matters follow.

DISCIPLINE.

The Board has carefully considered some questions that have been suggested to it and that naturally arise in the mind of the superficial spectator concerning certain features of the discipline of the Academy. Offenses that at first sight seem exceedingly small are reported in writing to the commandant, and by him to the Superintendent. To each offense is affixed a penalty of one or more marks of demerit and certain punishments, such as walks of varying duration, confinement to quarters, deprivation of amusements, &c. It is often thought that many of these offenses might be disposed of by re-buke, warning, or other minor punishment at the moment, to the saving of time and unnecessary formality and with equal good effect. Possibly there is some weight in these criticisms. But it is to be remembered that the present treat-

ment is the result of many years of experience under skillful commanders and instructors, very nearly all of whom of late years have been graduates of the Academy, with fresh and vivid recollections of their own life as cadets. So far as the Board can learn, the requirements are reasonable. Certainly they are strict—far more so in many things than the graduate is called upon to submit to. But the object is to teach regularity, system, and the great virtue of absolute, cheerful, and ready obedience to orders because they are orders. No willful act of disobedience can be adjudged of trifling importance. Thoughtless negligence is almost equally blameworthy. The cadet undergoes the training of a private soldier, but he is also taught the accomplishments of an officer, and is always treated in a manner that considers his sense of honor. Censure by name in the presence of his associates is almost never resorted to. He always has an opportunity of explaining any alleged offense for which he is reported. The marks of demerit or other punishments are never inflicted save after the consideration of the superior officers. This guards him against injuries by reason of haste or temporary excess of feeling. The greater mass of rules and regulations has been so long in force that scarcely an imaginable minor offense can be committed which is without precedent, and, in general, the cadet knows almost precisely what he is to expect if he permits himself to transgress.

Inasmuch as the standing of the cadet under the head of "discipline" enters into the calculations which assign him his rank at graduation, it is important that his record be carefully kept.

The general impression made by the appearance of the cadets in their various drills and reviews, in their barracks and mess-hall, and off duty gives a very favorable idea of the discipline and drill of the institution.

TARGET PRACTICE.

While the general principles that govern campaigns and battles must remain, the vast changes wrought in fire-arms during the last forty years have revolutionized the tactics of the battle field. The old smooth-bore musket was a clumsy weapon of very short range and little accuracy, offering no temptation to study and practice in its use. The changes to the percussion lock, the rifle, the breech-loader, and the magazine gun have made our modern small-arms weapons of great range and accuracy. They are deadly at the distance of more than a mile, and they amply reward great care in aiming at a distance of 1,200 yards. They and their ammunition are scientifically constructed and prepared. Away from heavy fortifications battles are won by the rifle. If they were to be won by the saber, it would be criminal to send men to combat who were unskilled in its use. The common soldier, intelligently and thoroughly skilled in the use of his rifled and breech-loading piece, which perhaps is also supplied with a magazine, has his effective value more than doubled.

The Board is of the opinion that every graduate of the Academy should be an expert in the use of the rifle, off-hand or lying down, at short or long range, completely understanding and competent to teach all that a scientific marksman ought to know. He should value his skill as highly as the best swordman does his skill as a fencer. This would give the line officer the respect of his men. A liberal allowance of ammunition and systematic rules for practice would make good shots of the great majority of private soldiers, and call them to a drill which would be at the same time an amusement and a pleasure.

The Board has been gratified by exhibitions of the proficiency of the cadets as horsemen, and with the sword, the light battery, and the heavy gun.

It recommends that increased opportunity and instruction be given with a view to the highest excellence as marksmen with small-arms.

The Board of Visitors wishes to commend in strong terms the administration of the cadets' mess-hall, &c. The cadets are well fed, well clothed, well housed, and well cared for, at very moderate cost and to their own satisfaction.

FISCAL AFFAIRS.

We have examined carefully into the various sources of receipts and the several items of expenditures, and find that a wise and honorable conduct has uniformly characterized the transactions of all persons in charge of the fiscal operations of the United States Military Academy.

The tabular statements appended (see Appendix I) are plain and simple, and convey an accurate impression in relation to these operations which no form of speech can so easily do. The expenditure of all moneys save from the post fund has to be approved by the proper Auditor and Comptroller of the United States Treasury Department. In the matter of the pay of cadets this qualification is to be made, the Treasury Department simply receives receipts for the pay of cadets, and beyond these the Auditor and Comptroller do not go. In the use of this money much discretion has to be allowed to the officers of the post, because this fund has to be subdivided for the individual wants of the several cadets. A bimonthly inspection by some officer and a pass-book with each cadet seems to guard against all improper use of the same.

The post fund comes from the rent of post buildings, &c., as appears from the tabular statement, and is used under the direction of the superintendent and carefully watched by numerous inspections.

ADMINISTRATION AND POLICE, BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS AND SANITARY CONDITIONS, AND PROVISIONS FOR THE ILLUMINATION OF THE POST.

The Board has visited and carefully examined the various buildings now in use and inquired into the sanitary condition of the post. We find that the supply of water and sewerage is ample and the police regulations excellent. No change is now needed in the provision for the illumination of the post; many of the defects which were subject of serious complaints in past years are now removed. The cadet barracks, hospital, and other important buildings have been completed, the mess-hall, baths, &c., are in good order and well cared for, but there are other much needed buildings and changes which the Board recommends should be erected and made, the principal part of which are set forth in the letter of General Merritt, the Superintendent, addressed to the chairman of the committee on buildings, &c., and in the statement of Professor Tillman, which are as follows:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., June 9, 1885.

DEAR SIR: I quote below the remarks of Professor Tillman, of the United States Military Academy, giving briefly his views as to the necessity of a building for his de-

partment and the department of philosophy. I have no question but that these remarks will be of interest to you and the members of your committee, and for that reason submit them, concurring most cordially in all that Professor Tillman says.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,
Colonel Fifth Cavalry,

Brevet Major-General, United States Army, Superintendent.

Hon. JAMES B. BECK,
*Chairman Sub-Committee of Board of Visitors on Administration,
Buildings, Grounds, &c., West Point, N. Y.*

It is now universally admitted that the subjects embraced at the Military Academy under the head of "the department of chemistry (chemistry, electricity, mineralogy, and geology)" are all intimately connected with the practical wants of mankind, that they are valuable means of mental training, that they are essential to general culture, and that the importance of these subjects is increasing at an astonishingly rapid rate.

The extended employment of chemistry and electricity in the art of war makes it difficult to overestimate the value of a knowledge of them to the expert Army officer. Every facility should, therefore, be given to this department to employ to the best advantage the time allotted to it. The fact that the time is very limited would seem to be additional reason for perfecting the means of instruction.

The natural sciences cannot be studied to the best advantage in entire independence of the experimental evidence upon which they rest. To study them without experiment is to lose in a large degree the instructive training which they should give and the cultivation of the powers of observation. Especially is it true that the facts and principles of chemistry should be closely associated with the experimental evidence upon which they depend. Such experiment increases beyond expression the interest of the student, and at the same time serves to better fix in the mind the principles of the science. An institution without the facilities for some experimental work on the part of the students is not prepared to teach the subject to the best advantage. It is not intended or desired to make, in any sense, specialists of cadets, but neither the mental discipline nor the permanent knowledge which the sciences should give can be obtained without the facilities for experiment. The building desired is intended to afford space for the best instruction which can be given in the limited time in the subjects of chemistry, electricity, mineralogy, and geology, and for the display of a large collection of minerals and geological specimens now at the Academy, and which are constantly being increased by presentation from graduates and others interested in the Academy, besides section-rooms and lecture-rooms for the department of philosophy, and also a large hall for examination and for other purposes. It is not believed that such space can be obtained by any arrangement or addition to the present academic building. For the best science teaching the building should be specially constructed, and any addition to the present academic building must of necessity conform to the general plan of that building, and cannot be made to meet the requirements. At the present rate of growth of chemical and electrical sciences any such arrangement can only answer a few years longer, and any outlay for such purpose will not be the most economical one. Besides the advantages to the cadets, such a building will afford the opportunity for a post-graduate course to many of the young officers who return here as instructors, and will thus be doubly beneficial to the Government.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., June 9, 1885.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit, as requested verbally by you, the following memoranda as to the buildings most needed at West Point. They are mentioned in the order of their importance, though those mentioned to include five are about equally necessary:

1. Gymnasium, to cost	\$30,000
2. Workshops	10,000
3. Addition to cadet laundry	5,000
4. Academy for department of chemistry and philosophy	175,000
5. Barracks for cavalry detachment	12,000
6. Sixteen sets of quarters for married enlisted men	14,000
7. Alteration of library building for accommodation of increased number of books now on hand	5,000

The statement as to the amount these buildings will cost is approximate only. In the estimates for the Military Academy to be submitted to Congress at its next session, the appropriations necessary, including these, will be carefully estimated for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,
Colonel Fifth Cavalry,
Brevet Major-General, United States Army, Superintendent.

Hon. JAMES B. BECK,
*Chairman Sub-Committee of Board of Visitors on Administration,
Buildings, Grounds, &c., West Point, N. Y.*

General Merritt rendered the Board every assistance in his power; he not only went with us in person whenever desired, but detailed the officers in charge of the property being especially examined to furnish us the information we sought. At our request he made out approximate estimates of the cost of the improvements we thought of most importance, and classified them so that if all are not provided for, the most urgent may be.

We are satisfied that the present gymnasium is unfit for the purpose, and that a new one should be erected near the angle of the cadet barracks on the west side, where suitable ground is now available, and the present gymnasium, or the principal part of it, should be converted into bowling alleys, for the use of the cadets. The cost of both will be about \$30,000. We are satisfied the health and vigor of the cadets will be promoted by the exercise thus afforded, and therefore earnestly recommend these improvements.

We examined the cadet laundry carefully; it is altogether too small. The sum of \$5,000 will build such additions as will make it suitable.

Ten thousand dollars will hardly supply the needed blacksmith and other shops, which are now in such a dilapidated condition as to be almost unfit for use.

We are satisfied that the barracks for the cavalry detachment ought to be located near the stables and riding hall. At present the men have to walk about a mile four times a day, on an average, to and from their work. In the winter season the exposure is great, and at all seasons there is much loss of time and great inconvenience. If the change proposed can be made for \$12,000, it ought to be done. When made it will vacate the building now in use, which would be available for a storehouse or for other purposes.

The quarters for the families of the enlisted men are very indifferent, and new ones as proposed are much needed.

With an appropriation of \$5,000 valuable changes could be made in the library building which would furnish accommodation for a large number of books now on hand; we think it should be made.

After careful examination of all the present buildings, the Board, after full and free conference with the Superintendent and other intelligent officers, became satisfied that there was no building now on the grounds which could be either enlarged or changed so as to make suitable provision for the departments of chemistry and philosophy, and that the rooms now occupied for these purposes are wholly insufficient. We therefore recommend the erection of a new building between the present headquarters building and the chapel and library, at a cost not exceeding \$175,000. Professor Tillman has stated the reasons why this building is needed, so clearly that the Board, without repeating, adopt them.

There are other changes and improvements which might be made in the interest of the Military Academy which we do not now urge; for

example, we think that the horses used in the riding-hall should not be used either as artillery horses or for draught purposes. A number of other matters might be suggested which will require attention hereafter. We, however, suggest, as other Boards of Visitors have done, that a cottage or adjunct to the present hotel, containing, say, twelve comfortable rooms and a committee-room, should be provided, which ought to be set apart for the use of the Board of Visitors while here. We do not, however, urge that or any other subject if it interferes in any manner with the more urgent matter specified in the letter of the Superintendent, the necessity for all of which we recognize and earnestly recommend.

INSTRUCTION, INCLUDING PREPARATORY EDUCATION, THE STANDARD OF ADMISSION, AND QUALIFICATIONS ESSENTIAL TO GRADUATION.

From its foundation up to within the last thirty years or so the Military Academy was not only a special school for war, but also the best technical academy in the country in such subjects as engineering, mathematics, physics, &c. Since this date a great number of admirable technical schools of special subjects have been established, which devote from two to ten times as much attention to a particular study as can be given to it by the Military Academy.

It is therefore plain that the Academy is not to be regarded as a technical school of mathematics, physics, chemistry, or engineering. It is primarily a technical school for war; and mathematics, physics, &c., are taught for the sole purpose of fitting the mind of the cadet to follow the technical studies of the profession of war in the most thorough manner. It is the opinion of the Board that this fundamental principle must be constantly kept in view, and all its deliberations have been directed to the end of increasing the efficiency of the Academy as a technical war school.

To this end the Board recommends that some part of the strictly military subjects of tactics, outpost, advanced guard, &c., be studied in each year of the cadet's life at the Academy.

At the present time no theoretical instruction whatever in military subjects is given during the first two years at West Point. In the third year twenty-three hours in all are devoted to recitations in infantry, artillery, and cavalry tactics, and it is not until the fourth (and last) year that professional topics are reached. In the opinion of the Board, all changes which may be made in the course of study hereafter should be directed to the end of allowing more time to be devoted to the study of the science and art of war in all its relations, to the theory of tactics in its broadest form, and to those professional studies which more directly fit the graduated cadet for military service. Especially it should be sought to inspire the cadet with a love for his profession as well as a pride in it, and with a desire and taste for professional reading.

The Board of Visitors is aware of the difficulty of making any specific recommendations of real value, and would in general confine itself to laying down sound general principles.

We conceive, however, that the introduction of infantry tactics as a part of the fourth-class course and of artillery and cavalry tactics as a part of the third-class course would prove a strong stimulus to all cadets of these classes, and we are decidedly of the opinion that the change should be made, and that the principle of keeping at least one strictly military subject before the cadet should be recognized through-

out the three and one-half years subsequent to the first January examination.

We recommend that the medical officers at the post should deliver to the first-class cadets a course of lectures on the subject of hygiene, including the subjects of ventilation, drainage, clothing, and the best location for camps, &c., and that Parkes' Military Hygiene, or some equivalent text-book, be owned by each cadet of the first class.

We also recommend that a map of the United States, Canada, and Mexico be provided for each room in the cadet barracks. The maps should be a part of the permanent furniture of the room. It is of vital importance to the officers of our Army that they should be thoroughly acquainted with the geography of these countries, and there is no way to familiarize them with its principal features better than having such maps before their eyes during the entire four years of their academic course. The use of maps and diagrams as here proposed is capable of much further useful development, which need only be suggested here.

INSPECTOR OF THE ACADEMY.

The affairs of the Academy, both disciplinary and instructional, are under the general supervision of an inspector, which office is at present administered by the General commanding the Army, in addition to his other important duties. From the foundation of the Academy (1802) to 1866 this office was vested in the Chief of Engineers. It is respectfully recommended that the Chief of Engineers be again made the inspector of the Academy. The object to be attained by this change is to provide a permanent inspector of the Academy whose official duties are not so responsible or onerous as those of the Commanding General, and who can therefore give a much greater portion of his time to the administration of the Academy than is now practicable.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

Under the present system of appointments a candidate between the age of seventeen and twenty-two years is selected from every Congressional district in the United States by the Representative of that district. This gives a maximum of three hundred and thirty-four persons. In addition to these the President of the United States appoints ten candidates "at large" every four years. Formerly ten candidates "at large" were appointed every year by the President. It is the opinion of the Board that the number of appointments "at large" should be restored to ten per year. The candidates thus appointed have one year's notice, and are required to report at the Academy in June of each year and to pass an examination in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, American history,* and English grammar,* as well as a physical examination. If they pass these two examinations they are admitted on probation, and if they successfully pass the examinations in mathematics and English in the January succeeding their entrance, they are then regularly received in the service as cadets and given a warrant in the United States Army.

The object of an examination on entrance should be to secure for the military service cadets of high character and of sufficient acquirements to enable them to follow with success the courses of study prescribed for the education of an officer.

* The subjects of American history and English grammar were added in 1866.

The question of the standard of preliminary examinations is therefore closely bound up with the further question of the course of study prescribed within the Academy, and one cannot be changed without affecting the other.

To exhibit the nature of the questions asked at the entrance examination, some of the papers set in the years 1878-'82 are here annexed in Appendix II.

A mere inspection of these papers is not sufficient to give a correct idea of the entrance examination. It requires to be further said that a mark of 66 per cent. on any subject is a pass-mark in that subject. If a candidate passes fairly well in all subjects but one, and below 66 per cent. in this one, he is always admitted. Again, different values are given to the different questions. For example, in the geography paper, the geography of the United States counts 60 per cent. and that of all foreign countries 40 per cent., so that a paper in which the questions on American geography were correctly answered, and in which nearly all the questions of foreign geography were answered erroneously, would pass the candidate.

In the arithmetical problems one or two are always included which are rather difficult. These are specially designed to give an opportunity to those candidates who have not studied arithmetic for some time to show their comprehension of mathematical *principles*. They are such as any person prepared to enter as a freshman in college should be able to solve, even if he has forgotten the details of the common operations of arithmetic. These more difficult problems are not *essential* for entrance.

If a candidate successfully answers all the simple problems he is admitted. If he makes bad errors in these simpler problems, but shows by his *method*, if attacking the more difficult ones, that he has correct mathematical conceptions, he is not excluded, even though the answers to these latter are not correct.

With these explanations the preliminary examination papers given in Appendix II can be understood.

It is an important fact that the candidates who are admitted, although they have made a partial failure on one or more of the subjects of the preliminary examination, constitute a very large proportion of the cadets who are rejected at the subsequent examinations of the first three years, thus showing the requirements of the preliminary examination to correspond to the present course.

The truly remarkable feature in the Military Academy is that with these requirements for admission (neither algebra nor geometry being expected) so much work can be done in the short period of four years. During this time not only is an extensive field of learning covered, but the firm foundation of a moral character is laid. We can see that this is accomplished by virtue of one peculiar feature which, so far as we know, is only found at the Military Academy. It is this: Each department is under a professor, who has general charge of all the students of his department and particular charge of none. The classes are divided into small sections of eight or ten students in each, and each section is put under the charge of an officer of the Army, who devotes his entire time to the teaching of two such sections.

The proportion of instructors to students at the Military Academy is very much greater than at other educational institutions, but it is precisely this proportion that makes the excellence of the Academy, and renders it possible to take a boy who only knows the rudiments of the English language, history, and arithmetic, and in four years to turn him

out at least a fair mathematician and fair engineer and a faithful public servant.

The average acquirements of the candidates are certainly not above those of students of the freshman classes of our colleges; the instructors at the Academy are of no higher grade than the faculties of our colleges; but the large number of instructors enables an amount of time to be given to the instruction of each cadet individually which is out of all proportions greater than that which is given in an ordinary college course.

In the mathematical studies the hours of recitation for each section are ninety minutes per day. During those ninety minutes there is time for each one of the ten men of the section to be thoroughly examined. The certainty that he will be called upon to recite every day, and that no possible failure can be hidden, induces each cadet to prepare his lessons with a thoroughness and faithfulness which is not obtained at any other institution of learning with which we are acquainted. The effect on the moral character of the cadet is most admirable. He learns in the recitation-room not to shirk any duty, and he also learns the fact that few in civil life learn so early, that every short-coming in the course of duty is sure to bring with it its corresponding penalty.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION WITHIN THE ACADEMY.

The opinion is sometimes expressed that the more strictly mathematical courses at the United States Military Academy are too extended, and that some modification of these courses should be made in order to retain cadets whose tastes may not lie in the direction of mathematics, but who might still (it is said) prove valuable soldiers were the mathematical courses so modified as to allow them to graduate.

It is plain that these questions must receive the constant attention of the highly competent members of the Academic Board, who are, in the nature of things, most capable of forming a judgment, and most deeply interested in the success of the Academy.

It is known to the Board of Visitors that the mathematical studies at the Academy are no higher than those of similar schools abroad, and that they are lower than the requirements of many of the best foreign military schools.

It was, however, decided to ask for a formal expression of opinion from the Academic Board on these questions, and to this end the secretary of the Board of Visitors was directed to address the following letter to the members of the Academic Board:

BOARD OF VISITORS' ROOM, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., June 9, 1885.

GENTLEMEN: The subcommittee of the Board of Visitors on instruction respectfully request a brief opinion from each of you upon the two following points, *i. e.*:

1. Whether you regard the amount of time devoted to the study of mathematics (fourth and third classes), acoustics, optics, astronomy, mechanics (second class), as disproportionately great, relatively to other branches of instruction now taught at the Academy, for the purposes contemplated by this institution.

2. If you think any changes should be made in these mathematical branches, will you please to define these changes specifically.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD S. HOLDEN,
Secretary.

The ACADEMIC BOARD, *United States Military Academy.*

The answers of the various members of the Academic Board are given below :

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., June 10, 1885.

SIR: Referring to your inquiry contained in communication of yesterday, I have the honor to say:

The amount of time devoted to the mathematical courses of study appears large compared with that given to other branches of instruction, in view of its objects under the laws establishing the Academy. Whether this course can be reduced to advantage will depend on, in a great measure, to what study time taken from mathematics is given. Necessarily, much study at any institution of learning is in the nature of mind and character cultivation. If the mind and character can be cultivated equally, and at the same time useful practical instruction be given, that study is best which will best accomplish both.

I am not prepared in the press of matters now before me to comply with your second request.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,
Colonel Fifth Cavalry, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., Superintendent.

Prof. EDWARD S. HOLDEN,
Secretary of the Board of Visitors, West Point, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., June 10, 1885.

SIR: The Academic Regulations, paragraph 9, page 10 (edition 1883), provides that the Academic Board shall "report to the War Department on the system of studies and instruction, proposing any improvements therein that experience may have suggested." This privilege belongs to each member of the Academic Board, and whatever may be the action of the latter in the above-mentioned respects, any dissenting member may present his views in writing to be forwarded to the War Department. It is easy to criticise any existing system, and difficult to make a suggestion which involves a radical change, without at the same time disturbing the whole course of studies as they at present exist. The present course and its allotment of time are so intimately interwoven that any modification in the mathematics will require a complete recasting of all. The present system is the result of careful deliberation and adjustment on the part of the Academic Board for a period of nearly eighty years, and I do not think I have the right to express, as an individual member, any opinion contrary to its judgment, even were I to hold views antagonistic to the system as it now exists.

Since my opinion has been asked, however, I am glad to say that my experience as a cadet, as an officer in actual war service, as an instructor in mathematics, civil and military engineering, practical military engineering, mineralogy and geology, and as a professor in natural and experimental philosophy, the whole extending over a period of nearly twenty-six years, strongly confirms my opinion that "the amount of time devoted to the subjects named in your first question is not disproportionately great relatively to other branches of instruction now taught at the Academy for the purposes contemplated by this institution."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER S. MICHIE,
Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy,
United States Military Academy.

Prof. EDWARD S. HOLDEN,
Secretary of the Board of Visitors.
(Through the adjutant United States Military Academy.)

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., June 10, 1885.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following statement of my opinion upon the two points specified in the communication from headquarters United States Military Academy dated June 9, 1885:

1. I do regard the amount of time devoted to the study of mathematics (fourth and third classes), and to the study of acoustics, optics, astronomy, and mechanics (second class), as disproportionately great relatively to other branches of instruction now taught, or that should be taught, at the Academy for the purposes contemplated by this institution.

2. I think that such changes should be made in the mathematical branches as to reduce the time now given daily to those branches to about three-fifths of the present amount.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Professor of Modern Languages.

The ADJUTANT UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 11, 1885.

SIR: In reply to your communication requesting my opinion as to whether or not the amount of time devoted to the study of mathematics, mechanics, astronomy, &c., is disproportionally great relatively to other branches of instruction now taught at the Academy, for the purposes contemplated by this institution, I have the honor to state that, while minor changes (provided for in the Regulations) may possibly be made with advantage from time to time, I believe that the present division of time is, on the whole, the best possible.

Without going into a discussion of the relative merits of literary and mathematical studies for mental training or the purposes of this institution, I will simply refer to the fact that after a test of more than forty years, during which the division of time has been essentially the same as now, the United States Military Academy, considering its purposes, is acknowledged to-day, by military men of all civilized countries, to be the best in the world, and that the officers of the United States Army, as a class, are unsurpassed in their profession by those of any nation.

I consider the course referred to as the foundation of the Academy. Change the superstructure as you will, but let this foundation, which has been the life work of such men as Thayer, Mahan, Church, Bartlett, and Kendrick, remain undisturbed, until there is some indication of weakness in the results.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDGAR W. BASS,
Professor of Mathematics, United States Military Academy.

Prof. EDWARD S. HOLDEN,
Secretary Board of Visitors,
(Through headquarters United States Military Academy.)

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., June 10, 1885.

SIR: In reply to the questions contained in the communication addressed by you in behalf of the subcommittee on instruction to the members of the Academic Board, I have the honor to submit the following:

1. I do regard the amount of time devoted to the study of the branches named as disproportionally great relatively to other branches of instruction now taught at the Academy, for a considerable portion of each class, i. e., all of those whose position in the class at the end of a period named below renders their assignment to the cavalry and infantry arms of the service probable.

2. I think it would be desirable to keep the class as a unit in mathematical studies until the completion of descriptive geometry, i. e., to include algebra, plane and spherical geometry, trigonometry, mensuration, and surveying, analytical geometry, descriptive geometry, but to make a greater modification in the amount required from the different sections from first to last. After the completion of descriptive geometry, the class to be divided, the upper half to complete the course as at present; the lower half to omit the calculus and devote the time gained to a study of military administration, camp and garrison duty, care of the horse and material of war, military supply, and services in the field. The class thereafter to remain so divided, the upper portion completing the course of acoustics, optics, astronomy, and mechanics, as now taught; the lower portion to take only the course of astronomy as now taught, and a modified course in the other subjects—descriptive and not mathematical in character—the time thus gained to be devoted to the study of social science and political economy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. LARNED,
Professor of Drawing.

The SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.
(Through the adjutant United States Military Academy.)

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 10, 1885.

SIR: In reply to questions contained in your letter of yesterday, I have to state:

1. I do not regard the *amount of time* devoted to the studies named as disproportionately great, relatively to other branches of instruction now taught at the Academy, for the purposes contemplated by this institution.

2. In my opinion, no change is desirable in mathematics (fourth and third classes). In the second class (acoustics, optics, mechanics, and astronomy) I think that a reduction of time would be unwise, but that a modification of the course and the relative apportionment of time to the different subjects might be made to advantage.

I am unwilling to suggest specific changes without ample time to consider and discuss them in their bearings upon other subjects of study, and also in relation to the means (text books, &c.) for carrying them into effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. E. TILLMAN,

Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology.

The SECRETARY OF SUBCOMMITTEE OF INSTRUCTION, BOARD OF VISITORS.

(Through the adjutant United States Military Academy.)

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 10, 1885.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 9th I received on my return from New York last evening.

I would respectfully suggest that the questions therein stated are too important to be answered briefly, and too serious for a hurried reply.

They involve the discussion of such important considerations as—

1. Whether the preliminary examination should be increased, so as to relieve those studies in the course?

2. Whether those very studies are not necessary to the Corps of Engineers?

3. Whether all the cadets should be put through the same course of studies necessary to the Corps of Engineers?

4. And whether post graduate schools should not be established to give special instruction for the several staff corps of the Army, so as to relieve the Academy of the specific work of advanced studies for those corps?

I have the honor to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. POSTLETHWAITE,

Professor of History, &c.

Prof. E. S. HOLDEN,

Secretary, &c.

(Through the headquarters United States Military Academy.)

NOTE BY THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

In order to avoid misapprehension, it seems proper to state that such post graduate schools are in existence, as follows: Engineer school at Willets Point, established in 1873, three years' course; artillery school at Fort Monroe, established in 1884, two years' course; infantry school at Fort Leavenworth, established in 1881, two years' course; cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, established in 1881, two years' course.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES CORPS OF CADETS,

West Point, N. Y., June 10, 1885.

SIR: In answer to your communication of the 9th instant, I have the honor to reply:

1. I do not regard the amount of time devoted to the study of mathematics (fourth and third classes), acoustics, optics, astronomy, and mechanics (second class) as disproportionately great, relatively to other branches of instruction now taught at the Academy, for the purposes contemplated by this institution.

2. I have no changes to suggest in these mathematical branches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. HASBROUCK,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commandant of Cadets.

Prof. EDWARD S. HOLDEN,

Board of Visitors, present.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

West Point, N. Y., June 10, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to reply to your communication of yesterday, in which you request the opinion of the members of the Academic Board in writing upon the two following points:

"1. Whether you regard the amount of time devoted to the study of mathematics (fourth, third, and second classes), as disproportionately great, relatively to other branches of instruction now taught at the Academy, for the purposes contemplated by this institution ?

"2. If you think any changes should be made in these mathematical branches, will you please to define these changes specifically ?"

My answer is that, while I cannot but think that there is reason to regret that more time cannot be given than is now possible in the present arrangement of studies to the science of history, I am not prepared to express the opinion that the time devoted to mathematics is disproportionately great, relatively to other branches of instruction now here taught.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. CURTIS,

Judge-Advocate, U. S. Army, Professor of Law, United States Military Academy.

Prof. EDWARD S. HOLDEN,

Secretary Board of Visitors.

(Through headquarters of Academy.)

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 9, 1885.

SIR: In reply to your communication of to-day, I have the honor to state that, in my opinion, the time devoted to the study of mathematics (fourth and third classes) and philosophy (second class) is not disproportionately great, relatively to the other branches now taught at the Academy, for the purposes contemplated by this institution.

As a preparation for the course of civil and military engineering, and as a proper mental training for Army officers, I consider them the most important branches taught at the Academy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MERCUR,

*Professor Civil and Military Engineering,
United States Military Academy.*

Prof. E. S. HOLDEN,

Secretary Board of Visitors.

(Through headquarters United States Military Academy.)

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 9, 1885.

SIR: Referring to your communication of to-day, I would say in answer to your first inquiry, *yes*.

With regard to the second, I would suggest a consideration on the part of the Board of Visitors as to the advisability of recommending a five-years' course of instruction in lieu of the present four-years' course. With a five-years' course the branches mentioned in your first inquiry could be left as at present, and provision made for the additions and extensions in other branches, in my judgment so unquestionably desirable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLIFTON COMLY,

Major of Ordnance, Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery.

Mr. EDWARD S. HOLDEN,

Secretary Board of Visitors.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

West Point, N. Y., June 10, 1885.

SIR: I am in receipt of the request of the subcommittee of the Board of Visitors for a brief expression of opinion in writing upon the two following points:

"1. Whether you regard the amount of time devoted to the study of mathematics (fourth and third classes), acoustics, optics, astronomy, mechanics (second class), as disproportionately great, relatively to other branches of instruction now taught at the Academy, for the purposes contemplated by this institution ?

"2. If you think any changes should be made in these mathematical branches, will you please define these changes specifically ?"

In reply, I have to say that I do not regard the amount of time devoted to the study of mathematics by the fourth and third classes as disproportionately great, giving as it does that thorough grounding in mathematics essential to the pursuit of the most scientific branches of military science, and at the same time revealing those cadets who can, and those who cannot, advantageously pursue these branches.

I do not regard the amount of time devoted to the study of acoustics, optics, astronomy, and mechanics by the second class as disproportionately great for those who

may advantageously pursue them (as determined in the pursuit of the preceding course in mathematics) and who are to become artillery, ordnance, or engineer officers.

I do regard the amount of time devoted to the study of the above branches in the second class-year as disproportionately great for those cadets who (as shown by the pursuit of the preceding course in mathematics) cannot advantageously pursue them, and who are to be commissioned in the infantry and cavalry.

I think a change *desirable* by which the mathematical branches may be greatly reduced during the second-class year (third year at the Academy) for those cadets who either cannot advantageously pursue them or have no need to pursue them, on account of the branch of the service which they will enter.

In the very limited time available for this communication I cannot touch upon much that may be said regarding the expediency or inexpediency of such a change.

With the extended mathematical course which I believe should be taught here to those who are to enter the scientific branches of the service, I do not overlook the fact that graduates often leave the Academy with inadequate instruction in the English language; but, as I understand this institution to be maintained for the pursuit of those *special studies* essential to fit officers for every branch of the military service, I think it should not be burdened with imparting the very rudiments of education, and that the system of selection of candidates should be so improved that candidates may be secured with a more thorough and extended elementary education, especially in their own language.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. STANTON,

Major of Engineers, Instructor in Practical Military Engineering.

The SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

(Through the Superintendent of the Military Academy.)

Under the circumstances it was not practicable to allow adequate time for the preparation of full replies. The replies actually submitted indicate, however, that the Academic Board is not a unit on the matters in question.

The Board of Visitors would therefore commend this subject to the attention of the honorable Secretary of War, and would respectfully recommend that the Academic Board be asked to take into consideration the relative value of the various subjects now taught at the Academy, having regard to the special objects of the institution.

From the foregoing remarks of the Board of Visitors relating to the question of instruction at the United States Military Academy, the high opinion which we have formed of the Academy may be inferred. We, however, desire to be more specific, and to say that, in our best judgment, the whole department of instruction is in a highly effective state. The Academic Board, together with the whole corps of instructors, are full of intelligent zeal for the good of the Academy and of the military service.

The cadets appear to be actuated by good motives in doing their work, and there is no doubt but that this work is performed in an admirable manner on the whole. One point seems to deserve special mention. There is now no cadet at West Point who has not been recommended as proficient by the Academic Board, and we believe that the cheerful obedience yielded by the cadets is largely due to the fact that no outside influence has intervened to retain by arbitrary power cadets pronounced deficient in character or attainments by the Academic Board.

STATISTICS BEARING ON THE STANDARD OF PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION AND ON THE STANDARD OF SCHOLARSHIP WITHIN THE ACADEMY.

By the kindness of the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy the material for the following statistical tables has been furnished from the records of the adjutant's office and compiled by the adjutant and by the secretary of the Board jointly.

The tables are arranged by States and Territories.

For each State there is given—

1. The number of candidates reported in the years 1867-'84, both inclusive. Candidates not reporting, though appointed to fill vacancies, are excluded, and alternates are also excluded except when they take the place of a principal.
2. The number of cadets admitted in the years 1867-'84.
3. The number of cadets graduated in the years 1867-'84.
4. The number of candidates rejected on preliminary examination in the years 1867-'84.
5. The number of cadets rejected during the whole four-years' course in the years 1867-'84.
6. The per cent. rejected on preliminary examination during the years 1867-'84.
7. The per cent. rejected during the whole four years' course in the years 1867-'84.

States and Territories.	Candidates reported (excluding alternates), 1867-'84.	Cadets admitted, 1867-'84.	Cadets graduated, 1867-'84.	Rejected on preliminary examination, 1867-'84.	Rejected during whole course, 1867-'84.	Per cent. rejected on preliminary examination.	Per cent. rejected during West Point course.
Alabama.....	66	34	15	32	19	48.48	55.88
Arizona.....	5	4	3	1	1	20	25
Arkansas.....	41	21	9	20	12	48.78	57.14
California.....	32	24	9	8	15	25	62.5
Colorado.....	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
Connecticut.....	26	19	12	7	7	26.92	36.84
Dakota.....	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
Delaware.....	11	7	1	4	6	36.36	85.71
District of Columbia.....	6	5	3	1	2	16.66	40
Florida.....	11	9	3	2	6	18.36	66.66
Georgia.....	63	37	23	26	14	41.27	37.82
Idaho.....	8	3	2	5	1	62.5	33.32
Illinois.....	137	97	50	40	47	29.19	48.36
Indiana.....	104	69	34	35	35	33.65	50.72
Iowa.....	57	43	24	14	19	24.56	44.18
Kansas.....	26	18	8	8	10	30.77	55.15
Kentucky.....	91	51	24	40	27	43.95	52.94
Louisiana.....	42	23	10	19	13	45.23	56.52
Maine.....	28	19	17	9	2	32.14	10.52
Maryland.....	60	37	15	23	22	38.33	59.45
Massachusetts.....	71	58	40	13	18	18.31	31.08
Michigan.....	61	44	25	17	19	27.87	43.63
Minnesota.....	21	18	8	3	10	14.28	55.56
Mississippi.....	49	29	13	20	16	40.81	55.17
Missouri.....	97	62	30	35	32	36.08	61.61
Montana.....	9	4	2	5	2	55.55	50
Nebraska.....	10	7	2	8	5	20	71.42
Nevada.....	9	4	3	5	1	55.55	25
New Hampshire.....	17	14	10	3	4	17.65	22.57
New Jersey.....	46	37	20	9	17	19.56	45.94
New Mexico.....	5	5	2	0	3	0	60
New York.....	251	181	97	70	84	27.88	46.46
North Carolina.....	68	39	20	29	19	42.64	48.71
Ohio.....	151	103	62	48	41	31.78	39.8
Oregon.....	6	5	4	1	1	16.66	20
Pennsylvania.....	214	146	71	68	75	31.77	51.37
Rhode Island.....	15	9	6	6	3	40	33.33
South Carolina.....	43	21	11	22	16	51.16	47.62
Tennessee.....	103	55	22	48	33	46.60	60
Texas.....	47	31	10	16	21	34.04	67.74
Utah.....	6	5	3	1	2	16.66	40
Vermont.....	16	15	14	1	1	6.25	6.66
Virginia.....	74	38	21	26	17	48.64	44.72
Washington.....	9	6	2	3	4	33.33	66.66
West Virginia.....	33	17	8	16	9	48.48	52.94
Wisconsin.....	49	40	21	9	19	18.36	47.5
Wyoming.....	11	7	1	4	6	34.38	85.71
At large.....	207	148	109	59	39	23.67	28.36

States in order of increasing per cent. of rejections on preliminary examinations.

Ordinal No.	States.	Per cent.	Ordinal No.	States.	Per cent.
1	Colorado	0.00	25	Pennsylvania	31.8
2	New Mexico	0.00	26	Maine	32.1
3	Dakota	0.00	27	Washington Territory	32.3
4	Vermont	6.3	28	Indiana	32.7
5	Minnesota	14.3	29	Texas	34.6
6	District of Columbia	16.7	30	Missouri	36.1
7	Oregon	16.7	31	Delaware	38.4
8	Utah	16.7	32	Wyoming	38.4
9	New Hampshire	17.7	33	Maryland	38.7
10	Massachusetts	18.3	34	Rhode Island	40.0
11	Wisconsin	18.4	35	Mississippi	40.7
12	Florida	18.4	36	Georgia	41.3
13	New Jersey	19.6	37	North Carolina	42.6
14	Arizona	20.0	38	Kentucky	44.0
15	At large	23.7	39	Louisiana	45.2
16	Iowa	24.6	40	Tennessee	46.6
17	California	25	41	West Virginia	48.5
18	Connecticut	26.9	42	Alabama	48.5
19	Michigan	27.9	43	Virginia	48.6
20	New York	27.9	44	Arkansas	48.8
21	Illinois	29.2	45	South Carolina	51.2
22	Nebraska	30.0	46	Nevada	53.6
23	Kansas	30.8	47	Montana	55.6
24	Ohio	31.8	48	Idaho	62.3

States in order of increasing per cent. of rejections during whole West Point course.

Ordinal No.	States.	Per cent.	Ordinal No.	States.	Per cent.
1	Colorado	0.00	25	Illinois	48.4
2	Dakota	0.00	26	North Carolina	48.7
3	Vermont	6.7	27	Montana	50.0
4	Maine	10.5	28	Indiana	50.7
5	Oregon	20.0	29	Pennsylvania	51.4
6	Arizona	25.0	30	Missouri	51.6
7	Nevada	25.0	31	Kentucky	52.0
8	At large	26.4	32	West Virginia	52.0
9	New Hampshire	28.6	33	Kansas	53.2
10	Massachusetts	31.0	34	Mississippi	53.7
11	Idaho	33.3	35	Minnesota	53.6
12	Rhode Island	33.3	36	Alabama	55.0
13	Connecticut	36.8	37	Louisiana	56.5
14	Georgia	37.8	38	Arkansas	57.1
15	Ohio	39.8	39	Maryland	58.5
16	District of Columbia	40.0	40	Tennessee	60.0
17	Utah	40.0	41	New Mexico	60.0
18	Michigan	43.6	42	California	62.5
19	Iowa	44.2	43	Florida	66.7
20	Virginia	44.7	44	Washington Territory	66.7
21	New Jersey	45.9	45	Texas	67.7
22	New York	46.4	46	Nebraska	71.4
23	Wisconsin	47.5	47	Delaware	83.7
24	South Carolina	47.6	48	Wyoming	85.7

Per cent. of rejections on preliminary examination from 1867 to 1884.

States.	Per cent.	States.	Per cent.
NEW ENGLAND STATES.		CENTRAL STATES.	
Maine	32.1	New York	27.9
New Hampshire	17.7	New Jersey	19.6
Vermont	6.3	Pennsylvania	31.8
Massachusetts	18.3	Ohio	31.8
Rhode Island	40.0	Indiana	33.7
Connecticut	26.9	Illinois	29.2
Average	23.6	Average	29.9
SOUTHERN STATES.		WESTERN STATES.	
Virginia	48.6	Iowa	30.8
North Carolina	42.6	Minnesota	14.3
South Carolina	51.2	Wisconsin	18.4
Georgia	41.3	Michigan	27.9
Alabama	48.5	Nebraska	30.0
Florida	18.4	Colorado	0.0
Mississippi	40.8	Dakota	0.0
Louisiana	45.2	Kansas	30.8
Arkansas	48.8	Missouri	38.1
Texas	34.0	Average	20.9
Kentucky	44.0	PACIFIC STATES.	
Tennessee	48.6	Oregon	18.7
Delaware	36.4	California	25.0
At large	23.8	Washington Territory	33.3
Average	42.0	Arizona	20.9
		Nevada	55.6
		Average	30.1

Very little reliance can be placed upon conclusions drawn from these statistics.

The figures are correct, but the division into the forty-eight groups by States and Territories has made the number of separate results in each group so small that it is doubtful whether or no any real meaning remains in the figures. The cases of Colorado, New Mexico, and Dakota illustrate this. If there were a sufficient amount of such statistics the percentage of candidates rejected on preliminary examination ought to be roughly proportional to the illiteracy of the population from among whom the candidate was selected.

Again, the percentage of the cadets admitted into the Academy and then rejected during the four years' course at West Point should show, in the average of a sufficiently great number of cases, the mental aptitude of the population from which the cadet was selected for military studies.

Such conclusions cannot be drawn from the tables given above; first, because the amount of data is too small; and second, because the United States is not divided into small communities of fixed population like the component states of the German Empire, for example. A cadet appointed from Colorado may have been born and educated in Iowa of parents born and educated in New England.

The statistics relating to the Southern States are particularly defective, because the representation of these States has totally changed in character between the years 1867-1884.

The present Superintendent has collected from each candidate a quantity of interesting statistics relating to his previous education, circumstances, &c. Similar though less complete data exist for past years.

It would be a valuable contribution to American educational statistics if the data now available regarding the Military Academy could be thoroughly discussed by an expert.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. HOADLY,

President.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN,

Secretary.

JOHN BIGELOW.

CHARLES R. CODMAN.

FITZHUGH LEE.

GEORGE L. MILLER.

JAS. C. TAPPAN.

Hon. WILLIAM O. ENDICOTT,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX I.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE FISCAL AFFAIRS OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., June 8, 1885.

SIR: In reply to your request of the 5th instant, I have the honor to inclose herewith statements of the disbursing officer of the Military Academy marked: (a) Current and ordinary expenses; (b) miscellaneous items and incidental expenses; and (c) buildings and grounds; and statements of the treasurer of the Military Academy, marked A and B, which will show "all public moneys received and disbursed by officers of the Military Academy during the current fiscal year," including "moneys received through the regular appropriations and from any other source; also what sums have been deducted from the pay of the cadets and for what purpose."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,

Colonel Fifth Cavalry, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., Superintendent.

Hon. W. D. KELLEY,

Chairman Committee on Fiscal Affairs, Board of Visitors, West Point, N. Y.

(a) CURRENT AND ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Statement of money received and expended under each appropriation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

	Appropriated.	Expended to June 5, 1885.	Available.
Repairs and improvements.....	\$11,000 00	\$10,024 28	\$965 72
Fuel and apparatus.....	{ \$12,000 00 *1,000 00 }	13,000 00	12,803 13
Gas pipes, &c., and annual repairs.....	900 00	118 64	781 36
Fuel for cadet mess, laundry, and shops.....	3,000 00	2,983 21	16 79
Stationery.....	600 00	410 80	189 20
Postage and telegrams.....	300 00	167 33	132 67
Transportation of discharged cadets, materials, &c.....	2,000 00	817 33	1,182 67
Printing: Type, materials, diplomas, registers, &c.....	1,000 00	747 53	252 47
Clerk to disbursing officer and quartermaster.....	1,200 00	1,100 00	100 00
Clerk to adjutant.....	1,200 00	1,100 00	100 00
Clerk to treasurer.....	200 00	96 07	103 93
Department of mathematics.....	1,100 00	847 14	252 86
Department of civil and military engineering.....	2,930 00	1,524 96	1,405 04
Department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology.....	8,075 00	7,362 49	712 51
Department of natural and experimental philosophy.....	200 00	155 07	44 93
Department of modern languages.....	300 00	299 41	50 59
Department of history, geography, and ethics.....	960 00	785 37	174 63
Department of law.....	250 00	124 46	125 54
Department of tactics.....	1,830 00	1,055 87	774 13
Department of ordnance and gunnery.....	300 00	231 23	68 77
Department of practical military engineering.....	900 00	688 50	211 50
Expenses of the Board of Visitors.....	3,000 00		3,000 00
	54,945 00	44,532 52	10,412 48

* Additional amount made available by act approved February 12, 1885.

W. MERRITT,

*Colonel Fifth Cavalry and Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.,
Superintendent and Disbursing Officer.*

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

West Point, N. Y., June 8, 1885.

(b) MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Statement of money received and expended under each appropriation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

	Appropriated.	Expended to June 5, 1885.	Available.
Gas, coal, oil, &c.	\$3,500 00	\$2,463 15	\$936 85
Water pipes, plumbing, &c.	1,500 00	1,468 95	31 05
Cleaning public buildings (not quarters)	500 00	453 50	46 50
Brooms, brushes, &c.	200 00	126 45	73 55
Chalk, crayons, slates, sponge, &c.	300 00	227 35	72 65
Compensation to organist of chapel	200 00	150 00	50 00
Compensation to librarian	120 00	90 00	30 00
Pay of engineer of heating and ventilating apparatus	1,200 00	1,100 00	100 00
Pay of assistant engineer	1,000 00	916 08	83 92
Pay of five firemen	2,700 00	2,475 00	225 00
Pay of assistant librarian	1,000 00	916 08	83 92
Increase and expense of library	1,200 00	906 51	293 49
Furniture for cadet hospital and repairs	100 00	99 24	7 76
Purchase of bedding and necessary articles for use of candidates	500 00	39 00	460 00
Contingencies for Superintendent	1,000 00	750 00	250 00
Renewing furniture in section rooms	500 00	461 55	38 45
	15,520 00	13,654 92	1,865 08

W. MERRITT,
Colonel Fifth Cavalry and Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.,
Superintendent and Disbursing Officer.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., June 8, 1885.

(c) BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Statement of money received and expended under each appropriation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

	Appropriated.	Expended to June 5, 1885.	Available.
Repairing roads and paths	\$500 00	\$390 52	\$109 48
Continuing breast-height wall	500 00	490 00	10 00
Completing new 12-inch water main	2,000 00	1,938 90	61 10
Completion of new hospital for cadets	5,000 00	2,853 25	2,146 75
Reflooring academic building	2,580 00	2,580 00	00 00
Reflooring cadet barracks and piazza	2,420 00	2,420 00	00 00
New skylights for drawing academy	350 00	248 25	101 75
Water works	520 00	505 00	15 00
Additional bath tubs and repairs	{ \$2,000 00 } { *\$1,000 00 }	3,000 00	2,055 97
Cadet laundry: One No. 4 washer, &c.	300 00	345 00	15 00
Cadet mess: One bake oven	650 00	650 00	00 00
New ice cooler or refrigerator †	300 00	300 00	00 00
	18,180 00	15,896 59	2,283 41

* Additional amount made available by act approved February 12, 1885.
† Made available by act approved February 12, 1885.

W. MERRITT,
Colonel Fifth Cavalry and Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.,
Superintendent and Disbursing Officer.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., June 8, 1885.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
OFFICE TREASURER, QUARTERMASTER, AND COMMISSARY CADETS,
West Point, N. Y., June 6, 1885.

The ADJUTANT OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y.:

SIR: In obedience to instructions I have the honor to submit the following, viz:

A.—Statement showing balance sheets of the treasurer United States Military Academy, July, 1884, and May, 1885, and moneys received and expended between those dates.

JULY 26, 1884.

Assistant treasurer.....	\$13,680 18	Balances paid.....	\$441 26
Cadet cash.....	20 90	Cadet laundry.....	2,580 86
Hops and german.....	758 19	Cadet quartermaster.....	4,413 77
Trust funds.....	20,000 00	Cadet subsistence department.....	2,246 96
Balance (cash on hand).....	3,050 91	Corps of cadets.....	3,853 93
		Deposits.....	5 00
		Equipment fund.....	18,308 00
		Gas fund.....	930 00
		Miscellaneous fund.....	1,313 19
		Miscellaneous items.....	1,785 50
		Observatory fund.....	965 54
		Post fund.....	628 00
	37,508 18		37,508 18

I.—Assistant treasurer.

July 26, 1884. Balance to debit.....	\$13,680 18
Deposited (through paymaster).....	131,892 00
	145,572 18
Checks drawn (total amount).....	111,694 99
May 22, 1885. Balance to debit.....	33,877 19

II.—Balances paid.

July 26, 1884. Balance to credit.....	441 26
Charged to cadets.....	2,929 58
	3,370 84
Paid to cadets.....	3,370 84

III.—Barber and shoebblack.

Received.....	1,718 45
Disbursed.....	1,718 45

IV.—Cadet laundry.

July 26, 1884. Balance to credit.....	2,580 86
Receipts.....	8,972 31
	11,553 17
Disbursements.....	7,337 98
May 22, 1885. Balance to credit.....	4,215 19

V.—Cadet quartermaster.

July 26, 1884. Balance to credit.....	4,413 77
Receipts.....	54,116 97
	58,530 74
Disbursements.....	52,899 08
May 22, 1885. Balance to credit.....	5,631 66

VI.—*Cadet subsistence department.*

July 26, 1884.	Balance to credit	\$2, 246 96
	Receipts	48, 371 19
		<hr/>
	Disbursements	50, 618 14
		49, 000 54

May 22, 1885.	Balance to credit	1, 537 00
---------------	-------------------------	-----------

VII.—*Cadet cash.*

July 26, 1884.	Balance to debit	20 96
	Paid to cadets	4, 269 30
		<hr/>
		4, 310 50
	Charged to cadets	4, 310 50

VIII.—*Confectioner.*

Receipts	318 25
Disbursements	318 25

IX.—*Corps of cadets (see B).*

July 26, 1884.	Balance to credit	3, 853 30
	Credited to cadets	139, 149 04
		<hr/>
		143, 002 97
	Charged to cadets	130, 611 75
May 22, 1885.	Balance to credit	12, 391 22

X.—*Damages, ordnance.*

	Received	12 57
	Disbursed	12 00
May 22, 1885.	Balance to credit	57

XI.—*Dancing.*

Received	600 00
Disbursed	600 00

XII.—*Dentist.*

Received	695 00
Disbursed	695 00

XIII.—*Deposits.*

July 26, 1884.	Balance to credit	5 00
	Received from cadets	5, 268 79
		<hr/>
		5, 273 79
	Credited to cadets	5, 166 94
May 22, 1885.	Balance to cadets	106 85

XIV.—*Dialectic society.*

	Receipts	88 00
	Disbursements	43 00
May 22, 1885.	Balance to credit	45 00

XV.—*Equipment fund.*

July 26, 1884.	Balance to credit.....	\$18,306 00
	Charged to cadets.....	11,528 00
		<hr/>
	Credited to cadets.....	29,834 00
		1,342 00
May 22, 1885.	Balance to credit.....	<hr/> 28,492 00 <hr/>

XVI.—*Expressage.*

Received.....	37 53
Disbursed.....	37 53
	<hr/>

XVII.—*Gas fund.*

July 26, 1884.	Balance to credit.....	930 09
	Receipts.....	3,248 89
		<hr/>
	Disbursements.....	4,178 98
		3,245 11
May 22, 1885.	Balance to credit.....	<hr/> 933 87 <hr/>

XVIII.—*Hops and german.*

July 26, 1884.	Balance to debit.....	756 19
	Disbursed.....	476 42
		<hr/>
	Received.....	1,232 61
		1,232 61
		<hr/>

XIX.—*Miscellaneous fund.*

July 26, 1884.	Balance to credit.....	1,313 19
	Received.....	10 84
		<hr/>
	Disbursed.....	1,324 03
		132 84
May 22, 1885.	Balance to credit.....	<hr/> 1,191 19 <hr/>

XX.—*Miscellaneous items.*

July 26, 1884.	Balance to credit.....	1,795 50
	Received.....	505 81
		<hr/>
	Disbursed.....	2,301 31
		2,301 31
		<hr/>

XXI.—*Oath.*

Received.....	25 50
Disbursed.....	25 50
	<hr/>

XXII.—*Observatory fund.*

July 26, 1884.	Balance to credit.....	995 54
	Disbursed.....	440 42
		<hr/>
May 22, 1885.	Balance to credit.....	555 12
		<hr/>

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

XXIII.—*Paymaster.*

May 22, 1885. Charged to paymaster.....	\$131,892 00
Received from paymaster.....	131,892 00

XXIV.—*Periodicals.*

Received.....	89 90
Disbursed.....	89 90

XXV.—*Photographer.*

Received.....	606 25
Disbursed.....	606 25

XXVI.—*Policing barracks, &c.*

Received.....	2,768 71
Disbursed.....	2,768 71

XXVII.—*Postage.*

Received.....	18 02
Disbursed.....	18 02

XXVIII.—*Post fund.*

July 26, 1884. Balance to credit.....	626 00
Receipts.....	2,107 00
	2,733 00
Disbursements.....	2,639 20
May 22, 1885. Balance to credit.....	43 80

XXIX.—*Trust funds.*

4 per cent. United States bonds, par value.....	10,000 00
4½ per cent. United States bonds, par value.....	10,000 00
	20,000 00

MAY 22, 1885.

Assistant treasurer.....	\$33,877 19	Cadet laundry.....	\$4,215 19
Trust funds.....	20,000 00	Cadet quartermaster.....	5,081 00
Balance (cash on hand).....	1,206 97	Cadet subsistence department.....	1,537 00
		Corps of cadets.....	12,391 22
		Damages, ordnance.....	57
		Deposits.....	108 25
		Dialectic society.....	45 00
		Equipment fund.....	28,432 00
		Gas fund.....	833 57
		Miscellaneous fund.....	1,191 19
		Observatory fund.....	866 72
		Post fund.....	43 80
	55,144 16		55,144 16

MILITARY ACADEMY.

865

B.—Statement showing receipts and disbursements on account of cadets from July 1, 1884 to April 30, 1885.

RECEIPTS.

	1884.			1885.		Total
	July and August.	September and October.	November and December.	January and February.	March and April.	
Balance July, 1884.....						\$3,853 98
Deposits.....	\$198 30	\$2,174 40	\$432 12	\$753 71	\$519 00	4,077 53
Equipment fund.....		98 00	252 00	994 00		1,342 00
Cadet quartermaster.....	41 59	274 18	654 65	824 63	30 46	1,825 51
Travel pay.....				1,828 50		1,828 50
Pay.....	25,200 00	27,907 50	27,321 00	25,257 00	24,390 00	130,075 50
						143,002 97

DISBURSEMENTS.

	2,240 00	2,448 00	2,504 00	2,168 00	2,168 00	11,528 00
Equipment fund.....	2,440 00	2,448 00	2,504 00	2,168 00	2,168 00	11,528 00
Mess board.....	7,414 80	9,658 75	9,714 90	8,573 10	8,595 70	43,937 25
Mess damages.....	8 53	7 16	5 73	8 58	2 85	27 85
Cadet quartermaster.....	10,051 84	13,616 68	8,525 94	10,139 42	6,947 40	40,281 28
Cadet laundry.....	2,241 31	2,310 89	1,694 58	1,415 42	1,226 23	8,888 43
Baths and shoe-black.....	361 94	186 60	186 24	267 06	282 00	1,263 84
Barber.....	67 06	91 81	91 56	94 10	88 58	433 11
Conf-tioner.....	79 75	58 00	73 50	52 00	55 00	318 25
Policing barracks.....	676 80	526 70	537 84	465 75	512 90	2,719 99
Dialectic society.....		88 00				88 00
Gas fund.....	197 40	217 00	213 05	197 75	191 10	1,017 20
Dentist.....	220 00	75 00	235 00		165 00	695 00
Orinance, damages.....		4 50	1 68	6 39		12 57
Library damages.....	5 05					5 05
Postage due.....	2 05	2 80	4 20	5 89	3 08	18 02
Expressage.....	11 35	5 60	9 85	9 68	1 05	37 53
Periodicals.....	3 40	2 00	11 50	60 50	12 50	89 90
Hope and german.....	976 24	121 80	57 07			1,232 61
Dancing lessons.....	600 00					600 00
Photographs.....		504 00	81 25	21 00		606 25
Oath (notary public).....		7 25		18 25		25 50
Engineering (books).....		120 00		158 25		278 25
Miscellaneous items.....	24 36			193 20	9 90	227 46
Cash.....	211 31	362 25	3,023 27	834 50	380 50	4,310 83
Balance paid.....		210 61	97 86	2,621 11		2,929 58
Balance April 30, 1885.....						12,391 23
						143,002 97

Respectfully submitted.

WM. F. SPURGIN,
*Captain Twenty-first Infantry, Treasurer,
 Quartermaster and Commissary Cadets.*

Capt. William F. Spurgin, Twenty-first Infantry, treasurer Military Academy, in account with the post fund during the period from July 26, 1884, to May 22, 1885.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Date.	To whom.	On what account paid.		
1884.				
July 28	T. S. & J. D. Negus.....	Repairing lever clock.....	\$13 45	.....
31	Chadborn Caldwell Man- ufacturing Company.	Repairing cut mower.....	7 30	.....
Aug. 1	New York Herald.....	One year's subscription, daily edition, for headquarters U. S. Military Academy.	7 50	.....
1	New York Times.....	do.....	7 50	.....
1	New York Tribune.....	do.....	8 50	.....
1	W. A. Burbridge.....	Two chains, at \$5 each.....	10 00	.....
8	Pay roll.....	Carpenter service, Denton's stable, wagon transportation, trees, &c.	14 50	.....

Capt. William F. Spurgin, Twenty-first Infantry, treasurer, &c.—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Date.	To whom.	On what account paid.		
1884.				
Aug. 12	T. S. Coolidge	(Charged in error—credited August 12)	\$80 00	
12	William O. Nailer & Co.	Grass seeds	48 80	
12	West Point Foundry Association.	Repairs to wagon, &c.	5 21	
19	Bigelow & Main	Books for cadets' Young Men's Christian Association.	13 80	
19	Cadet quartermaster's department.	Articles for treasurer's office, headquarters, chapel, library, &c.	12 55	
Sept. 1	Pay roll	Laborers employed on post-office building	93 50	
6	do	Repairing chair, upholstering, &c.	2 50	
17	C. Harrison & Co.	Material for repairs, &c., to quarters at post-office.	46 61	
17	J. A. Roebling's Sons & Co.	Wire for steel weights of lever clock	3 37	
17	William Nelson	Piping for repairs to water-works	2 76	
17	Chadborn Caldwell Manufacturing Company.	Repairs to lawn-mower	3 80	
17	Brown Lime Manufacturing Company.	Thirty barrels slack lime for use as fertiliser	21 00	
18	N. Dain & Sons	Lumber for repairs of quarters at post-office	37 83	
18	William Shouder	Tin roofing, galvanized chimneys, &c.	16 00	
19	Patterson Bros	Hair for padding harness, iron, screws, &c.	34 15	
19	do	Iron for tree wagon, and hinges for post-office cottage.	16 96	
23	Shannon & Co	Repairs to lightning-rods at hotel and magazine.	9 25	\$497 94
Oct. 4	C. H. Joosten	Flower seeds for grounds connected with cadet hospital.	16 45	
4	William Hannon & Co	Flooring laid in officers' mess	100 00	
4	W. & J. Sloane	Thirty-three and one-third yards of carpet, parlor of officers' mess.	50 00	
6	Pay roll	Employees at hotel, post-office, ice houses, &c.	29 50	
10	Q. O'M. Gillmore	Bill paid S. Brooks for repairs to water-wagon	10 00	
16	American Sunday School Union.	School books, &c., post Sunday-school	5 71	
18	Pay roll	Laborers employed on ice runs	33 00	
20	C. H. Joosten	Flower seeds	4 00	
21	W. & J. Sloane	Curtains and fixtures in Superintendent's office.	47 99	
23	Thomas Shaw's Sons	Doors, sashes, &c., for hotel and post-office	37 25	
23	Doernum & Corbett	Two chairs, one couch, and one easy chair	170 00	
31	Pay roll	Employees in ice runs, post-office, Denton's stables, &c.	145 00	
Nov. 4	A. K. Smith	Re-imbusement for seeds purchased for officers' yards.	26 80	
12	Charles Harrison & Co	Two clocks for hotel	2 74	
13	N. Dain & Sons	Lumber for repairs of ice runs, soldiers' quarters, post-office, dam, &c.	310 63	
13	Chadborn Caldwell Manufacturing Company.	Repairs to lawn-mower	12 50	
13	Patterson Bros	One thousand and eight pounds half round iron for repairs to ice runs.	40 68	1,062 55
18	S. Fletcher Allen	Repairs at saw-mill	25 21	
18	E. J. Denning & Co	Ninety-nine and three-fourths yards moreen at 50 cents, for chapel.	49 88	
Dec. 19	Miller & Yates	Professional services on account of ground improvements.	35 00	
19	N. Dain & Sons	Four pieces spruce lumber for ice runs	8 64	
30	A. S. Barnes & Co.	Sunday-school books	16 80	
31	W. A. Wilde & Co.	do	1 35	
31	American Sunday School Union.	Subscriptions to books	1 13	
1885.				
Jan. 5	A. B. Berard	Box rent at post-office	2 00	
15	Cadet quartermaster's department.	Waste paper	1 44	
19	M. Brechbiel	Repairing chairs	4 00	145 45
25	Cowlishaw, Nicol & Co.	Material used in covering cushions in post-chapel.	64 50	
30	C. H. Butler	Five hundred flower pots, at 2 cents each	10 00	
30	Ward & Logan	Repair of looking-glass in Superintendent's quarters.	4 30	
Feb. 6	Cooke & Co.	One hundred and forty-five feet galvanized iron pipe, repairs at hotel.	26 00	
13	Patterson Bros.	Bar iron and proof chains for ice runs	5 70	
23	H. D. Lewis	Services as teamster, hauling ice	2 50	
25	John Mougan	Salt hay, fifteen bales	29 21	
Mar. 4	Subsistence Department United States Army.	Two hundred and twenty-four pounds salt	1 57	

Capt. William F. Spurgin, Twenty-first Infantry, treasurer, &c.—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Date.	To whom.	On what account paid.		
1885.				
Mar. 4	C. F. Reynolds & Co.....	Two lights plate glass, for cases in library museum.	\$10 75	.....
25	Cadet quartermaster's department.	Waste paper for headquarters building.....	1 32	\$156 95
30	A. S. Barnes & Co.....	Picture frame.....	41 50	.....
Apr. 1	Prof. W. W. Baily.....	Lecture delivered in cadets' mess-hall.....	25 00	.....
6	American S. St. Union.....	Sunday periodicals for Sunday-school.....	2 65	.....
15	W. A. Wilde & Co.....	Sunday-school literature.....	4 80	.....
16	Patterson Brothers.....	Leather belting and saws for saw-mill.....	85 35	.....
17	W. & J. Sloane.....	Material for public rooms, Superintendent's quarters.....	34 20	.....
18	William O. Mailler & Co.....	Grass seed.....	19 65	.....
21	H. W. Shelton, agent.....	Insurance on public buildings.....	175 00	.....
21	C. H. Joosten.....	Flowers.....	16 15	.....
23	N. Dahn & Sons.....	Lumber for repairs at hotel.....	39 58	.....
24	New York Plow Company.....	Plow and shears.....	7 80	.....
25	A. Hirte.....	Travelling expenses.....	4 00	.....
28	West Point Foundry Association.....	Material for repairs.....	37 66	.....
30	Pay roll.....	Plumbers, carpenters, masons, laborers employed on repairs at hotel.....	215 50	.....
May 1	Chas. Scribner's Sons.....	Volume XVIII, Encyclopedia Britannica.....	5 00	.....
1	William O. Mailler & Co.....	Grass seeds.....	9 85	.....
2	D. H. Patty.....	Trees.....	96 00	.....
4	Subsistence Department United States Army.....	Salt.....	32	.....
9	New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company.....	Freight on plow.....	12	.....
18	C. F. Reynolds.....	Paints, dyes, &c.....	16 37	.....
18	C. Harrison & Co.....	Lead pipe for repairs at hotel.....	29 75	.....
18	Patterson Brothers.....	Screws, hinges, &c., repairs at hotel.....	4 98	.....
18	Chadborn Caldwell Manufacturing Company.....	Repairing lawn-mowers, &c.....	24 80	\$47 01
		Balance on hand.....		43 89
				2,733 00

This statement is a correct exhibit of all receipts and disbursements on account of the Military Academy post fund for the period from July 26, 1884, date of treasurer's statement, to May 22, 1885, date of last statement of treasurer United States Military Academy. Receipts on right page, expenditures on left.

Respectfully submitted.

W. F. SPURGIN,

Captain Twenty-first Infantry, Treasurer United States Military Academy.

RECEIPTS.

Date.	From what source received.	On what account.		
1884.				
July 28	By balance.....			\$826 00
Aug. 12	S. S. Coolidge.....	(Error—gas fund).....	800 00	.....
29	A. H. Craney.....	Rent.....	500 00	.....
Sept. 4	D. Truesdell.....	Ice.....	106 00	.....
5	J. Denton & Son.....	Rent.....	50 00	.....
10	A. H. Craney.....	On account.....	250 00	.....
19	do.....	do.....	250 00	.....
20	Joseph Denton.....	Rent.....	37 50	1,253 50
29	A. B. Berard.....	Rent to date.....	37 50	.....
Oct. 6	D. Truesdell.....	Ice.....	28 00	65 50
1885.				
Jan. 3	A. B. Berard.....	Rent.....	37 50	.....
7	J. Denton & Sons.....	do.....	50 00	.....
22	Joseph Denton.....	do.....	37 50	125 00
Feb. 3	Colishaw N. & Co.....	(Error—returned).....	50	.....
March 25	Joseph Denton.....	Rent.....	37 50	38 00
31	A. B. Berard.....	do.....	37 50	.....
April 1	J. Denton & Son.....	do.....	50 00	.....
4	A. H. Craney.....	On account.....	250 00	.....
9	do.....	do.....	250 00	587 00
May 20	Joseph Denton.....	Rent.....	37 50	87 50
				2,733 00

APPENDIX II.

EXAMINATION PAPERS WHICH HAVE BEEN SET TO CANDIDATES BETWEEN 1878 AND 1882.

JUNE, 1878.

EXAMINATION IN ARITHMETIC.

Time allotted : Three hours.

DIVISION I.

1. Find the number of times $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cubic yard contains 1,377.57 cubic inches.

2. Reduce $\frac{9\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}}{63} \times \frac{4\frac{1}{2} - 3\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}}$ to a simple fraction.

$$\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ - + 1\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline 28 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} \\ - \\ \hline \frac{1}{4} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5\frac{1}{2} + \frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{0.5} - 0.725 \\ \hline 4 + 3.45 \\ \hline 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \quad \text{to an equivalent decimal.}$$

4. Five cubic feet of gold weigh 98.20 times, and 2 cubic feet of copper weigh 14 times, as much as a cubic foot of distilled water; how many cubic inches of copper will weigh as much as $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cubic inch of gold?
5. If a person travels $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles a day, and receives 2.76 shillings for each 12.50 feet passed over, how many gallons of wine, at 132.8 farthings a pint, could he buy with the money received, after traveling 7 days 10 hours 4 minutes and 45 seconds?

DIVISION II.

1. Define the least common multiple of two or more numbers; and give the rule for obtaining it.
2. Define the greatest common divisor of two or more numbers; and give the rule for obtaining it in the case of two small numbers.
3. Define a fraction; and explain the difference between a common fraction and a decimal fraction.
4. Explain why multiplying the denominator of any fraction is equivalent to dividing the fraction by the multiplier.
5. Give the rule for obtaining the value of a denominate fraction in integers of lower denominations.
6. Give an example of each of the following, and in the same order as indicated: An improper fraction, a simple fraction, a compound fraction, a complex fraction, and a mixed number.
7. Give the rule for reducing a common fraction to an equivalent decimal; and explain why the resulting decimal will be equal to the common fraction from which it is obtained.

8. Explain how to change any fraction to an equivalent fraction having a given fractional unit. Illustrate by finding how many 17ths there are in $\frac{1}{4}$.
9. State when four numbers are in proportion; and give an example.
10. Give the rule for reducing a compound denominate number to a decimal of a given denomination.
(The candidate will state the text-books in this subject that he has studied; and write his number in a legible hand.)

EXAMINATION IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Time allotted: Two hours.

(Directions: Write your number and the date in the places indicated.)

DIVISION I.

1. What is English grammar?
2. What is a verb? What are its properties?
3. Give the first person singular of all the tenses in the indicative mood of the verbs *drive*, *write*.
4. State the difference between a transitive and an intransitive verb; give an example of each.
5. What is a participle?
6. Construct a sentence (or sentences) illustrating the use of the participle as a part of a verb, as an adjective, and as a verbal noun.
7. Name the interrogative pronouns, and give the rule for their use in reference to persons and things.
8. How must pronouns agree with the nouns for which they stand?

DIVISION II.

(Directions: In parsing, rules are not to be given. Each word must be fully parsed, so as to show what it is, and its relation to other words in the sentence.)

Parse the following sentence: "Young men entering military life should be actuated by the highest motives that govern humanity, and learn to fear dishonor more than death."

DIVISION III.

Correct all the errors in the following sentences:

1. Who should I trust? if not he who I have lived with?
2. Everybody ought to follow the dictates of their own conscience.
3. By no means be not seen.
4. Each have their own faults.
5. He done it, for I seen him do it.
6. He writes like I do.
7. No one does it more easily than her.
8. Neither he or I were in fault.
9. Between you and I he act d very unwisely.
10. Was it you or him that did it? It was me.
11. Each of the States are represented.
12. I was not there nor my sister neither.
13. I ought to have told him to have gone and got it.
14. Henry is older, but not so tall as James.
15. England expects every man to do their duty.
16. Every one of your arguments are absurd.
17. A too great variety of studies weaken the mind.
18. Every man should act suitable to his station in life.
19. Henry learned me to skate.
20. He did not act with that loyalty as was expected.
21. I was once thinking to have written a poem.
22. Lake Superior is the largest of any lake in the world.
23. Which of your four brothers is the younger.
24. The general with all the soldiers were taken.

[N. B.—The candidate will name the text-books on this subject which he has studied.]

EXAMINATION IN GEOGRAPHY.

Time allotted: Two hours.

[Note: Write your number, not your name. Write legibly.]

1. What river of the United States flows into the Gulf of California? In what direction does it flow?

2. Name the five great lakes on or near the northern boundary of the United States. What river carries their waters to the ocean? In what direction does it flow? Name its principal tributaries.

3. Name the longest river of the United States? What are its three principal tributaries?

4. Where is Great Salt Lake? Where is Lake George? Where is Lake Champlain? Lake Michigan?

5. Bound Kentucky; name and locate its principal city; name also its political capital.

[Note: In bounding States, the 5th, 6th, and 7th questions, name the adjoining States as well as the water boundaries, rivers, &c.]

6. Bound South Carolina, and name its principal city, and name also its political capital.

7. Bound Missouri, and name its principal city.

8. What is the political capital of New York? Of Ohio? Of Illinois? Of Missouri? Of New Hampshire? Of Virginia? Of Louisiana?

9. How many States in the Union? Which is the largest State in area? Which is the smallest State in area? Which has the greatest number of inhabitants?

10. Name the Pacific States. Name the Gulf States in order, beginning on the east. Name, in order, beginning at the north, the Atlantic States. What States border on the British possessions, or on the Great Lakes?

11. How many Territories belong to our Union? Which one touches the Pacific Ocean? Which ones touch Old Mexico?

12. Name the principal mountain ranges of North America. Locate them.

13. Going all the way by water (excluding canals), from Saint Paul, Minn., to West Point, N. Y., through what bodies of water would you pass, and along what States would you pass? What three large cities would you see?

14. Locate the following bays: Baffin's, Hudson's, Raritan, Delaware, Chesapeake.

15. What gulf separates North from South America? What land connects them?

16. What is the principal river of South America, and into what does it flow? Give the latitude of its mouth, about.

17. What and where is the principal mountain range of South America?

18. Locate the following capes: Cape St. Roque, Cape St. Lucas, Cape Farewell, Cape North, Cape Mendocino, Cape Race.

19. Name the three principal oceans of the world. Which is the largest?

20. How many continents or grand divisions on the globe? Which is the largest? Which the most civilized? Which the least civilized?

21. Name the five principal powers of Europe, and five of the lesser powers.

22. What are the principal mountains of Europe, and where are they?

23. Into what does the Danube flow?

24. Into what does the Rhine flow?

25. What water separates Ireland from England; and what separates England from the continent?

26. Where is the Black Sea? Where is the Baltic? The Adriatic Sea?

27. What sea is between Africa and Asia? What isthmus connects Africa and Asia?

28. What high mountain range in the northern part of India?

29. What large islands in the Indian Ocean are crossed by the equator?

30. In going all the way by water, and by the Suez Canal, from Calcutta to St. Petersburg, along what waters will you pass?

[The candidate will state the text-book or books that he has studied upon this subject.]

EXAMINATION IN HISTORY.

Time allotted: Two hours.

[Write very legibly, and fill in your number and the date where indicated above.]

1. Give the names of four of the principal Spanish discoverers and explorers in America and the countries visited by them, together with the dates of their explorations.

2. Give the same facts of three English explorers prior to 1620.

3. Who explored and named the gulf and river of Saint Lawrence, and for whom did he claim the country?

4. Give dates and important facts connected with the settlement of the following named colonies, stating the different settlements therein, by whom made, the motive of immigration, and under whose auspices established: (1) Virginia; (2) Massachusetts; (3) New York; (4) Maryland.

5. How many colonial wars between France and England, and by what names are they severally known?

6. Where and when was the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States signed after the war of revolution, and what were the geographical limits assigned by its provisions?

7. When did slavery exist in the New England States?

8. When were the Articles of Confederation between the colonies agreed to by Congress, and when ratified? When did the Constitutional Convention meet, who was its presiding officer, and how long before the Constitution was fully ratified by all of the States.

9. What were the causes of the war of 1812, and its results?

10. When was the city of Washington taken by the British, and what were the circumstances of its capture?

11. State the limiting dates of the following administrations, and the principal events occurring therein: (1) Jackson; (2) Polk.

12. What was the political condition of the country at the beginning of the civil war; what great questions were at issue, and what parties brought forward candidates for the Presidency? Who were these candidates?

13. What States adopted ordinances of secession?

14. What men composed the Cabinet of President Lincoln during his first administration, and what office did each hold?

15. When was the emancipation proclamation issued?

16. What movement of the Confederate forces resulted in the battle of Gettysburg; when was it fought, and what its effect?

17. What campaign preceded the surrender of Lee; what was the last important battle of the war, and when did Lee surrender?

[Name the text-books you have studied upon this subject.]

JUNE, 1879.

EXAMINATION IN ARITHMETIC.

Time allotted: Three hours.

DIVISION I.

1. Divide 3,380,321 by MDCCXCIX and express the quotient by the Roman system of notation.

2. Divide 11.01 by .00038.

3. Change .013 to an equivalent fraction whose denominator is 135.

4. Find the greatest common divisor of $26\frac{1}{2}$, $28\frac{3}{4}$, and $29\frac{1}{8}$.

$$8\frac{1}{2} - \frac{7\frac{3}{4}}{1.5}$$

5. Reduce $\frac{\quad}{\quad}$ to an equivalent decimal,

$$7\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2\frac{3}{4}}{19}$$

6. Reduce 8 miles 7 furlongs 5 rods 4 yards 6 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to rods and decimal of a rod.

7. Find the least common multiple of 32, 34, and 36.

8. If 22,400 soldiers have provisions to last three weeks, how many must be sent away in order that the provisions may last seven weeks?

9. If twenty men can do a piece of work in twelve days, how many men could perform three times as much in one-fifth of the time?

10. A cistern is filled by a pipe "A" in twenty minutes, by a pipe "B" in twenty-four minutes, and is emptied by a tap "C" in thirty minutes. What part of the cistern will be filled in fifteen minutes if "A," "B," and "C" are all turned on together?

DIVISION II.

1. Give the rule for reducing a compound number to a decimal of a higher denomination.
 2. Explain what the denominator and numerator of a fraction, each, represent.
 3. Explain the difference between a common fraction and a decimal.
 4. Give the rule for multiplying one decimal by another.
 5. What is the effect of annexing a cipher to a decimal, and why?
- [Name the text-books on this subject you have studied.]

EXAMINATION IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Time allotted : Two hours.

DIVISION I.

1. What is meant by the *subject of a sentence*?
 2. What is the *predicate* of a sentence, and what is the *essential word in the predicate*?
 - What is *case*? What *cases* are used in English?
 3. What is *declension*? What is *conjugation*? What parts of speech are declined?
 - What part of speech is conjugated?
 4. What is a *pronoun*? What are the classes of *pronouns*? What is the difference between a *noun* and *pronoun*?
 5. Give the *present infinitive*, *past or imperfect tense*, and *past or perfect participle* of the verbs, *catch*, *choose*, *bid*, *dream*, *lay*, *lie*, *see*, *shake*, *eat*, *hurt*, *know*.
- [Answers to be numbered to correspond with the number of the question.]

DIVISION II.

Parse the following sentence: "He said that I did not come last Tuesday, though I had promised that I would come to see him before he left town."

[Directions: Write quite across both pages if necessary. Parse each word fully. State what each conjunction connects, between what words each preposition shows the relation, the subject of each verb, the verb of which each nominative case is subject. Give no rules, principal parts, declensions, or comparisons.]

DIVISION III.

Correct all errors that occur in the following sentences:

1. It is not only the duty but interest of young persons to be virtuous.
2. You cannot read too much of the classics, nor too well.
3. He regards his word, but you do not.
4. The more I see of his conduct, I like him better.
5. In seeking to dig up one fact, it is incredible the number of facts I unearthed.
6. The hyena, they pretend to have been brought from Abyssinia.
7. In England, every one is free as soon as they touch the land.
8. A silk dress or a flowered bonnet were then great rarities.
9. The protest laid quietly on the table.
10. The miller was bound to have returned the flower.
11. To this, in a great measure, has been attributed the successes of the Moslems.
12. He is too reckless and indolent that we should put confidence in him.
13. A conjunction connects words, phrases, and clauses.
14. How could my horse get away without somebody untied him?
15. There is no other umbrella here but mine.
16. It was your brother to whom I was mostly indebted.
17. I have an abhorrence to such politicians.
18. Congress has not, nor never had, the Constitutional power to intermeddle them.
19. She dresses suitable to her station and means.
20. I only bought the horse and not the buggy.
21. I would not have let her gone to such a place.
22. There is a strong necessity for us being more frugal.
23. Whether one or more persons was concerned, does not appear.

[N. B. The candidate will state what text-books on this subject he has studied.]

EXAMINATION IN GEOGRAPHY.

Time allotted: Two hours.

[Note: Write your number, not your name.]

1. What is the latitude of the tropic of Capricorn?
2. What political divisions are crossed by the tropic of Cancer?
3. What city of the eastern continent is on about the same latitude as New York?
- What as the Straits of Belle Isle? What as New Orleans?
4. Name the political divisions of South America.
5. Describe the position of, and give the government to which belongs each of the following islands, or groups of islands: Phillipine, Jamaica, Feejee, Bahama, St. Helena, Azores, Martinique, Java.
6. Name two peninsulas of the northern part of Europe. Three of the southern part of Asia.
7. Give the capes along the western coast of the United States, commencing at the north.
8. What is the most northern point of Africa?
9. What is the highest mountain system in the world?
10. Where are the following mountains? (Locate definitely.) Atlas, Ozark, Ural, Green, Cambrian, Mt. Fairweather.
11. Name the principal seas, gulfs, bays, channels, and straits of the Atlantic Ocean, in the eastern continent, north of the equator.
12. Name and locate eight of the largest lakes wholly or partly in the United States.
13. Name two great lakes on each side of the Alps.
14. Give the five largest rivers of the United States, in order of their length.
15. Name the rivers emptying into the Baltic Sea.
16. What States and Territories are traversed by the Rocky Mountains?
17. What States would you cross going on foot, by the most direct line, from Portland, Me., to New Orleans?
18. Bound Indiana, Dakota, Louisiana. (The rivers, lakes, and mountains on the boundaries will be given.)
19. Name and locate the principal sea-ports of the United States on the Atlantic coast.
20. Give the body of water on which stands each of the following cities: Berne, Nashville, Stockholm, Montgomery, Trieste, Calcutta, Frankfort, Lynchburg, Rome, Cleveland, Warsaw, Manchester, U. S.
21. Give, roughly, in miles, the distance between the following places: New York and Liverpool; London and Canton.
22. On what bodies of water would you sail, and what capes would you pass, in going, entirely by water, from Richmond to Vienna? From Chicago to New York?
23. Across what rivers and by what cities would you pass traveling by rail from Boston to Pike's Peak, by way of New York?

[The candidate will state the text-books on this subject that he has studied.]

EXAMINATION IN HISTORY.

Time allotted: Two hours.

[Write very legibly, and fill in your number and date as indicated above.]

1. What European nations made settlements within the *present* limits of the United States? Give the locality and date of each.
2. Give dates and other important facts connected with the settlement of the following colonies: Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland, Georgia.
3. Describe the different kinds of colonial government.
4. When was the first colonial confederacy formed? What colonies composed it? What was its object?
5. Give the date of the last French and Indian war. What was its cause? Who were the most prominent generals concerned in it? What was its result?
6. Give an account of the colonial convention at Albany in 1754. What was its object and result?
7. When and where did the first *Colonial* Congress meet? What was done by it?
8. What military operations occurred between the first *Continental* Congress and the Declaration of Independence?

9. Name the principal causes of the Revolutionary War.
10. When did that war *practically* cease? When was the treaty of peace signed?
11. What European power first recognized our independence? What other benefits did we derive from it?
12. When was the northwest territory organized? What important ordinance was passed in regard to it?
13. What rebellions occurred between 1785 and 1800?
14. When, where, and why was the Federal Constitution formed? When did it go into effect? When adopted by all the States?
15. Give the boundaries of the United States as they were in 1783.
16. What war occurred during Jefferson's administration?
17. When, from whom, and at what price was Louisiana purchased? What territory did it embrace? What was the chief object of the purchase?
18. What caused the war of 1812? Was our success greatest on the land or on the sea?
19. What is the Monroe doctrine?
20. What was the Missouri compromise? Why so called? When was it made? When repealed?
21. Under whose administration did the Mexican war occur? How long did it last? What was its result?
22. What caused our civil war? Name the States in rebellion. When and where did the war formally begin? When, where, and how did it end? What was one of its chief results?
23. What additions have been made since this war to the Constitution of the United States?

[Name the text-books on this subject you have studied.]

JUNE, 1880.

EXAMINATION IN GEOGRAPHY.

Time allotted : Two hours.

1. What is geography? How is it divided?
2. What are latitude and longitude? How do they differ?
3. What is the equator?
4. What are the tropics? Why so called? Name and locate them.
5. What is a peninsula? Name the two largest in the world.
6. Bound the United States. (Name the land and water boundaries definitely.)
7. Name the States and Territories on the northern boundary. Name those on the eastern boundary. Name those on the southern boundary. Name those on the western boundary.
8. How is the Arctic Ocean connected with the Pacific? How with the Atlantic?
9. What is the latitude of New York (about)? Through what countries of Europe and Asia does it pass? Near what cities in Europe and Asia?
10. What rivers flow into the Mississippi from the east? Through or by what States do they flow? What rivers flow into it from the west? What rivers of the United States flow into the Atlantic? What rivers flow into the Pacific?
11. Name and locate the mountain ranges of the United States.
12. Bound the following States, and name their capitals: Georgia, Florida, Illinois, Texas, New York, Rhode Island.
13. Where is Cape Sable? Where is Cape Hatteras? Where is Cape Race? Where is Cape St. Lucas?
14. What States are touched by Lake Michigan?
15. Name the four largest islands of the West Indies.
16. Name and locate the States of South America. Name their principal cities.
17. How would you go by water from Saint Louis to Vienna? How would you go by land and water?
18. Name all the political divisions of Europe, and their capitals.
19. Name and locate the principal mountain ranges of Europe.
20. What three rivers take their rise in the Alps? In what direction do they flow? And where do they empty?
21. What islands are between the Indian and Pacific Oceans?
22. What countries are washed by the Bay of Bengal?
23. Name the two principal rivers of Hindostan. Where do they rise and where empty?

24. Where is Cape Lopatka? Where is Cape Comorin? Where is Cape Guardafui? Where is Cape Finisterre? Where is Cape St. Vincent?

25. Where are the following cities? (Locate definitely) Yeddo, Shanghai, Calcutta, Hamburg, Bordeaux, Florence, Louisville, Columbus.

26. Through what parts of South America does the meridian of New York pass?

EXAMINATION IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Time allotted: Two hours.

DIVISION I.

[N. B.—Write the answers below the questions, numbering the former to correspond with the latter.]

1. What is a pronoun? What are the classes of pronouns? Give examples of each class of pronouns.

2. Give the infinitive mood, imperfect or past tense, and the perfect or past participle of *beat, bid, break, shine, sing, bend, build, kneel, lead, mean*.

3. What is a verb? What is the conjugation of a verb? Name the moods. Name the tenses. What are auxiliary verbs?

4. What is a phrase? What is a clause? What is a sentence?

DIVISION II.

[N. B.—In parsing, write across both pages, if necessary. Give no rules, declensions, comparisons, or principal parts. In other respects, parse fully. Give case, number, person, mood and tense of each word, according as it has one or more of these properties. Give the subject of each verb, the governing words of each objective case, the relation shown by each preposition, precisely what each conjunction connects. Omissions will be taken to indicate ignorance.]

Parse the words in italics in the following paragraph:

"The *preposition* and the word *which it governs form together what is called a prepositional phrase*. Such a phrase has a value in the sentence *resembling that of the two qualifying or limiting parts of speech, the adjective and the adverb*, and it is to be estimated and named *according to this value*."

DIVISION III.

Correct all the errors that occur in the following sentences:

1. I have no doubt but what he will come.
2. Each of the ladies, like two good actresses, were perfect in their parts.
3. Neither law nor opinion superadd artificial obstacles to the natural ones.
4. He knows better than withhold information.
5. Let they who raise the spell beware the Fiend.
6. Her nature was altogether different to that of Alice.
7. You know as well as me that he never swerves from his resolution.
8. He found two French ladies in their bonnets, who he soon discovered to be actresses.
9. Between you and I, he has made a great mistake.
10. He made her one of the clumsiest bows that was ever performed by a mortal.
11. Seated close to him was a strange figure, whom he felt was no earthly being.
12. To have prevented their depreciation, the proper course would have been to have made a valuation of all the property.
13. She uttered such cries that pierced the heart of every one who heard them.
14. She behaved unkindler than I expected.
15. They that honor me, I will honor.
16. Neither flatter or condemn the rich or the great.
17. I will lie me down in peace and take my rest.
18. George was the most-diligent scholar whom I ever knew.
19. There is, in fact, no impersonal verbs in any language.
20. The winter has not been so severe as we expected it to have been.
21. Who are you looking for?
22. I shall take care that no one shall suffer no injury.
23. The trial is over, and the jury have rendered a verdict of guilty.

JUNE, 1881.

EXAMINATION IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Time allotted: Two hours.

DIVISION I.

[N. B.—Write the answers below, numbering them to correspond with the questions.]

1. What is a noun? What is number? What is case? Into what classes are nouns divided? Give an example from each class.
2. What is a pronoun? Into what classes are pronouns divided? Give an example from each class. What is a relative pronoun? What is a personal pronoun?
3. What is a conjunction? How do you parse a conjunction?
4. What is a sentence? What is a clause? What is a phrase? Give an example of each.
5. Give the principal parts—the infinitive, imperfect tense, and perfect participle of the following verbs: *begin, choose, lay, lie, say, set, flee, eat, rise, forsake, dig.*

DIVISION II.

[N. B.—In parsing, write across both pages if necessary. Intelligible abbreviations are allowed. Give no rules, declensions, or principal parts. Parse fully in other respects. Give case, number, person, mood, and tense of each word according as it has one or more of those properties. Give the subject of each verb, the governing word of each objective case, the relation shown by each preposition, precisely what each conjunction connects. Omissions will be taken to indicate ignorance.]

Parse the words in italics in the following paragraph:

Contentment produces, in some measure, all those effects which the alchemist usually ascribes to what he calls the philosopher's stone: and if it does not bring riches, it does the same thing by banishing the desire of them. If it cannot remove the inquietude arising from a man's mind, body, or fortune, it makes him easy under them. He is blessed indeed whose circumstances suit his temper; but surely he is more blessed who can suit his temper to any circumstances.

DIVISION III.

Correct all the errors that are to be found in the following sentences:

1. There is no probability of Stephen arriving to-day.
2. Chess fascinates its votaries more perhaps than any game.
3. In this connection no principles can be laid down, nor no rules given, that will cover every point.
4. There is no doubt but that Germany has produced many great men.
5. There is no other dictator here but use.
6. Set forth such arguments as seems to you the most conclusive.
7. Every one of your arguments are absurd.
8. Not friendship, not success, not wealth, make a man truly happy.
9. Could you not prepare your lessons better if you try?
10. You should not have told her to have returned so soon.
11. The jury could not agree, and so the judge allowed it to separate.
12. Them shoes are not too large; I have no fears but what they will answer.
13. Of what use are fierceness of gesture or loudness of tone to the orator?
14. Whom, when they had scourged him, they let him go.
15. No Roman emperor was so cruel nor tyrannical as Nero.
16. I have and ever shall insist on the necessity of strict economy.
17. Your garden looks much better since you wed it.
18. He is one of those unfortunates that is always discontented with his lot.
19. In the torrid zone a wet and dry season take the place of winter and summer.
20. This ring is almost as dear to me as her who gave it.
21. Let all good men rejoice at this, even he who has never rejoiced before.
22. I do not think he ought to do it, but you think he had.
23. When our ships sail among the people of the eastern islands, those people do not ask for gold.

[N. B.—Name the text-books that you have studied on this subject.]

EXAMINATION IN HISTORY.

Time allotted : Two hours.

[Fill in your number above. Write legibly.]

1. Who were the Huguenots? When and where did they first settle in North America? What became of their first settlements?
2. Who were James Cartier and John Cabot? What parts of North America did they discover? When?
3. Who was Roger Williams, and how is he connected with the history of Rhode Island?
4. By what nation and when was Delaware colonized?
5. Describe the different kinds of colonial government, giving an example of each.
6. Describe Braddock's campaign, giving the year.
7. What was the "stamp act," and what its effect on the colonies?
8. When did the second Continental Congress meet? Give three of its earliest important measures.
9. What peace was signed 20th January, 1783?
10. By what political body was the original Constitution of the United States framed? When did it go into effect? What government did it supplant?
11. Who were the Presidents of the United States between 1797 and 1817?
12. What war was the United States engaged in during Madison's administration? What was its cause?
13. When, how, and from whom were Louisiana, Florida, and Alaska acquired?
14. What was the Monroe doctrine?
15. What was the Missouri compromise? When enacted? When repealed?
16. What were the cause, object, and result of the "nullification" measures taken by South Carolina in 1832?
17. In what war was the United States engaged during Polk's administration? What was the most important campaign during the war?
18. What was "Dorr's rebellion"? What its cause and result?
19. What State first passed an ordinance of secession in 1860?
20. What was the immediate reason for the secession of the Southern States?
21. With what act of military violence did the rebellion commence?

[Name the text-book on this subject you have studied.]

EXAMINATION IN GEOGRAPHY.

Time allotted : Two hours.

1. What is geography?
2. What is a great circle of the earth?
3. Into what zones is the earth's surface divided?
4. What lines bound the zones?
5. What is the latitude of these boundary lines?
6. Name the grand divisions of land in each continent?
7. Which is the smallest continent?
8. Into what oceans is the water of the earth's surface divided?
9. Behring's Strait connects what waters, and separates what lands?
10. Name the great mountain ranges of North America.
11. Where are the White Mountains? The Green Mountains?
12. What States and Territories of the United States touch the Pacific Ocean?
13. What States and Territories of the United States touch the Atlantic Ocean?
14. What States and Territories of the United States adjoin Mexico?
15. What States and Territories of the United States adjoin British America?
16. Name all lakes and rivers which form parts of the boundaries of the United States.
17. Bound, definitely, Arkansas, Indiana, New York, Georgia. (The rivers and mountains forming part of the boundaries need not be given.)
18. Going from Omaha to San Francisco, by the Union and Central Pacific Railroad, through what States and Territories would you pass?
19. Name the large rivers of the United States which flow into the Pacific.
20. Where is the Yukon River; the Mackenzie River? Where do they empty?
21. Where is Ballin's Bay? The Bay of Fundy?
22. Where is Venezuela? Name its largest river.
23. Name the largest river of Brazil, what is its course, and where does it empty?

24. Where is Chili, with reference to Peru?
 25. What is the capital of Peru?
 26. Where are the Falkland Islands?
 27. Name the five great powers of Europe? Name their capitals.
 28. Locate the Pyrenees Mountains; the Ural Mountains; the Apennines.
 29. Where is the Bay of Biscay? The Gulf of Bothnia? The Sea of Marmora?
 30. Name the two largest rivers in Europe.
 31. Where do they empty?
 32. What political divisions are separated by the Strait of Gibraltar?
 33. Where is the Red Sea?
 34. What States to the east and west of Algeria?
 35. Where is the Transvaal Republic? Name some of the neighboring colonies.
 36. Where is Madagascar?
 37. What is the course of the Nile, and where does it empty?
 38. Name at least four of the political divisions of Asia. What is the capital of China?
 39. Name some of the largest rivers of India.
 40. Where is Ceylon? Borneo? Sumatra?
 41. Where is Bass Strait?
 42. Give at least two of the political divisions of Australia.
 43. What is the largest city of Australia?
 44. How would you go from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Yankton, Dak., by water? By and through what States would you pass?
- [State books studied on this subject.]

JUNE, 1882.

EXAMINATION IN HISTORY.

Time allotted: Two and one-half hours.

[Fill in number and date as indicated above. Write concisely and legibly, and number your answers according to the numbers of the questions.]

1. What territory was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, and for what kingdom did he claim the land?
2. Describe the extent of the territory discovered by Champlain, and state for what country he claimed the land.
3. Describe the extent of the territory discovered by De Soto, and state for what empire he claimed the land.
4. Describe the extent of the discoveries of Sir Henry Hudson, and state for what country he claimed the land.
5. When and by whom were the foundations of Jamestown laid?
6. Who were the Puritans?
7. What led them to seek a home in this country?
8. When and where did they settle?
9. Give some account of the colony planted by William Penn.
10. State some of the causes of King Philip's war.
11. State some of the causes of the French and Indian war which lasted from 1754 to 1763.
12. Give some account of the campaign of Frye and Washington during the French and Indian war.
13. Give an account of Braddock's campaign.
14. Give an account of the capture of Quebec by General Wolfe.
15. State some of the results of this French and Indian war.
16. State some of the causes of the American Revolutionary war.
17. Give an account of the battle of Trenton.
18. Give an account of the siege of Yorktown and its result.
19. Name the Presidents of the United States in their order.
20. What were the causes of the War of 1812?
21. Give an account of the battle of New Orleans.
22. What was the cause of the Mexican war?
23. Who commanded the American army at the battle of Buena Vista?
24. Who commanded the American army at the capture of the city of Mexico?
25. Give some of the causes of the war of secession.
26. When and where was the first gun of this war fired, and by whose order?
27. When and where and to whom did General Lee surrender?
28. What questions did the war of secession settle?

[N. B.—Name the text-books which you have studied on this subject.]

EXAMINATION IN GEOGRAPHY.

Time allotted: Two and one-half hours.

1. What is the latitude of the parallels bounding the zones?
2. What is an archipelago?
3. What is an isthmus?
4. What is a promontory?
5. What are the political divisions of North America?
6. Name the States and Territories which bound Vermont, Georgia, Illinois, Arizona, Wyoming.
7. How many States in the United States?
8. How many Territories in the United States? Name the Territories.
9. What are the capitals of the following States, and upon what waters are they situated, if any: Mississippi, Indiana, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Oregon, Colorado, Minnesota.
10. Name the States and Territories touched by the waters of the Tennessee River, the Arkansas River, the Colorado River, including only its tributary, the Green River. The Colorado which empties into the Gulf of California is referred to.
11. Name the four largest cities in the United States.
12. Where they are situated?
13. What political divisions of Mexico adjoin the United States?
14. Where is Honduras?
15. Name the political divisions and waters which bound it.
16. Name the political divisions of South America which border on the Pacific Ocean.
17. What political divisions of Europe bound Switzerland?
18. What are the capitals of Spain, Austro-Hungary, German Empire?
19. Upon what rivers are they situated, and where do these rivers empty?
20. Where are the Straits of Messina?
21. Where is Cyprus?
22. Where are the Philippine Islands?
23. Where is Cape Guardafui?
24. Where are the following places, and upon what waters are they situated: Cairo, Madras, Calcutta, Canton, Nagasaki?
25. Name the political divisions of Africa which touch the Mediterranean?
26. Where is Queensland? What political division borders it on the south?

EXAMINATION IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Time allotted: Two and one-half hours.

DIVISION I.

[N. B.—Write the answers to the following questions below, numbering them to correspond to the numbers of the questions.]

1. What is a noun? What cases have nouns? What is a noun in apposition?
2. What is a verb? What is tense? What forms has the present tense?
3. The principal parts of the verb *break* are *break, broke, broken*; give the corresponding parts of *blow, freeze, smite, steal, win, let, set, bind, stay, sit*.
4. Write the plural of the nouns *loss, hero, duty, money, wife, ox, hoof, woman, pea, Miss Brown*.

DIVISION II.

[N. B.—In parsing give no rules, declensions, conjugations, comparisons, or principal parts; in other respects parse fully, being particular to give the subject of each verb, the governing word of each objective case, and to say what each adverb or adjective qualifies, precisely what each conjunction connects, what relation is shown by each preposition, to what each pronoun refers. Important omissions will be taken to indicate ignorance. Write across both pages if necessary.]

Parse the words in *italics* in the following sentence:

"When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation."

DIVISION III.

Correct all the errors that occur in the following sentences:

1. It could not have been her.
2. He not only ought, but must, succeed.
3. These flowers smell very sweetly and look beautifully.
4. This work is one of the best that has ever appeared.
5. What is the difference between an adjective and participle?
6. This one seems more preferable than the other.
7. Bismarck is greater than any German statesman.
8. He would not be persuaded but what I was greatly in fault.
9. Of all the other qualities of styles clearness is the most important.
10. Either the young man or his guardian have acted improperly.
11. The wages of sin is death.
12. The ebb and flow of the tides were explained by Newton.
13. Did you expect to have heard so poor a speech.
14. We have done no more than it was our duty to have done.
15. Every one is the best judge of their own conscience.
16. The regiment had no less than a hundred men fell in the engagement.
17. The spirit, and not the letter, of the law are what we ought to follow.
18. I am afraid of the man dying before a doctor can come.
19. Distribute their presents between James and his brothers.
20. The jury could not agree, and so the judge allowed it to separate.
21. Just think of me entering into one of the fashionable saloons of Saratoga in such a garb.
22. Cotton, as a crop, is more valuable, but not so certain, as corn.
23. You must have felt the needle have passed into the flesh.

EXAMINATION IN ARITHMETIC.

Time allotted: Three and one-half hours.

1. How many times will £641 14s. 11½d. contain £2 15s. 6½d.?
2. Find the smallest number greater than 3, which when divided by 54, 69, 132, will give in each case a remainder 2½.
3. On October 12, 1881, A was 33 years 6 months 16 days old, and B was 42 years 3 months 2 days old; on what day, month, and year was B exactly five times as old as A, and why did he not remain so?
4. A does $\frac{7}{8}$ of a piece of work in 14 days, he then calls in B, and they finish the work in 2 days. In how many days could B do the work alone?
5. Multiply 432 by .00012.
6. Explain the reason for placing the decimal point in the answer to example 5. [The rule for so doing is not the reason.]
7. If 35 men do a piece of work in 24 days, in how many days will 2½ of that number do a piece of work $\frac{7}{8}$ times as great, provided the second set of men work twice as fast as the first, but only work one-third as long in the day?
8. Separate 772½ into three numbers, which shall be in the same proportion as 2½, $\frac{7}{10}$, and ½.
9. How many 15ths are there in 1.03?
10. At a game of ball A wins 9 games out of 15 when playing against B, and 16 out of 25 when playing against C. How many games out of 118 should C win when playing against B?

[State the text-books on this subject that you have studied.]

**BUILDING FOR STATE, WAR, AND NAVY
DEPARTMENTS.**

5041 WAR—56

861

REPORT
ON
BUILDING FOR STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

**OFFICE OF BUILDING FOR
STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1885.**

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations on the building for State, War, and Navy Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

The south, east, and north wings having been completed, the operations of the last fiscal year were confined entirely to the west and center wings, and the contiguous parts of the court-yards, these wings and the Seventeenth street approaches being all that now remains to finish the building.

At the close of the last fiscal year the excavations had been nearly completed, and the materials and machinery made ready for laying all the foundations of these wings, and of all the area-walls and court yard coal-vaults belonging to them.

The foundations, which, like those of the remainder of the building, are of ordinary hydraulic cement concrete, were commenced early in July, and were completed on September 13.

Brick-work was commenced in the coal-vaults of the north court-yard on July 10, and stone setting in the south court-yard area wall on July 21. Stone setting in the main walls of the building was begun on August 18.

The erection of the five main derricks, four in the west and one in the center wing, was begun on August 25 and finished on September 26.

The platform scales were built in the court-yards in September, and the yards were entirely completed and paved with asphalt by October 10.

Meantime the stone-work and brick-work, including the necessary rolled iron floor-beams and cast-iron columns and pilasters, progressed regularly until by November 12 the stone-work had reached the height all around of one course above the basement floor.

Work continued with vigor, however, from that date until December 18, when it was suspended for the winter. Both the granite and brick masonry then stood generally at the height of the heads of the basement windows, front and rear.

On April 1 operations were resumed for the season of 1885. The raising of the five derricks to their second position was begun on May 13 and finished on June 11.

By June 22 the granite work, excepting a few stones, had reached the top of the first story, front and rear, and the first stones of the second story front were set on that day.

At the close of the year the granite walls stood two courses above the second-story floor on the fronts of the curtains and small pavilions; in the center pavilion and small curtains it was ready to receive the heavy platform stones at the second floor; and the court-yard walls stood at various levels, from the three courses below to four courses above the second-story floor. At that time the brick-work had reached the level of the second-story floor, and the beams were set in all the north half of the west wing.

The remainder of the brick-work stood at an average height of about three feet below the second-story beam level, and the work as a whole had essentially reached the point expected at the date of the last annual report.

All the cut granite of the front walls up to the main cornice, inclusive, and a considerable amount of that for the fourth and attic stories front, was finished and on the ground, and the same is true of the court-yard walls up to the top of the second story. All the floor beams and girders, excepting such as connect with the roof or belong to the library floor, are also on hand.

Contracts are in force for the supply of all the other materials required for continuing the masonry work actively throughout the present season, and those materials are all being delivered as needed. A contract has also been entered into for all the iron door and window frames, casings, and trimmings, and wash-boards required for both wings throughout, and the manufacture of that work is in progress.

The west and center wings together are materially larger than any parts of the building hitherto constructed at one time, while the yard room is much more contracted.

To obtain, therefore, the needed space for storage and handling material, one-half of the width of Seventeenth street, for the length of the west wing, has been fenced in and used for that purpose, the Metropolitan Railroad Company kindly granting the space occupied by one of their tracks.

Tabular statement of contracts.

Date of contract.	Subject of contract.	Name of contractor.	Amount of contract.	Present condition.
1882. Nov. 7	Cut granite	Bodwell Granite Co.	\$168,351.98	Completed.
1883. May 9	Cut granite	E. & E. Blue Hill G. Co.	\$24,685.37	Do.
June 22	do	Albert Ordway	\$208,619.68	Do.
Dec. 19	do	Bodwell Granite Co.	Not to exceed \$208,000.	In force.
1884. Apr. 10	Brick	Washington B. M. Co. ..	Common, \$8.43 per M.; skewbacks, \$10 per M.	Completed.
May 13	Broken stone	Barber Asphalt Co.	\$1.95 per cubic yard.	Do.
20	Cement	J. G. & J. M. Waters.	\$1.15 per barrel.	Do.
20	Sand	H. J. McLaughlin	\$1.04 per cubic yard.	Annulled.
27	Pine lumber	George A. Sheehan	\$2,300	Completed.
June 3	Cast-iron pipe	Thos. Somerville & Sons.	\$1,394.20	Do.
28	Small iron castings	George White & Co.	\$865.84	Do.
30	Cast-iron columns and pilasters.	Sneed & Co. Iron W'ks.	\$2,750	Do.
30	Rolled iron beams	A. & P. Roberts & Co. ..	\$12,809.94	Do.

Tabular statement of contracts—Continued.

Date of contract.	Subject of contract.	Name of contractor.	Amount of contract.	Present conditions.
1884.	CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO DURING THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.			
Aug. 15	Sand.....	J. B. Lord	\$1.10 per cubic yard; \$1,841.40.	Completed.
19	Galvanised steel lining	Otto Wolfsteiner.....	\$7,497.50	Do.
Oct. 21	Cut granite.....	Albert Ordway	Not to exceed \$123,000.	In force.
1885.				
Jan. 28	Cast-iron columns and plasterers. Modification	Bartlett, Haywood & Co.	\$9,850	} Do.
Feb. 25	Rolled iron beams.....	J. B. & J. M. Cornell.	\$395	
25	Plate iron girders.....	Bartlett, Hayward & Co	\$20,923.63	Completed.
28	Small iron castings	George White & Co	\$1,900	Do.
Mar. 14	Miscellaneous hardware, iron, steel, &c.	Thompson, Ashburnei & Co.	\$1,726.80	In force.
14	Lumber.....	George A. Sheban	\$1,062.06	Completed.
14	Brick.....	George A. Sheban	\$2,627	Do.
		A. Richards & Co.....	Common, \$8.10 per M.; skewbacks, \$10 per M.	In force.
14	Sand.....	Thomas M. Milstead....	97 cents per cubic yard.	Do.
14	Cast and wrought iron pipe.	Thos. Somerville & Sons	\$453.50	Completed.
16	Cement	J. G. & J. M. Waters ..	\$1.15 per barrel.....	In force.
Apr. 29	Cast-iron window and door-frames, castings, &c.	W. H. Jackson & Co ...	\$70,633.10	Do.

PROBABLE OPERATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1885-'86.

During the present working season it is expected to carry the granite and brick masonry up to, and in some parts above, the level of the fourth-story floor; including, as usual, the brick flooring in the successive stories—and involving another raising of all the derricks—and to complete all the masonry of these wings exclusive of the approaches, before the end of the fiscal year. During this season, also, the cast-iron door and window frames, casings and trimmings, and washboards, will probably be put in position from the sub-basement to the second story inclusive, except the door frames of the sub-basement. It is expected that this work will keep pace with the masonry through the fiscal year.

It is expected to put the cut granite of the stairways, materials for the heating apparatus, and iron work for the roof and library under contract during the present season, and to have considerable parts of them completed during the fiscal year.

It is also expected to contract for the iron work of the stairway dome, iron lathing, floor lumber, and other materials during the year.

If not delayed by lack of seasonable appropriations, the building may doubtless be entirely finished and ready for occupancy by the winter of 1887-'88.

Attention is respectfully invited to the fact that the prosecution of such a work as this involves considerable danger to the many workmen engaged upon it, and that while serious accident to life or limb has thus far been singularly infrequent, a slip or a misstep is possible every moment of the working day, and a man is occasionally disabled through no fault of his own. In such case the injured man should be reimbursed for loss of time at the discretion of the officer in charge during

at least a part, say a month or more, of the period of his disability. Such is believed to be the custom on private works, and might properly be followed on Government works. It is therefore recommended that legislation be asked authorizing the name of a workman who has been injured while in the Government employment, and without any fault of his own, to be retained on the pay-rolls for a period not exceeding thirty days, and at the rate of wages he received when injured.

STATEMENT OF FUNDS.

Estimated cost of west and center wings.....	\$2, 447, 272 28
Amount appropriated up to and including March 3, 1885.....	1, 663, 478 61
Amount required to be appropriated to complete the building.....	783, 793 67
Appropriation required for fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.....	500, 000 00

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers, in charge.

Hon. WM. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

INDEX

TO THE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

[VOLUME I.]

	Page.
Adjutant-General—	
views of, concerning the militia.....	11
Adjutant-General's office—	
calls on the, for information in 1884 and 1885.....	12
claims for remuster of volunteer officers.....	12
condition of official records of.....	12
number of applications for removal of charge of desertion.....	12
operations of the, for the year.....	10-12
Appropriations—	
carried to surplus fund.....	40-56
detailed account of, under direction of War Department.....	40-56
for 1886.....	3
Arapaho Indians—	
threatened rising by.....	4
Arizona, Department of—	
Indian troubles in.....	5
Army—	
decline in price of beef for.....	22
deserters from.....	7
health of the troops of.....	12
number of deaths in the.....	22
operations of the, during the year.....	4-8
promotions to the grade of major and lieutenant-colonel in.....	6, 7
strength of.....	4
target practice in.....	7
trained cooks and bakers for the.....	13
Army building in New York City—	
purchase of.....	21
Army cooks—	
enlistment of.....	22
Army Medical Museum and Library—	
additions to the.....	23
fire-proof building for.....	23
Army officers—	
mileage to.....	25
number on duty at Military Academy.....	8
Arrest of deserters—	
decision of the Supreme Court concerning.....	16

	Page
Articles of War—	
amendment of	15
Assistant Secretary of War—	
provision for an, recommended	36
Atlanta, Georgia—	
new military post at	22
Balances of appropriations—	
July 1, 1884, and June 30, 1885	40-56
Baton Rouge and Marietta National Cemeteries—	
appropriation for road to	21
Beef for the Army—	
decline in price of	22
Board of Fortifications or other Defenses—	
meeting of	26
report of	26
Board of Visitors to Military Academy—	
recommendations by	9
Bonded Pacific railroads—	
amount credited to, for military transportation	3, 20
Bridges—	
plans and locations for	27
Bridges over navigable waters—	
authority to construct	29
provision of law relating to	30
• Cadets at Military Academy—	
disposition of those who graduate	8
instruction of	9
number appointed by law	8
number of	8
proficiency of	8
Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians—	
threatened rising of	4
Chief Signal Office—	
improved instruction for officers and men of	32
issue of weather forecasts by	33
operations of	31-33
Chief Signal Officer—	
recommendations by	33
Cholera—	
prevention of its spread in the Army	23
Claims—	
for loss of personal property by officers and enlisted men	16-19
for the remuster of volunteer officers	13
number acted upon by Quartermaster-General	30
of certain States under act of July 27, 1882	35
Clerks in Pay Department—	
reduction of estimates for	25
Cooks, nurses, &c., for the Army—	
necessity for	24
Courts-martial—	
number of garrison and regimental	13
number of general	13
punishment of contempt before	15

	Page.
David's Island—	
appropriations required for permanent barracks at.....	19
Department of the Platte—	
employment of troops in	5
Deserters—	
arrest of	16
number of.....	13
Desertion from the Army—	
applications for the removal of charge of, under law of July 5, 1884.....	12
cause of, and remedy to prevent.....	14
convictions for.....	13
decrease of	7
number of during year	13
punishment for	7
repetition of by same men	7
Engineer Bureau—	
operations of the.....	25-28
Enlisted men of the Army—	
character of, improving.....	13
number of.....	4
retirement of	12
Estimates—	
of appropriations for 1887.....	4
Expenditures, appropriations, and estimates—	
for 1885 and 1886.....	3, 4
Explosives in projectiles—	
use of	31
Fort Russell, Wyoming—	
rebuilding of	19
Forts on seaboard—	
garrisons for their preservation and defense.....	20
Garfield, late President James A.—	
pedestal for statue of.....	37
Government Hospital for Insane—	
number of persons committed to.....	12
Graduates at Military Academy—	
payment of.....	10
Grant relics—	
receipt and storage of.....	38
Greeley relief expedition—	
reward of survivors.....	33
Horses, mules, &c.—	
number on hand.....	20
purchase, cost of, &c.....	20
Hot Springs Army and Navy hospital—	
completion of.....	19
Ice-machines—	
for the use of the Army.....	24
Improvement of South Pass, Mississippi River—	
payment for.....	28
Index-Catalogue, Surgeon-General's Office—	
distribution of Vol. VI.....	23
preparation of Vol. VII.....	23

	Page
Indian Territory—	
invasion of the Oklahoma country in	4
removal of trespassers in	5
unlawful leases of land in	5
Indian troubles—	
arrangements to prevent	4
cause of	5
in Arizona and New Mexico	5, 6
settlement of	5
Indians—	
reports of military commanders concerning	8
threatened rising of	4
Inspector-General's Department—	
changes in	12
operations of	12, 13
Invasion of Indian Territory—	
punishment for	4
Jefferson Barracks—	
amount required for enlargement of buildings at	19
Judge-Advocate-General—	
appointment of a, recommended	15
condition of the office of	15
Judge-Advocate-General's Department—	
operations of the	13-15
Lafayette, General—	
statue of	37
Leases of land in Indian Territory—	
unlawful	5
Lieutenant-General of the Army—	
recommendations by, relative to organization of infantry regiments	7
report of operations of the Army by the	4-8
visit of, to Indian country	5
Medical Department of the Army—	
operations of	22-24
Medical and Surgical History of the War—	
completion of the series of volumes of	23
Mescalero-Apache Indians—	
trouble with	5
Midvale Steel Company—	
contracts with	31
Mileage to officers of the Army—	
change of law relating to, recommended	25
Military Academy—	
admirable condition of affairs at	10
appropriations and expenditures for	8
disposition of graduates of	8
instruction of cadets at	9
number of cadets at	8
number of cadets in next graduating class	8
number of officers on duty at	8
operations of, for the year	8-10
payment of graduates at	10
recommendations of Board of Visitors to	9

	Page
Military departments—	
number of trials by courts-martial in	13, 14
Military divisions of the Missouri and Pacific—	
disturbances in	4
Military establishment—	
estimates, appropriations, and expenditures for	3, 4
Military posts—	
consolidation of	13
inspection of	12
Military prisons—	
payment to prisoners discharged from	11
Military prison at Fort Leavenworth—	
reports of officers at	11
value of labor of prisoners at	11
Military reservations—	
number disposed of	20
Military surveys—	
appropriation for, recommended	28
Military telegraph lines—	
number of miles of, in operation	32
Militia—	
defective armament of	11
encouragement of, by legislation suggested	10
increase of appropriations for, necessary	30
recognition of the value of	10
views of the Adjutant-General concerning	11
Miscellaneous objects—	
estimates, appropriations, and expenditures on account of	3, 4
Mississippi River—	
improvement of South Pass of	28
Mississippi River Commission—	
reports of progress of work by	27
Missouri River Commission—	
reports of	27
Monument at Washington's headquarters at Newburg, N. Y.—	
designs for	36
National Armory at Springfield, Mass.—	
arms manufactured at	30
National Cemeteries—	
appropriation for care of	21
number of interments, &c., in	21
Officers—	
claims for remuster by volunteer	12
Officers and enlisted men—	
claims of, for losses of personal property	16-19
Officers of the Army—	
mileage to	24
number of	4
reports of, detailed as professors at colleges	11
Official records of the Adjutant-General's Office—	
condition of	12
Official Records of the War—	
(See War Records.)	

	Page
Oklahoma country—	
invasion of	4
Ordnance Department—	
operations of	30, 31
Pacific Railroads—	
amount credited to, for military transportation	3, 20
Paupers—	
appropriation for care of transient	23
Pay Department—	
reimbursement of officers by	25
operations of	24, 25
reduction of estimates for clerks in	25
Paymaster-General—	
remarks of, relative to mileage to officers of the Army	24
Personal property—	
claims of officers and enlisted men for loss of	16-19
Potomac flats—	
estimates and appropriations for improvement of	28, 29
Prismatic powder—	
manufacture of	31
Promotions in the Army—	
views of the Adjutant-General concerning	6, 7
Public works—	
estimates, appropriations, and expenditures for	3, 4
injury of, by corporations or individuals	27
Quartermaster sergeants—	
appointment of	20
Quartermaster's Department—	
animals purchased by the	20
appropriations for and expenditures by the	19
claims acted upon in the	20
cost of the erection and repair of buildings	19
operations of the, for the year	19-21
transportation provided by the	20
Rebellion Records—	
(See War Records.)	
Records of the Adjutant-General's Office—	
condition of	13
Reservations—	
number of military, disposed of	20
Riel rebellion—	
troops in the field during the	5
River and harbor improvements—	
estimates, expenditures, &c.	3, 4, 26
examination and surveys for	28
Roll of Honor—	
new edition of the, recommended	21
supply of the present edition exhausted	20
Rome—	
sanitary conference at	37
Salaries and contingent expenses—	
appropriations and estimates for	3, 4
expenditures on account of	3
reduction of estimates for	4

	Page.
Sanitary conference at Rome—	
detail of an army surgeon to attend to	37
Seacoast and lake frontier—	
defenseless condition of	25
Seminole Indian scouts—	
destitute condition of	6
Sheridan, Lieut. General—	
commendation of General Crook's Indian policy	6
reference to report of, on Indian troubles	5
visit of, to Indian country	5
Signal Service—	
expenditures for	33
improvement of	32
Signal stations—	
number in operation	32
Soldiers' Home—	
applications for admission to	34
balance of funds on hand August 3, 1885	35
disposition of pension-money due inmates	34
funds in the Treasury of the United States due the	35
report of inspection of	34
Soldiers' Home grounds—	
repair and preservation of roads in	35
South Pass of Mississippi River—	
improvement of	28
Southern Ute Indians—	
trouble with	5
State, War, and Navy Departments building—	
progress of work on	36
State claims—	
under act of July 27, 1882	35
Statue of the late President Garfield—	
site for, and cost of pedestal, &c.	37
Statue of General Lafayette—	
proposals for designs for	37
Steel-guns—	
manufacture of	30, 31
trial of 3.2-inch	31
Subsistence Department—	
operations of, for the year	22
Surgeon-General's Office—	
additions to the library of the	23
calls upon, for information	22
Index Catalogue of (Vols. VI. and VII)	23
Surplus fund—	
amount carried to	3
Target practice—	
improvements in	7
Testing-machine—	
appropriation for	30
Transportation—	
cost of	20

	Page
Troops—	
concentration of	7, 19
employment of, in Departments of Dakota and the Platte	5
health of	12
Veteran soldiers—	
retirement of	12
Volunteer officers—	
claims for remuster by	12
War, Assistant Secretary of—	
provision for the appointment of, recommended	39
War records—	
number of volumes issued and distributed during the year	33, 34
reprint of first five volumes recommended	34
volumes in hands of Public Printer	34
Washington's headquarters at Newburg, N. Y.—	
monument at	36
Water supply of Washington, D. C.—	
progress of work for increasing the	28
Weather forecasts—	
issue of	32
Wrecks endangering navigation—	
removal of	27

INDEX

TO DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

[VOLUME I.]

	Page.
Abandonment—	
of Forts Craig and Thornburg.....	142, 157
Accidents, wounds, &c., in the Army—	
statistics relating to.....	724
Accounts of disbursing officers—	
inspection of.....	104
Accounts and returns—	
number received, examined, &c., in Subsistence Department.....	699
Acting commissaries of subsistence—	
list of officers on duty as.....	702-705
Acting Judge-Advocate-General of the Army—	
report of.....	337-346
Adjutant-General of the Army—	
remarks of, concerning promotions to the rank of field officers.....	74
reports of.....	73-101, 215-335
suggestions by, concerning messing in the Army.....	77
Adjutant-General's Department—	
officers of, properly assigned.....	74
Adjutant-General's office—	
claims for remuster by volunteer officers.....	229
claims for removal of charge of desertion.....	229
condition of records of.....	232
work of the.....	228
Animals—	
purchased, sold, &c.....	359, 512, 513
Army—	
actual strength of the (see Table B, facing page).....	78
aggregate of officers and men in the.....	59
anomalous duties of.....	62
average price of beef for the.....	696
average price of clothing and equipage issued to the.....	662
average price of boots and shoes for the.....	661
casualties in the (Table G).....	100
causes of desertion from the, and remedy to prevent.....	74
cavalry school for the.....	107
character of men enlisted for the.....	111, 112
clothing, &c., issued to the.....	600

	Page
Army—Continued.	
company marking stamps for the	604
condition of education in	74
contracts for the purchase of supplies for the	108
cooks, bakers, &c., for the	109, 110, 607
cost of transportation for the	530
deaths and discharges from the	739-743
decrease of desertions from	74
desertions from	149, 150
discipline of	65
drum-cases for	605
enlistments and re-enlistments in the	101, 135
fuel for officers of the	110
health of, geographically considered	730
hospital corps of the	110
ice-machines for	734
improvement in bedding issued to	604
increase of, suggested	131
principal diseases which have impaired the effective strength of the	736
medical and hospital supplies	712
medical statistics for all stations of the	744-771
messaging in the, suggestions concerning	77
mileage to officers of	790
mortality and discharge statistics of	716
nativity, color, &c., of recruits for the	76
number of accidents, wounds, &c.	794
number of courts-martial of officers and men	330
number of enlisted men drawing increased pay	73
number of enlisted men whose term of enlistment will expire in 1887	74
number of enlistments in the	76
number of enlistments and re-enlistments (Table H)	101
officers detailed at military colleges	219
officers detailed to inspect militia encampments	217
organization of the (see Table A, facing page)	78
principal movement of troops	528-530
promotions to the rank of field officer	74
regulations	225
remarks upon desertions from the	113-116
report of the Acting Judge-Advocate General	337-346
reports of the Adjutant-General	73-101, 215-335
report of the Commissary-General	689-705
reports of the Inspector-General	103-117, 831-838
reports of the Lieutenant-General	57-214, 801-806
report of the Paymaster-General	777-794
report of the Quartermaster-General	347-687
report of the Surgeon-General	707-776
retirement of enlisted men	781
sanitary condition of troops and posts	105
special reports of medical officers	772-776
statistics relating to the health of the	712-794
strength of the, and service required of the	129
target practice	64, 106, 121, 140, 168, 842
transportation for field service	198

	Page.
Army—Continued.	
transportation for the	108, 356, 484-596
wood-sawing machines for the	515
vaccinations in the, during the year	722
Army depots, posts, &c.—	
civilians employed at	447
Army hygiene—	
remarks on	733
Army Medical Museum—	
additions to	730
Army Medical Museum and Library—	
fire-proof building for	732
Army officers—	
detailed at colleges	116
Army Regulations—	
necessity for a new edition of	117, 225
Army transportation—	
report on	108, 356, 484-596
Army supplies—	
quality of	105
Apache Indians—	
depredations, &c., by	111, 125
Apache and Cheyenne Indians—	
trouble with	60
Arizona, Department of—	
report of General Crook, commanding	169-185
Armories, arsenals, and depots—	
names and location of	98
Articles of War—	
revision of	340-343
Artificial limbs and trusses—	
number furnished during the year	710, 711
Artillery—	
instruction of field	128
Artillery regiments—	
headquarters of	99
Artillery school—	
report of Colonel Tidball, commanding	194-211
Atlanta, Ga.—	
new military post at	59, 119
Atlantic, Military Division of the (<i>see also</i> Military Division of the Atlantic.)	
distribution of troops in (Table C)	81, 82
report of General Hancock, commanding	117-123
summary of affairs in	59
Bags for protection of clothing—	
reduction in size of	606
specifications for	674
Band musicians—	
uniforms for	602
Barrack chairs—	
change in specifications for	605
Barracks and quarters—	
expenditures on account of	461
5041 WAR—57	

	Page
Batchelder, Col. R. N.—	
report of	680-687
Bedding—	
accountability for	605
improvement in, issued to soldiers	604
Beef for the Army—	
average price of	696
Blouses—	
standard sample and specifications for	602, 604
Blouse flannel—	
new standard and specifications for	604, 674
Boots and shoes for the Army—	
average price of	661
improvements in	604
Board of Commissioners of Soldiers' Home (<i>see also</i> Soldiers' Home)—	
report of	799, 831
Bonded Pacific Railroads—	
accounts of	493
amounts credited to for transportation	492
Bounties, &c.—	
due colored soldiers	782, 793, 794
Brassards—	
specifications for	606, 690
Bradley, Col. L. P.—	
report of	160-164
Buffalo overshoes—	
issues of	607
Buildings—	
construction, repair, &c., of	109
sale of	355, 459
Buttons—	
specifications for coat and suspender	603, 678
Cadets—	
courts-martial of	339
California, Department of—	
summary of affairs in	123
Canvas mittens—	
specifications for	606
Card, Lieut. Col. B. C.—	
report of	596-599
Casey, Col. Thomas L.—	
report of	881-886
Casualties in the Army—	
number of (Table G)	100
Cattlemen—	
history of lease of Indian lands by	6
Cavalry horses—	
need of a surplus of, in Indian warfare	127
suggestions relative to	107, 104
Cavalry regiments—	
headquarters of	99
Cavalry school—	
establishment of suggested	107

	Page.
Cavalry and artillery horses—	
purchased, sold, &c.	359
Cavalry and infantry school—	
report of Col. Ruger, commanding.	211, 214
Chairs for barracks—	
change in specification of.	605
Chandler, Lieut.-Col. J. G.—	
reports of.	365-385, 385-394, 394-452, 453-483
Chevrons—	
specifications for.	668, 669
Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians—	
lands owned by.	62
trouble with.	60, 111, 126
Chinese labor troubles—	
use of troops on account of.	61
Chiricahua Indians—	
outbreak and pursuit of.	60, 61
Cemeteries at military posts—	
condition of.	111
Cemeteries, national—	
report on, &c.	361, 362, 680, 684-687
Claims—	
for removal of charge of desertion.	229
of officers of volunteers for remuster.	229
under act of July 4, 1864.	700
under resolution of July 25, and act of March 2, 1867.	700
Claims branch, Quartermaster-General's Office—	
report of.	596-599
Cloth—	
specifications for facing.	675
Clothing—	
issued to the Army.	600
samples of, for Turkish Government.	607
tariff of sizes of.	607
transfer of, to Signal Corps.	608-658
Clothing and equipage—	
amounts received and remitted on account of.	658
average price of, issued to the Army.	662
drawings, specifications, &c., for.	608-664
issued to the military prison.	661
manufactures of.	601
manufactured at the military prison.	660
on hand, purchased, &c.	611-657
returns of, received, examined, &c.	453
standards and specifications for.	608, 664-680
transferred to Navy Department.	659
transferred to Signal Corps.	608-658
Clothing supply branch, Quartermaster-General's Office—	
clerical force of.	609
report of.	600-680
Coat-buttons—	
improvement of.	603

	Page
Colleges and universities—	
average attendance at	223
officers of the Army detailed at	116, 219-222
Columbia, Department of—	
report of Colonel Gibbon, commanding	185-190
Colored soldiers—	
bounty, &c., due	782, 793, 794
Color belt and sling—	
new pattern of, devised	665
specifications for	665
Colors and guidons—	
changes in	616
Company field desks—	
manufacture of	515
Company marking stamps—	
distributed to the Army	664
specifications for	667
Contract system for the purchase of Army supplies—	
remarks upon	105
Courts-martial—	
in Department of the Platte	148, 149
of officers and enlisted men	339
Commissaries of subsistence—	
officers acting as	702-705
Commissary-General of Subsistence (<i>see also</i> Subsistence Department)—	
report of	689-705
Commissary sergeants—	
number in service	694
Cooks, bakers, &c., for the Army—	
importance of trained	109, 110
provisions for, recommended	697
Cooked rations—	
for recruiting parties, &c.	697
Crook, General George—	
commendation of his Indian policy	62
report of	169-185
Crow Indians—	
lands owned by	62
Dakota, Department of—	
report of General Terry, commanding	134-141
summary of officers in	61
David's Island—	
buildings required at	356
Davis, General Nelson H.—	
reports of	102-117, 831-834
Department of Arizona—	
civilians employed in the	437
cost of transportation in	534, 535
courts-martial in	340
repair, construction, &c., of buildings in	465
report of General Crook, commanding	169-185

	Page.
Department of California—	
civilians employed in	435
courts-martial in	340
repair, construction, &c., of buildings	468
Department of Columbia—	
civilians employed in the	438
courts-martial in	340
repair, construction, &c., of buildings in	468
report of General Gibbon, commanding	185-190
Department of Dakota—	
civilians employed in	443
courts-martial in	340
distribution of troops in	134
repair, construction, &c., of buildings	470
report of General Terry, commanding	134-141
strength of garrisons in	136
summary of events in	136-140
target practice	140
Department of the East—	
civilians employed in the	434
courts-martial in	340
Department of the Missouri—	
civilians employed in the	439
courts-martial in	340
Indian affairs in	152, 153, 154
movement of troops in	154-157
remarks of General Miles relating to the Indian Territory	153
repair, construction, &c., of buildings	476
report of General Miles, commanding	152-160
synopsis of reports of staff departments in the	157-160
Department of the Platte—	
camps of instruction in	146-148
civilians employed in	441
courts-martial in	148, 149, 340
distribution of troops in	151
Indian matters in	143, 144, 145
employment of troops	142
number of deserters	149, 150
repair, construction, &c., of buildings	480
report of General Howard, commanding	141-152
target practice in	148
Department of Texas—	
civilians employed in the	445
cost of transportation in	531-533
courts-martial in	340
repair, construction, &c., of buildings in	473
report of General Stanley, commanding	164, 165
Desertion—	
applications for removal of charge of, under law of July 5, 1884	229
Desertions from the Army—	
causes of and remedy to prevent	74, 115
decrease of	63, 74
list of, in the Department of the Platte	149, 150

	Page
Desertions from the Army—Continued.	
remarks upon	113-116
repetition of, by same men	63
suggestions for the prevention of	115
views of the Lieutenant-General concerning	63
Disabled officers of the Army—	
no vacancies on retired-list for	64
Disbursing officers—	
protection of	105
District of Montana—	
strength of garrisons in	136
report of Colonel Bradley, commanding	160-164
Drum-cases—	
specifications for	666
Drum, General R. C.—	
reports of	73-101, 215-335
Education in the Army—	
condition of	74
Engineer depot—	
at Willets Point, N. Y.	99
Enlisted men—	
character of	111, 112
courts-martial of	339
enlistment and re-enlistment of (Table H)	76, 101, 128
number drawing increased pay	73
number which will be entitled to increased pay in 1887	73
number whose term of service will expire in 1887	74
retirement of	791
Equipage, &c.—	
specifications for	609
Field artillery—	
instruction of	129
Field officer—	
promotions to the rank of	74
recommendations relative to promotion to	63
Finance branch, Quartermaster-General's Office—	
report of	385-394
Fires—	
losses by	355, 460
Forage caps—	
specifications for	672, 678
Fort Brown, Texas—	
appropriation for purchase of site of	450
Fort Craig, New Mexico—	
abandonment of	157
Fort Leavenworth Military Prison (<i>see also</i> Military Prison)—	
reference to	111
Fort Meade military reservation—	
modification of limits of	355
Fort Niagara—	
enlargement of	60
Fort Riley—	
improvements at	197

	Page.
Fort Thornburgh, Utah—	
abandonment of	142
Forta Hamilton and Adams—	
construction of barracks at	60, 119
Garfield, late President James A.—	
military guard at the tomb of	120
Garrisoned military posts—	
names and location of	93-98
Gauntlets—	
specifications for	677
Gibbon, General John—	
report of	185-190
Government Hospital for the Insane—	
persons committed to the	228
Grant, ex-President Ulysses S.—	
death and funeral of	120
military guard at tomb of	120
Guidons—	
specifications for	670
Hancock, Maj. Gen. W. S.—	
report of	117-123
Hand-carts—	
purchase of	513
Harness—	
manufacture of, at military prison	514
Health of the Army—	
statistics relating to	712-724
Helmets and metallic ornaments—	
specifications for	671
Holabird, S. B., Quartermaster-General—	
report of	347-687
Horses, mules, &c.—	
purchased, sold, &c.	512, 513
Hospital corps—	
necessity for an organized	734
organization of, recommended	110
Hospitals—	
expenditures for and repairs of	457
Hot Springs, Ark.—	
Army and Navy hospital at	458
Howard, Brig. Gen. O. O.—	
report of	141-152
Hunt, Maj. Gen. Henry J.—	
report on Soldiers' Home	80583 0
Ice machines for the Army—	
purchase of recommended	734
Illuminating supplies—	
purchase of	359, 516
Indians—	
depredations by	111
enlistment of, as soldiers recommended	154
in the Department of the Columbia	186
in the Department of the Missouri	152-154

	Page
Indians—Continued.	
means to prevent destruction of life by	129
subsistence supplies issued to	686
suggestions relative to treatment of	62, 131
threatened trouble with	127
trouble with	125, 126
Indian country—	
report of a visit to, by General Sheridan	65-71
Indian lands—	
history of leases of, by cattlemen	68
suggestions relative to disposal of	62
Indian policy—	
suggestions relative to	131
Indian Territory—	
invasion of Oklahoma country in	68
opening of, to settlement	68
recommendations relative to, by General Miles	153
Indian troubles—	
in Colorado, New Mexico, &c	68
report of General Crook concerning	169-185
report of General Sheridan on recent	65-71
Infantry regiments—	
headquarters of	99
Infantry trousers—	
new stripes for	602
Inspecting officers—	
assignment of	103
Inspection branch, Quartermaster-General's Office—	
report of	365-365
Inspector-General of the Army (<i>see also</i> Inspector-General's Department)—	
report of the	102-117
Inspector-General's Department—	
assignment of officers of the	103
clerical assistance of	104
inspection of money accounts by	104
personnel of the	102
promotions and appointments in	102, 103
report of	102-117
International Exhibition at New Orleans, La.—	
flags for decorative purposes for	607
Jefferson Barracks—	
sum required for buildings at	356
Judge-Advocate-General—	
report of the Acting	337-346
views of, on revision of Articles of War	340-343
Kersey, sky-blue—	
improvement in	608
Land-grant railroads—	
payments for military transportation over	494
Land-grant and bonded railroads—	
compendium of laws relating to	574-585
list of	556-573

	Page.
Leases of Indian lands by cattlemen—	
history of	68
Lieber, G. Norman, Acting Judge-Advocate-General—	
report of	337-346
Lieutenant-General of the Army—	
annual report of the	57-214
recommendations by, relating to the Army	65
report of visit to the Indian country by	65-71
suggestions by, relating to Indians	62
Light batteries of artillery—	
concentration of, for better instruction	119
Macfeeley, R., Commissary-General—	
report of	689-705
Markers and guides—	
specifications for	679
Mattresses, pillows, &c.—	
specifications for	676, 677
Medical Corps of the Army—	
casualties in	736, 737
Medical Department—	
addition to library of	730, 731
financial statement of the	709
medical and hospital supplies issued	711
report of the	707-776
work in the record and pension division of the	729
Medical library—	
additions to the	731
Medical Museum and library—	
fire-proof building for the	732
Medical officers of the Army—	
special reports by	772-776
Medical and Surgical History of the War—	
completion of	732
Merritt, Col. W., Superintendent of Military Academy—	
report of	190-194
Mescalero-Apache Indians—	
dissatisfaction among	111, 127
threatened trouble with	60
Messing—	
suggestions by the Adjutant-General concerning	77
Military departments and stations—	
health of troops in	721, 722
Military Division of the Atlantic—	
civilians employed in	434
departments composing the	92
distribution of troops in (Table C)	81, 82
geographical limits of departments in	92
number of officers and enlisted men in	118
repair, construction, &c., of buildings	461
report of General Hancock, commanding	117-123
reports of staff officers of the	122, 123
summary of movement of troops in	118
target practice in	121

	Page
Military Division of the Missouri—	
civilians employed in	438
departments composing the	92
distribution of troops in (Table D)	82-87, 124
geographical limits of departments in	92, 124
lack of transportation facilities in	125
number of Indians in	130
repair, construction, &c., of buildings in	470
report of General Schofield, commanding	124-133
Military Division of the Pacific—	
civilians employed in the	135
departments composing the	93
distribution of troops in (Table E)	88-91
geographical limits of departments in	93
Indian troubles in	61
repair, construction, &c., of buildings in	464
report of General Pope, commanding	166-169
summary of affairs in the	61, 166
target practice in	169
Miles, General Nelson A.—	
recommendations by, relative to Indian Territory	63, 153
report of	152-160
Military Academy—	
administration and police, buildings and grounds, &c	943
course of instruction within the	949
deposits by cadets at	192
discipline of	192, 841
examination papers 1878 to 1882	868-880
fiscal affairs of	843, 850-867
inspector of the	947
instruction, standard of admission, &c	946
list of the Board of Visitors to (June, 1885)	840
preliminary examinations	947
report of	839-879
report of Col. Merritt, Superintendent	190-194
statistics relating to standard of preliminary examinations and scholarships	854
target practice at	942
Military cemeteries—	
(See "National Cemeteries" and "Post Cemeteries.")	.
Military colleges—	
detail of officers at	219
Military convicts—	
relief of, on discharge	226
Military legislation—	
need of	65, 133
Military posts—	
abandonment of	157
concentration of	109
inspection of	104
names and location of	93-94
number of	109
sanitary condition of	105, 119

	Page
Military prison at Alcatraz—	
condition of	168
Military prison at Fort Leavenworth—	
articles manufactured at	514, 515
clothing and equipage issued to	661
condition, number of inmates, &c	111
harness manufactured at	514
inspection of	111
quartermaster's stores manufactured	607
reports of officers at	232-237
value of labor performed at	661
Military reservations—	
abandonment, transfer, &c., of	459
modification of limits of Fort Meade	355
Military stations—	
medical statistics for all	744-771
Militia—	
officers detailed to inspect encampment of	217
reports on	217, 238-335
Miscellaneous claims and accounts—	
number filed, amount allowed, &c	416, 517, 700
Missouri, Department of—	
(See Department of Missouri.)	
Missouri, Military Division of—	
(See Military Division of Missouri.)	
Money and property branch, Quartermaster-General's Office—	
report of	394-452
Montana, District of—	
strength of military garrisons in	136
Mosquito-bars—	
specifications for	664
Murray, R., Surgeon-General—	
report of	707-776
National cemeteries—	
appropriations, disbursements, &c., for	362, 684-687
number of, and interments in	361, 680
report on care and maintenance of	680-687
National guard organizations of the States—	
reference to, by General Sheridan	64
Naval expedition to the Isthmus of Panama—	
clothing, &c., for	607, 659
Navy Department—	
clothing and equipage transferred to	659
New Mexico, District of—	
report of Colonel Bradley, commanding	160-164
Non-commissioned officers at depots—	
appointment of recommended	76
Officers of the Army—	
acting as commissaries of subsistence	702, 705
detailed to inspect militia encampments	217
disabled	64
fuel for	110
mileage of	780

	Page.
Officers of the Army—Continued.	
on duty as acting assistant quartermasters.....	371
payment of.....	780
Officers of the Army detailed at colleges—	
inspection of work done by.....	117
Officers of the Medical Department—	
deaths, appointments, promotions, &c.....	736
Officers of Inspector-General's Department—	
deaths, appointments, promotions, &c.....	102, 103
Officers of the Quartermaster's Department—	
appointments, promotions, &c., of.....	367
stations of.....	351
Officers of the Subsistence Department—	
duties and stations of.....	700, 701
Officers of volunteers—	
claims for remuster of.....	229
Official reports—	
publication of.....	226
Oklahoma Country—	
invasion of the.....	60, 125
Organization of the Army (<i>see</i> Table A, facing page).....	78
Overcoats—	
adoption of a new pattern.....	602
specifications for.....	665, 679
Pacific, Military Division of the (<i>see also</i> Military Division of the Pacific)—	
report of General Pope, commanding.....	166-169
Pacific Railroads—	
instructions to accounting officers concerning balance due.....	550
transportation over bonded.....	492
Paupers—	
care of transient.....	733
Pay department—	
account of the, with the several appropriations.....	788-790
approved and suspended disbursements in paymasters' accounts.....	784
balance in hands of paymasters.....	783, 784, 786
bounties to colored soldiers.....	782, 793, 794
estimate for clerks for, reduced.....	782
number and distribution of officers of the.....	779
number of pay trips made by paymaster, amount disbursed, &c.....	791, 792
payment of officers of the Army by.....	780
receipts and disbursements of.....	779
report of the.....	777-794
Paymaster-General (<i>see also</i> Pay Department)—	
report of.....	777-794
Platte, Department of the (<i>see also</i> Department of the Platte)—	
report of General Howard, commanding.....	141-152
Pope, Maj. Gen. John—	
report of.....	166-169
Post cemeteries—	
condition of.....	111
expenditures at.....	355
transfer of remains of soldiers in.....	459

	Page.
Post schools—	
condition of.....	111, 120
Printing and binding for Quartermaster-General's Office—	
requisitions for and cost of.....	516
Promotions and appointments—	
in Inspector-General's Department.....	102, 103
in Quartermaster-General's Department.....	367
in Surgeon-General's Department.....	736
Promotions to the rank of field officer—	
recommendations concerning.....	63, 74
Providence Hospital—	
contract with for care of transient paupers.....	733
Public buildings—	
appropriations for the construction and repair of.....	109
at military posts, expenditures on account of.....	461
Quartermaster-General (<i>see also</i> Quartermaster's Department)—	
report of.....	347-687
list of papers accompanying annual report of.....	363
Quartermaster-General's Office—	
report of barracks and quarter branch of.....	453-483
report of claims branch.....	596-599
report of clothing supply branch.....	600-680
report of finance branch.....	385-394
report of inspection branch.....	365-385
report of money and property accounts branch.....	394-452
report of national cemeteries branch.....	680-687
report of transportation, regular supplies, &c., branch.....	484-680
Quartermaster's Department—	
address and stations of officers of.....	376
amounts estimated for by disbursing officers.....	390
amounts expended by officers of the.....	395
amounts received and remitted from regular appropriations.....	393
animals purchased, sold, &c.....	359, 512, 513
appointments, promotions, &c.....	367
appropriations for.....	386
appropriations, expenditures, &c.....	349
articles manufactured at military prison for.....	607
average price of clothing, &c., issued to the Army.....	662
barracks and quarters branch, report of.....	453-483
buildings, sale of.....	355-459
civilians employed by the.....	434-452
claims and accounts of.....	358
claims branch, report of.....	596-599
claims for quartermasters' stores acted upon.....	360
clerical force of the clothing-supply branch.....	609
clothing-supply branch, report of.....	600-680
clothing transferred to Signal Corps.....	608
clothing and equipage issued to military prison.....	661
clothing and equipage manufactured at military prison.....	601, 660
clothing and equipage on hand, purchased, &c.....	611-657
clothing and equipage purchased, issued, &c.....	360
clothing and equipage, returns of, received, examined, &c.....	453
clothing and equipage transferred to Navy Department.....	659

Quartermaster's Department—Continued.	Page
company field-decks	515
construction of buildings, hospitals, &c.....	456
contracts received, examined, &c.....	516
cost of transfer of troops.....	357
cost of transporting certain regiments of the Army.....	534, 536, 539, 544, 546, 548
cost of transportation for the Army.....	530-543
detailed statement of disbursement of appropriations.....	399-433
disbursements for Signal Service.....	394
drawings, specifications, &c., of clothing and equipage.....	664
duties of the.....	349
estimates and requisitions.....	515
expenditures on account of post cemeteries.....	355
expenditures on account of public buildings.....	454, 461
financial branch, report of.....	385-394
hand-carts purchased.....	513
harness, manufacture of.....	514
illuminating supplies purchased.....	359-515
indebted railroads.....	358-506
inspection branch, report of.....	353, 365-385
land-grant and bonded railroads, compendium of laws relating to.....	574-585
land-grant and bonded railroads, list of.....	556-573
list of officers of.....	368
list of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters.....	371
manufacturers of harness for.....	514
money and property accounts branch, report of.....	394-452
miscellaneous claims on file, allowed, &c.....	359, 516, 517
national cemeteries branch, report of.....	680-687
new buildings, &c., expenditures for.....	454, 461
printing, binding, &c., cost of.....	452, 576
property transferred.....	459
quartermasters' stores, sale of.....	452
regular and miscellaneous supplies.....	512
sale of quartermasters' stores.....	452
specifications for army clothing and equipage.....	664-680
settlement of the accounts of certain indebted railroads.....	594
stations of officers.....	351
transportation accounts and claims.....	511, 517
transportation by rail.....	357
transportation by wagon and stage.....	358
transportation by water.....	358
transportation furnished the Army.....	356, 484, 488
transportation furnished other Departments of the Government.....	510
transportation over bonded Pacific railroads.....	492
transportation and regular supplies branch, report of.....	484, 680
troops and property transported.....	519
value of labor performed at military prison.....	661
vessels chartered, impressed, or employed.....	587
vessels owned or purchased.....	586
veterinary supplies purchased.....	359, 515
wagon and water transportation, abstract of contracts for.....	584
water, drainage, &c., expenditures for.....	454

	Page.
Quartermaster sergeants—	
appointment of	366
uniforms for	606
Quartermasters' stores—	
claims for	359
sale of	452
Quartermasters' supplies—	
contracts for	108
Railroads—	
compendium of laws relating to land grant and bonded	574-585
cost of transportation by	357, 484, 488
indebted to the United States for material, &c.	506, 596
list of land-grant and bonded	556-573
settlement of accounts of certain indebted	594
transportation over bonded Pacific	492
Record and pension division, Surgeon-General's Office—	
work performed in the	729
Recruiting depots—	
names, &c., of	99
non-commissioned officers for	76
Recruiting service—	
condition of	75
number of applicants accepted and rejected	76
Recruiting stations, independent posts, &c.—	
repair, construction, &c., of buildings	482
Recruits for the Army—	
assignment of	76
nativity, color, &c., and number of	76
Regiments—	
headquarters of artillery, cavalry, and infantry	99
Regulations of the Army—	
new edition of, recommended	225
Retired enlisted men—	
entitled to benefits of Soldiers' Home	803
number, pay of, &c.	224, 781
Riel rebellion in Canada—	
troops in field during the	61
Rochester, W. B., Paymaster-General—	
report of	777-794
Rock Island arsenal—	
castings, &c., manufactured at	514
Rock Springs, Wyoming—	
Chinese troubles at	61, 141
"Roll of Honor"—	
estimate for printing a new edition of	683
Rubber coats, &c.—	
for enlisted men of the Army	606
Ruger, Col. Thomas H.—	
report of	211-214
Sacket, Brig. Gen. Delos B.—	
death of	103
Saint Louis depot—	
general depot for issues to the Army	609

	Page
Sawtelle, Lieut. Col. C. G.—	
report of	484-596
Schofield, Maj. Gen. J. M.—	
report of	124-133
School of application for cavalry and infantry—	
report of Colonel Ruger, commanding	211-214
Scott, Lieut. Col. Robert N.—	
report of	795-798
Seaboard cities—	
defenseless condition of	60
Seminole Indian scouts in Texas—	
sympathy for	63
Sheridan, Lieutenant-General—	
reports of	65-71, 799-905
Shirting and flannel—	
specifications for	678
Sibley and other tents—	
specifications for	665
Signal Service—	
appropriations for	394
clothing and equipage transferred to	606, 658
Silk and silk twist—	
specifications for	677
Soldiers' monument at Baxter Springs—	
proposals for erecting	682
Soldiers' Home—	
garden, farm and dairy	809
hospital, condition of	809
improvements, new buildings, &c	803, 808
increase of drunkenness among inmates, cause of	804, 809
internal economy and discipline	806, 810
library and reading-room	808
list of officers on duty at	805
number of admissions during the year	802
number of inmates	805
receipts, disbursements, &c	802
report of the Inspector-General on the	831-838
report of the surgeon of the	825, 830
report of the treasurer of the	811, 824
retired soldiers entitled to the benefit of the	803
settlement of accounts of, by the Treasury Department	804
value of farm and dairy products	803, 804
Southern Ute and Arapaho Indians—	
settlement of difficulties with	60, 70
Southern Ute and Arapaho Indian Reservation—	
enrollment of Indians at	71
history of the troubles at	65-71
Stanley, Brig. Gen. D. S.—	
report of	164, 165
State, War, and Navy Departments building—	
report on construction of	881-886
Stoves, ranges, &c.—	
purchase, manufacture, &c., of	514

	Page.
Subsistence Department—	
accounts and returns received, examined, &c	699
average price paid for beef for the Army	696
claims under laws of July 4, 1864, July 25, 1866, and March 2, 1867	700
duties and stations of officers of	700, 701
miscellaneous claims	700
report of	689-705
resources, expenditures, and balances	691-695
supplies issued to Indians	696
Subsistence supplies—	
contracts for	108
lost, inspected, condemned, &c	697
Supplies for the Army—	
inspection of	105
Surgeon-General (<i>see also</i> Medical Department)—	
report of	707-776
Target practice in the Army	
references to	64, 106, 121, 140, 168, 842
Terry, Brig. Gen. A. H.—	
report of	134-141
Texas—	
military sites in	459
Texas, Department of—	
report of General Stanley, commanding	164, 165
summary of affairs in	61
Telegrams—	
payment for	780, 781
Tidball, Col. John C—	
report of	194-211
Tolls—	
cost of	523
Transportation—	
accounts and claims	511, 517
appropriations and expenditures	484
by rail	357, 484, 520
by wagon	358, 500, 522
by wagon and water, abstract of contracts for	588
by water	358, 496, 521
by stage	504
by vessels	524
for draft animals, &c., cost of	325, 326
for field service	128
for the Army, cost of	356
in the Department of Texas, cost of	531-533
of certain regiments of the Army, cost of	534, 536, 539, 544, 546, 548
of employes, cost of	524
of troops and property	519
transportation branch, Quartermaster-General's Office, report of	464-596
Transportation service—	
summary of	487
Troops—	
changes of stations of	187
concentration of, near large cities	63, 167
5041 WAR—58	

	Page
Troops—Continued.	
cost of moving	487
cost of transfer of	357
distribution and movement of certain	124
instruction of	106, 146-148
principal movements of	529
sanitary condition of	105, 119
Trousers—	
specifications for stripes for	674
Uniform coat-buttons—	
specifications for	675
Uniform dress-coats—	
changes in and specifications for	601, 673
United States artillery school—	
report of Colonel Tidball, commanding	194-211
United States Military Academy (<i>see also</i> Military Academy)—	
report of Colonel Merritt, commanding	190-194
United States Military Prison—	
(<i>See</i> Military Prison.)	
Ute Indians—	
lands owned by	63
threatened outbreak of	127
Vessels—	
chartered, impressed, or employed by Quartermaster's Department	587
owned or purchased by the Government	586
Veteran soldiers—	
number of retired under act of February 14, 1885	224
Veterinary supplies—	
purchase of	359, 515
Wagon and water transportation—	
abstract of contracts for	588
War, Articles of—	
revision of	340-343
War Records—	
amount available for publication of, October 10, 1885	798
expenditures on account of printing, &c	797
number of volumes issued during the year	797
report of Colonel Scott on publication of	795-798
reprint of first five volumes	797
War Records Office—	
expenditures on account of salaries, rent, &c	798
Water supply and sewerage—	
cost of	526
West Point Military Academy (<i>see also</i> Military Academy)—	
report of Colonel Merritt, superintendent	190-194
Wood-sawing machines—	
purchase of, for the Army	515
Woolen blankets—	
new standard and specifications for	603, 670
Woolen mittens—	
specifications for	667



